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THE TIMES

General Giap, the Napoleon of Vietnam, page 10

Mr Prentice denies coalition call but urges national unity

ntice, Secretary of State for tion and Science, denied lay that he was proposing a on when he refered to the of cooperation between ate politicians. Any govern- ese days, he said had to be mment of national unity. onald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, fiercely criticized any idea of coalition. No one, he said, could make a spoon long enough to allow Labour politicians " to sit down and sup with the devil ". There is no doubt, our Political Correspondent writes, that he was reflecting Mr Wilson's views.

Mock party battles must end'

ter Bernhoud

epentant Mr Prentice, of State for Educa- in Leeds yesterday d not, in choosing his ly reported words as nd, been proposing a overnment. It would the rules and conven- ritish politics for a inister to do so.

the text of Mr speech was issued in n Friday, remarks in he value of coopera- oderate politicians of during the referen- paign led to wide- eculation. He said that he retracted he reaction to the his remarks had erated or hysterical, ved how worried the teers were becoming.

am saying, and what ng number of people and I hope will go is that the situation untry does demand ians of all parties perate together in ind joint answers to problems", he said. ernment these days be one of national any opposition must elf in a way conduc- onal unity. That did that genuine dif- ad to be fudged; of principle and an essential part of political debate.

at we should avoid it, which I believe of all parties have ng into in recent aggerated partisan- boring mock battles use of Commons, at each other over gain, and the idea ans have to prove by claiming all the eir party is 100 per nd the other party cent wrong". Mr d.

not a matter for alone. It was for and trade union fessional men and ultimately for every put the national ad of personal and erest.

ice began by saying himself in a curious being expected to nments on a speech yet delivered. He out the paragraphs the most specula-

n Market campaign

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has united the majority of realistic and moderate politicians of all three political parties. It has been a refreshing experience for us to work together in a common cause. I believe our cooperation has been welcomed by millions of people throughout Britain, who have become fed up with the traditional party dogfight. We must not lose this spirit of unity after June 5. Our continued membership of the Common Market will provide us with the best possible framework for success in our economic struggle. But we shall still have to win that struggle by our own efforts.

We shall need national unity as never before. People are entitled to demand of politicians of all parties that they should abandon their obsession with scoring points off each other and concentrate on finding answers to the critical problems facing Britain.

Mr Prentice was heavily applauded by an audience of two thousand at the meeting, organized by Britain in Europe.

Our Political Correspondent writes: Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, basing his remarks on the earlier reports of what Mr Prentice was going to say, told a party meeting at Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday: "There is not a tradesman in this hall who could make a long enough spoon to make us sit down and sup with the Devil. The Prime Minister has said time and time again that he will not have a coalition, nor will he be Prime Minister of a rump government."

Although Mr Wilson issued no comment on Mr Prentice's speech, it was made plain on his behalf that he had not seen it in advance or discussed its contents with Mr Prentice. There can be no doubt, however, that Mr Hayward was accurately reflecting the Prime Minister's views on coalition government.

During the October general election Mr Wilson poured scorn on Mr Heath's proposal of a government of national unity. He has not changed his view, although he knows there may be many times in the present Parliament when he will get his policies through the Commons only with the cooperation of Conservatives, Liberals and others if challenged from his own left wing.

He will continue to place legislation based on the Labour manifesto before Parliament, but there are signs that he is willing to make modifications (as to the Industry Bill) to avoid all-out opposition.

That is not coalition government but parliamentary realism. Only on Europe can it be said that there has been an open, all-party coalition effectively operating.

Mr Sydney Bidwell, chairman of the *Tribune* group, said: "I do not get too excited about what Mr Prentice has to say, because I regard him as one of the lesser mortals in the Cabinet. He is apparently proposing coalition policies, if not a change in coalition government, which would mean the inclusion of leading members of all parties.

"It carries a note of unreality, suggesting, as Mr Michael Foot said previously, that he is economically illiterate. My own view is that he is also politically illiterate, notwithstanding that he is Secretary of State for Education."

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, said at a Britain in Europe press conference in London that the incident probably showed that there was advantage in not releasing the text of a speech several days before it was delivered. "I think too much has been made of it", he added, recalling that Mr Prentice had made similar remarks 10 days ago.

"It has been a widespread view for some time that a little more constructive debate in the House of Commons, as opposed

Continued on page 2, col 1



Mr Prentice in Leeds yesterday.

An officer rushes to help President Ford, who tripped up and fell while coming down the gangway from his aircraft yesterday in a downpour at Salzburg. He was not seriously injured.

Sadat-Ford talks open hopefully

From Paul Martin
Salzburg, June 1

President Ford opened his talks with President Sadat of Egypt today with a renewed pledge that he would not accept further "stagnation" in the search for a Middle East peace.

Meeting for the first time in the picturesque setting of Schloss Fuschl, an Austrian lakeside castle, the two presidents are obviously determined to achieve results. Before they met, it had been made clear that their basic views on a Middle East settlement were almost as close as those of allies.

Then after the first session today, lasting an hour and a half, spokesmen for both sides agreed that the talks were likely to live up to expectations. The two leaders, they said, had already established a warm, friendly relationship and had reviewed in detail "every aspect and alternative in preparation for a new move aimed at breaking the Middle East deadlock".

The meeting with Mr Sadat comes at the end of Washington's reassessment of its Middle East policy, ordered by President Ford after the failure of Dr Kissinger's latest mission. Putting the blame on Israel's reluctance to make concessions to Egypt, President Ford cut aid to Israel and suspended arms sales.

In the light of these actions, his decision today to repeat that he will not tolerate continued stalemate is regarded as an expression of undiminished determination.

"I would like to take this opportunity to say with emphasis that the United States will not tolerate stagnation in our efforts for a negotiated settlement", Mr Ford said in a

Continued on page 5, col 1

Rioting blacks shot dead by police as ANC leaders meet

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, June 1

Eleven Africans were shot dead and 15 wounded when Rhodesian police opened fire on a rioting crowd of about 2,000 in the African Highfield township in Salisbury this afternoon.

The shooting was the climax of a day of some violence and tension during which rival black political factions taunted one another while the African National Council executive committee met in the township to plan its next moves in the settlement issue with the Government.

Police fired at supporters of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), who had gathered in a field about 100 yards from where the ANC officials were conferring.

Zanu supporters lined up on one side of a road and supporters of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) on the other side, jeering and taunting each other. A line of 10 armed white policemen with dogs stood by in case of trouble.

Suddenly a crowd of Zanu supporters advanced towards the police and bricks and stones were thrown at them. One policeman drew his pistol and fired a shot into the air. More pistols were then drawn and fired as the police and their dogs were surrounded by the mob.

Reporters saw police firing directly into the mob and at first it was thought they were using blanks; but as men dropped to the ground, dead or wounded, it was realized what had happened. Several hundred blacks scrambled over a high brick wall studded with broken glass in their flight to safety.

The affair was over in three or four minutes as the crowd was dispersed by the police, with dogs and tear gas. The dead and injured were swiftly taken away. By nightfall, police were manning road blocks and patrolling the township.

Motorists were subjected to strict screening on main access roads from the city to the Highfield township.

Tension had started to build up early in the morning soon after the ANC executive gathered in the Machipisa shopping centre in Highfield. Two beer halls and a bus were stoned and one man was injured shortly after 9 am.

Zapu supporters began tearing up placards carried by Zanu supporters. Two placards read: "Majority rule now and forward *Chimurenga* [liberation war]", and "1975 white exodus is black genesis".

A leading ANC executive member, Mr Morton Malianga, was prevented from entering the meeting by youths. Mr Joshua Nkomo, the former Zapu leader, and Dr Elliott-Gabellah, the ANC vice-president, were at the meeting, which later announced that it wished to hold talks with Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, on the constitutional issue.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the ANC, is due back in Salisbury from the United States on Wednesday and is now expected to lead a delegation to see Mr Smith on Thursday or Friday. Their calls could lead to the long-awaited constitutional conference to decide Rhodesia's political future.

Besides announcing the outcome of their political deliberations, the ANC executive said it deeply condemned the violence that had erupted outside their meeting place; and it condemned the police for causing the deaths and injuries.

Angola evacuation: Sixty families, mainly white, have been evacuated to Luanda from a sugar plantation to escape renewed fighting between two of Angola's liberation groups.

The refugees reported that one white settler and a young child died yesterday in a battle fought with bazookas and mortars at the plantation on the Cuanza River, 60 miles southeast of Luanda.—Reuter

Iran to buy US air spy system

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, June 1

The Iranian Government has signed a secret contract with a big American defence contractor to buy a complete intelligence system, according to *The New York Times*. This would involve $500m (about £220m) worth of computers, radio equipment and aeroplanes, and possibly even satellites, to intercept and decode radio messages in the Persian Gulf area, and possibly Israel and Southern Russia.

According to the newspaper, one of the clauses in the contract permits the company, Rockwell International, to recruit former employees of American intelligence agencies to run the programme. It says that the contract was signed earlier this year, and forms part of the continuing and immense purchase of defence equipment and technology by which the Shah hopes to make his country the leading power in the Middle East.

Rockwell International is one of the main contractors of the American space programme. The contract provides for a period of five to 10 years during which Rockwell would set up the system, whose code name is Ibex.

The intelligence agencies in America whose former employees would be used are the National Security Agency (NSA) and the Air Force security service. These are the bodies which monitor radio messages across the world and which control American spy satellites, aircraft, and ground stations. The aircraft include C/130s, equipped with electronic listening devices, which patrol constantly around the edges of hostile territory, picking up every whisper on the ether.

The NSA has cooperated closely with British intelligence in the past, including operations in the Middle East.

The Rockwell contract, according to the newspaper, provides so far only for planning the intelligence-gathering centre. Later, it will become necessary for the Pentagon to give its approval for the use of specific American equipment and staff. This may be some time off, but presumably the Shah insisted on a commitment by America.

Turkish arms order embarrasses Britain

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Turkey, still smarting over the American arms ban, is trying to place a multi-million pound order for weapons in Britain, somewhat to the embarrassment of the British Government.

An initial £100m order involves Jaguar low-level strike aircraft and missile systems, probably including the Rapier anti-aircraft missile, from British Aircraft Corporation. But reports indicate that this could lead to a more comprehensive arms agreement.

A political decision on whether or not such a deal would be advisable has been delayed until after the Referendum on the EEC on Thursday. But even then it is dependent upon a number of carefully balanced arguments.

Turkey would normally be regarded as a highly respectable customer, not only as a partner in Nato, but also as a fellow member of the Central Treaty Organization (Cento).

But apart from doubt about the Ankara Government's ability to pay for all that it wants, the continuing uncertainty over a Cyprus settlement makes it a difficult decision for the Government.

Nato, and for that matter the United States Administration, has been concerned by the effect on Western security of the Congressional ban on military aid to Ankara. But an order for sophisticated new weapon systems like Jaguar would upset Greece and the Greek Cypriots, at a time when the British Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus have been under criticism.

The Senate in Washington voted by 41 to 40 to lift the ban on military aid. But the ban, which came into effect last February, cannot be raised until the House of Representatives passes similar legislation.

News of the Turkish approach follows last week's confirmation of a big aerospace sales agreement between Britain and two Arab countries, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

ul fears of support

e United States has recently g pledges of support, South ders fear the United Nations ng force may soon be rough third world pressure in l Assembly. This fear is rein- a feeling that Congress might attempt by the United States Seoul's aid should the need

view with *The Times* yesterday oon Hyu, a confidante of the ean President, also criticized States for not arming the South Force sufficiently

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eleases to umed

versial programme of releasing detainees, halted three weeks e deaths of two policemen, is o be resumed within a few tigations into the first death d the Provisional IRA. "Loyal- oncerned that if Mr Rees con- ecretary of State for Northern d-core detainees will eventually

Page 3

m arsonists

an extremist Muslim group, free sex outside marriage, has vered and accused of setting holy mausoleum. Reputed to a young ex-student, the group ed when one of its adherents on a plan to burn a noted and mosque

Page 6

Snow recalled

, the Sussex fast bowler, has lled by the England cricket after two years. Yesterday he led in the party of 14 for the series

Page 8

'Over a million may be unemployed now'

Britain may already have more than one million unemployed, Mr Ronald Hayward, Labour Party general secretary, said yesterday when he called for a quintupling of funds to the National Enterprise Board; temporary import controls; powers to compel large firms to make planning agreements with the Government; a long-term economic plan and improved retraining of workers

Page 3

Swiss nuclear protest

Swiss protesters continue to immobilize a fleet of earth-moving machines intended to prepare a site at Kaiseraugst, on the Rhine, for a 925MW nuclear power station. At least a score of "squatters" are permanently there

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Spying charge

Miss Mozana Nicola, a young Israeli Arab midwife, went on trial in Haifa accused of working with an Al Fatah guerrilla group in Britain in political and economic espionage. She has lived in Britain since 1968, making several visits to Israel

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Scottish nationalism: The Scottish National Party conference ended with growing confidence that all obstacles to full independence will be overcome 4

Paris: Counter-espionage officers to be brought before witnesses in identification parade in *Le Canard Enchaîné* bugging case 5

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Dar es Salaam: Professor ready to mediate with kidnappers of students from chimpanzee study centre on Lake Tanganyika 6

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Germans in Britain: A six-page Special Report on their status as professionals, businessmen and resident guests.

Stable lads vote not to picket the Derby

After listening to an appeal by Lord Wigg, former chairman of the Horse Race Betting Levy Board, more than 200 striking stable lads at Newmarket voted overwhelmingly yesterday not to picket the Derby at Epsom on Wednesday. Earlier the lads had said they would bring seven coach loads of their supporters, including miners and dockers, to disrupt the race

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Edward Heath says a vote for Europe will show that we have woken up from the Victorian dream of splendid isolation; Lord Chalfont looks forward to getting things done after the referendum charade; Peter Nichols explains the complex factors involved in Italy's forthcoming provincial elections; Henry Stanhope on Nato's plan for an airborne early warning system
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David Robinson on the fight to preserve and reopen an early cinema at Harwich; Keith Horner on a recital by Sandor Veigh; Robert Shelton on Quilapayun at the Round House
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Business Features: Melvyn Westlake discusses Opec's lesson in handouts to the Third World; Michael Frenchman on the rush to invest in Brazil
Business management: Nancy Foy looks at a company where worker participation is solving problems rather than creating them; Derek Harris on a multinational that's getting a new image
Business Diary in Europe: A scheme of Dr Kissinger's that did not come off; call for a shorter working week could bring more illness, Munich professor says

'Peace formula' could end Heathrow engineers' strike

By Our Labour Editor

British Airways may be able to resume normal internal and European flights tomorrow if 740 engineers on strike at Heathrow accept a peace formula reached after nearly five hours of talks between unions and management yesterday. But services will continue to be disrupted today.

Union officials will recommend the formula to end the four-day stoppage to shop stewards today, and the package will go to a mass meeting of the fleet maintenance engineers this afternoon.

The dispute is over a long-standing claim for extra money to work flexible maintenance arrangements for the airline's new TriStar airbuses, which are gradually coming into service.

British Airways is going ahead with plans to suspend all flights to Europe and all internal United Kingdom services from Heathrow from this morning because of the strike, but an airline spokesman said that if the peace formula proved acceptable, services would restart tomorrow and could be back to normal within 24 hours.

The airline's flights from other United Kingdom airports and intercontinental flights from Heathrow will continue normally. Passengers for the Channel Islands are being asked to check in normally.

Special arrangements are being made for passengers from Europe wanting to return to London today. Holidaymakers travelling on Enterprise holidays are not affected, and those on Sovereign holidays are being told of alternative arrangements.

Rail leaders may vote for attempt to avert strike

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

An encouraging sign that railwaymen's union leaders may vote today to continue negotiating on the basis of a 27.5 per cent arbitration award rather than strike from mid-June came from rank-and-file officials of the National Union of Railwaymen yesterday.

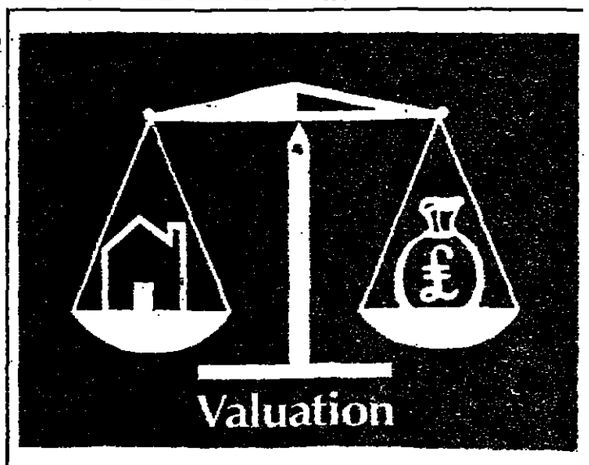
Nearly 700 branch secretaries of the union holding their annual conference in Bridlington, Yorkshire, voted overwhelmingly in favour of authorizing NUR leaders to enter discussions with the British Railways Board.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the NUR, said the delegates shared his view that it would be premature to take industrial action without first trying to improve the pay package put forward by the industry's own arbitration tribunal last week.

The full 24-man executive of the NUR is to reconvene this morning. The attendance of four members absent from last Friday's meeting may just tip the balance in favour of calling nationwide industrial action in two weeks' time, but Mr Weighell will urge his executive not to support such a militant move.

Speaking on the London Weekend television programme, *Weekend World*, he said: "I would like an opportunity to see whether there is any scope for improvements on the tribunal's award." Views on the executive about calling a strike were "finely balanced". Under union rules a strike resolution must be supported by two thirds of the executive.

Leaders of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the drivers' union, will also consider the arbitration award today. Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of Aslef, has described the package as "worth looking at".



How much do you value your valuer?

Regular valuations of tangible assets are now required for both balance sheet and insurance purposes by law. They may also form the basis for the gearing of an operation both in good times and bad. Gearing on the basis of a 1972 valuation could well result in over extension in 1975. Values are volatile and returns fluctuate wildly in times of economic uncertainty. Where prime property yielded 4% to 4½% in 1973 it yields between 7% and 8% in 1975. Regular valuations are necessary not merely for the provision of full management information. They are essential for the control of orderly expansion in the good times and proper retrenchment in the bad.

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EEC REFERENDUM

Dispute brewing over advertising experts' 'domination' of Britain in Europe campaign

By Neville Hodgkinson

With the referendum campaign entering its last few days, extra cash is being made available to groups working under Britain in Europe, the wealthy umbrella organization set up in March to coordinate the pro-EEC effort.

After Thursday's poll the huge administrative and propaganda machine will be dismantled. But the end of the campaign is likely to mark the start of a controversy that has been simmering for several weeks, held in check by the loyalty of staff who did not want to damage the European cause.

The dispute centres on the domination of the campaign by a group of high-powered advertising and public relations experts who have close links with the political world.

Workers in several of the constituent organizations, notably the youth movements, but also in the women's section and lower echelons of the Labour pro-Europe campaign, argue that that domination has tended to stifle honest enthusiasm and debate, replacing it with a professionalism that may not have served the public or the cause to the best advantage.

There is concern at the great expense of the advertising and publicity campaign, and a fear that wheels may have been operating within wheels in the disposal of contracts.

There is also a common suspicion that the domination from the top has been caused partly, at least, by jostling for position in what might one day prove to have been the embryo of a new political party of the centre. That suspicion may even extend to the Shadow Cabinet, where some leading Conservative pro-Europeans feel that they have been denied an adequate part in the campaign.

Two key figures on the executive committee of Britain in Europe are Mr Geoffrey Tucker and Lord Harris of Greenwich, both public relations experts.

Mr Tucker used to be director of publicity at Conservative Central Office, and has worked closely with Mr Heath. He has been responsible in the past with James Garrett and Partners, advertising film producers, for Conservative Party political programmes and advertising campaigns.

Lord Harris, Minister of State at the Home Office and formerly personal aide to Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, is one of the Labour Party's most experienced advisers on public relations. He has been working closely with Mr Jenkins, who is president of Britain in Europe, throughout the campaign.

About three years ago Lord Harris studied political campaign techniques in the United States on an Eisenhower research fellowship.

Earlier this year Britain in Europe representatives went to the United States to conclude an arrangement for the services of Mr Charles Guggenheim, an American public relations consultant who advised Mr Robert Kennedy and his brother Edward on their election campaigns.

Mr Guggenheim came to England as an adviser, initially for five or six days, his main task being to oversee the production of four 10-minute television propaganda films for the pro-Europe side. The appointment has aroused resentment, partly because it was apparently very expensive. A fee of £50,000 for Mr Guggenheim has been quoted among Britain in Europe staff.

Press office officials, who have strict orders not to give any details of spending until the accounts have been drawn up after the referendum, say they do not know what the fee was, but consider that figure to be unbelievably high.

The appointment was also controversial because the fact of an American taking such an important part seemed to symbolize the commercialism of the operation.

The bill for the four 10-minute television films and six radio programmes is known to have come to well over £100,000, compared with £3,000 spent by the National Referendum Campaign, the anti-EEC umbrella organization.

Three companies were directly involved, as well as Mr Guggenheim. The film directors were provided by James Garrett and Partners; the producing company was Corpro Ltd; and the filming was contracted to Alan King Associates, a team of cameramen, lighting and sound engineers with a reputation for first-class creative work.

The Corpro executive in charge of the production was Mr John Doff, who was deputy director of publicity at Britain in Europe during the early stages of the campaign. Corpro is a subsidiary of James Garrett and Partners.

Mr Guggenheim's role was to oversee the production of the films at each stage, from the shooting—although he played little part directly at that stage—through to the final editing.

He began by showing the English teams the films he has made in America exemplifying the *cinema verité* technique he wanted them to use. That involved placing leading figures in the movement, such as Mrs Williams, Mr Steel, Mr Jenkins and Mr Whitelaw, in confrontation with ordinary people in ordinary situations.

The discussions, on the factory floor or in the high street, were unprompted, and allowed to run as the participants wished. Because of that, vastly more film had to be used than finally appeared on the screen.

A common reaction to the television films shown so far is that they are effective in escaping from the bogus air of much traditional party political broadcasting. They hold the viewer's interest in the same way as a public house argument might do, emphasizing the personalities of those involved.

On the other hand, they are also considered by some commentators to be bland and unenlightening. The political sensitivities involved at Britain in Europe were probably partly to blame for the blandness.

Mr Peter Stephenson, the director of research and information, who is also joint honorary secretary of the Labour Committee for Europe, says Britain in Europe has been trying to steer clear of a party political flavour.

One of the Britain in Europe staff said that infighting and political intrigue had made the campaign "absolute hell" to live through. "I would have left weeks or months ago if I did not actually care about staying in Europe", he said.

"We are afraid that some politicians have been using the organization for their own ends, helped by the use of slick advertising techniques.

"If the public feels disillusionment over the referendum campaign, that will increase disillusionment with politics as a whole, and in the long run with democracy".



Mr Maudling (left) and Mr Jenkins at yesterday's Britain in Europe press conference.

'Back Parliament by voting Yes'

By Our Political Correspondent

People who do not believe in referendums and would prefer to leave the EEC decision to Parliament should show their support for the parliamentary institution by voting "Yes", Mr Maudling, Opposition spokesman for foreign affairs, said yesterday.

He told the Britain in Europe press conference in London that he had met many people who had said: "Why cannot Parliament take this decision; after all, what are MPs for?"

He said he rather agreed with them, but there was to be a referendum on Thursday and that was that. "Anyone who wants Parliament to make the decision must vote 'Yes' on Thursday because Parliament has already decided by a very large majority in favour of saying 'Yes'.

"Anyone who votes 'No' is voting to overthrow the decision of Parliament. Anyone who abstains from voting is putting Parliament's decision in jeopardy, because the vote could go the wrong way."

At the same press conference Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, reported that people complained they were getting too many statistics. That tended to be the way in such campaigns. But he made an offer to the EEC opponents.

"If they will stop using false statistical conclusions about trade deficits, jobs and food prices, endorsed by nobody but themselves, we will stop using the true ones, endorsed by nearly every responsible minister and ex-minister, nearly every domestic and international institution, against them", he said.

"It is an over-generous bargain, but I offer it in the hope that we might devote the final days of the campaign to the big issues."

What he termed squabbling in the foothills was being reported, but he found at meetings that questions of peace and security, the reasons why all our friends wanted us to stay in the EEC and the effect of the decision on our future were those which most concerned the audiences.

Yet those arguments were anathema to EEC opponents. They got very angry at any suggestion that the Community had contributed to the maintenance of peace and stability in Europe.

"Have they not noticed that Nato is in a state of some crisis, and that none of its principal political leaders believe that our withdrawal from the EEC could do anything other than gravely exacerbate that crisis", Mr Jenkins asked.

Lady Gaitskell, recalling the strong anti-EEC speech that her husband, Mr Hugh Gaitskell, made in 1962, said she believed that even by 1972 most of the conditions for entry into the EEC for which he asked had been largely met.

"I wish he had lived to witness this. He said that the European Community had come to stay, that political union might follow, and that one could not deny that in the centre of Western Europe such a powerful combination would have an immense impact on world affairs", she said.

Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Post Office Workers' Union, said he had been prompted to take part in the campaign by the calculating and cynical attempts to instil the fear of unemployment into working people. It was not true that our membership of the EEC had led and would lead to unemployment.

Infighters rebuked: Labour politicians and trade unionists should not feel the EEC issue gave them a licence to renew Cain's assault on his brother, Mr Alexander Donner, chairman of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said at its annual conference in Aberdeen yesterday (our Labour Staff writes).

He said the Labour Party's ability to function effectively would be reduced by a civil war of words. His union could set an example, as "loyalty to organization and loyalty to decision is a habit with us".

He continued: "Like the social contract, the Common Market is not perfect, but it is a beginning. It can be reformed and changed to suit the demands of ordinary men and women simply because it is responsive to their voting power and grew out of their common aspiration."

Mr Heath notes a sovereignty gain

From Roger Berthoud
Leeds

There was no doubting Edward Heath's new-foun rediscovered popularity he appeared, looking a sively bronzed, to addre Britain in Europe rally in l Town Hall yesterday. The strong crowd rose cheering clapping as he came in, foll by the uncrowned king o moderates, Mr Prentice, tary of State for Educatio Science, and by the huge of Mr Cyril Smith, Liber for Rochdale.

"That's for Mr Heath elderly man next to m plained kindly. The sho enthusiasm was repeated i slightly more restrained when Mr Heath rose to

The former Prime Mi and Conservative leade warded them with a re sometimes moving but long speech which moved fully between bread-and-EEC issues and memories 1930s and the Second War.

He recalled that his g tion had lived with two the fear of war and the f unemployment. As marched across Europe in 45, they became more and determined that neither s happen again.

In 1950 people in Europ looked to Britain for leade but Britain let the chance and the Europeans decid to it themselves. Now th were at last in the EE had not just pooled so our sovereignty. For the time in history we had control of part of the regnty of eight other cou who were our partners

"How foolish it would throw that away by all ourselves to be pulled the Community of which now a member", he sa heavy applause. We s after all, he pointed ou have to accept decisio Brussels even if we we members, but we woul have any say in them.

Mr Smith thought the opponents' fears of lost mentary sovereignty we load of codswallop" (app since it was impossible troy something that di exist. It was not Parli that was sovereign, he somewhat bitterly, but th of the Cabinet.

In a rather crude thr the left-wing, he said he dered if some of thos cerned about sovereignty be equally worried if it going to be handed ove different power bloc Europe.

Mr Heath's 'Yes', p.

Mr Prentice denies that he wants coalition

Continued from page 1

to dogfighting and calling other people names, would be quite an advantage", Mr Jenkins said.

Lady Gaitskell, at the same press conference, said:

I heard this speech and I did not get a smell of the idea of a coalition from it. People sometimes forget that we are a democratic country and it really turns on this: we have come together on this very important issue. We should not just use party points in order to strengthen our argument. That is all he meant.

Mrs Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, speaking at the anti-Market National Referendum Campaign press conference, said that she did not think Mr Prentice had suggested coalition government. She added:

Anyone who was to talk about continued coalition of any kind after the referendum would, so far as the Labour movement is concerned, be in a very tiny minority and would cut themselves off from the great mass of the movement.

Mr Orme, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, said in Manchester that the trade union movement created the Labour Party to achieve social justice, and there could be no compromise on that central point. Therefore any talk of coalitions will be overwhelmingly rejected by the Labour Party and the trade union movement. This talk is an indication that the pro-Marketeers are losing confidence in Britain.

In the past few days he had found that the mood of the people in the North was changing "from apathy to a firm decision to vote No".

Mr Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, said at Middleton that although he would not comment on Mr Prentice's speech, he must comment on the coalition in the pro-Market camp. He said:

It is a coalition of the fat cats, sleek and well fed, powerful and privileged, who are doing very nicely, thank you, from the Common Market. They are hoping to do even better, both economically and politically, out of continued membership.

The coalition included the CBI; the press barons who, although they inherited a free press for which the people fought hard in the past, too often misused that freedom to ensure that news was slanted and one-sided, as in the referendum campaign; the political establishment of the main parties; and a majority of the peers.

Campaigners 'evasive on federal state'

Leading pro-Marketeers have been evasive about the future political development of the EEC, Mr Neil Marten, Conservative MP for Banbury and chairman of the National Referendum Campaign, said at Devizes on Saturday.

"The Liberals want a federal state: the federalist branch of 'Britain in Europe' want a federal state", he said. "Yet the most we can extract from the other leading pro-marketeers is a vague phrase about a 'new and exciting type of Europe'.

The electorate was becoming deeply suspicious about their intentions; the pro-Marketeers could no longer "get away with vague statements".

ITV TONIGHT 9.10

Look Both Ways before you Vote

A debate in Parliamentary form

MOTION:

'That Britain should remain in the European Economic Community'

PROPOSED BY

Edward Heath

OPPOSED BY

Enoch Powell

Winding up AGAINST

Tony Benn

Winding up FOR

Roy Jenkins

Chairman: Rt. Hon. Betty Harvie Anderson, MP (former Deputy Speaker)

Speakers include:

Peter Shore — **Reginald Maudling**
Douglas Jay — **John Davies**
Neil Marten — **Douglas Henderson**

GRANADA TELEVISION

Wrong to gamble on food supply, Mr Wilson says

Mr Wilson said last night that people advocating that Britain should leave the EEC and rely on outside world markets were gambling with the country's food supplies. "That is a policy which no responsible government could recommend", he told a meeting at Belle Vue, Manchester.

He was satisfied that membership of the Community had not caused the increase in food prices "any more than it has caused two cold summers since we joined, or a string of wet Bank holidays".

Entry had coincided with the start of an explosion in world food prices.

It was unrealistic now to talk about a return to cheap food.

Most world prices had increased more than, and often overtaken, the EEC prices in the last two years. "Whereas three years ago cheaper supplies were available outside the Common Market, now they just cannot be counted on."

He concluded: "In the changed world food situation, our food supplies are much more secure by being members of the Common Market."

In a speech at Bedworth, Warwickshire, on Saturday, Mr Wilson said: "I believe membership of the Community will mean we can create more jobs."

He said that one of the objectives or renegotiation was the retention by Parliament of powers to pursue effective regional, industrial and fiscal policies. He reaffirmed his belief that EEC membership would allow Britain to build more factories and "seize the opportunities which a market of over 200 million people presents to our work people".

Status ruling protest by overseas doctors

A delegation of four members of the Overseas Doctors Association is to lobby the European Parliament in Luxembourg over an EEC ruling on their status, it was decided at a meeting in Bradford yesterday.

They complain that a directive due to come into operation in 18 months' time states that doctors whose primary qualifications were gained outside the EEC will not be able to practice outside Britain.

"This is a clear violation of the Treaty of Rome", the association chairman, Dr Sayeed Akram, a Leicester general practitioner for the past 14 years, said: "We believe that doctors are being treated as a test case.

Don't Know survey

A survey carried out by the Don't Know Campaign has found that 51 per cent of those questioned did not know the meaning of "EEC".

Withdrawal 'would not harm Britain'

It is open to Britain to leave the EEC without damage to the country or the Community, five of Labour's dissenting ministers said yesterday. Their statement points to the loss of jobs they say membership would mean and says Britain's old friends and partners are ready to expand trade with her.

It is signed by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, Mr Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, and Mrs Hart, Minister of Overseas Development.

The statement said:

Where do our national fortunes lie? That is the question we must all decide on June 5.

Unhesitatingly we would answer outside the Common Market.

Britain cannot prosper as an offshore island province in a developing west European super-state. Our industry, trade, jobs and people will steadily ebb away from these islands to the Franco-German heartland of the Common Market. Britain outside the EEC will continue to be at the crossroads of world trade with contracts and commerce with every country.

The £4,000m we are earning this year by selling our manufactured goods to every continent is paying for food on our tables and raw materials in our factories that we have to buy.

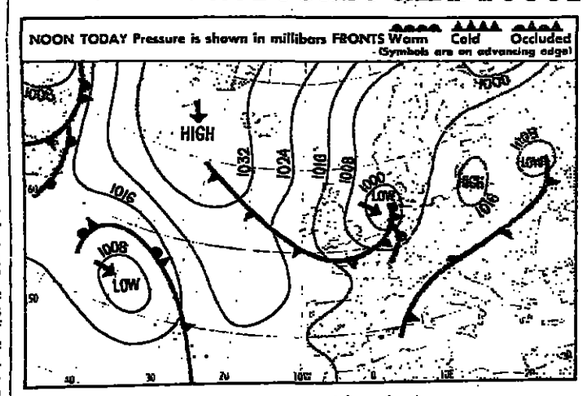
The £1,000m loss on our trade in manufacturers with the Common Market is weakening our industries, forcing them back their productive c and lay off workers.

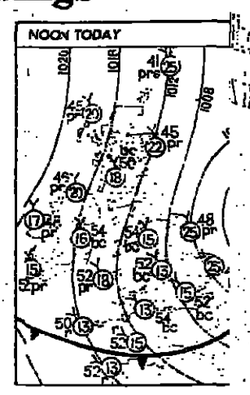
Evidence newly published Department of Employme Friday chronicles with a clarity one effect on our i and our people of our trade which has taken place or period of our membership EEC.

The speed of contraction is starting. There are 200,00 jobs in manufacturing i than there were two years

Over 200,000 workers in facturing industry are on time. Half a million industrial workers are jobl inevitably, as the tide national prosperity has r the blight of unemployme begun to spread throug shops and offices, throwing white-collar workers out of

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 4.49 am — Sun sets: 9.9 pm
Moon rises: 1.18 am — Moon sets: 1.22 pm
Last quarter: 12.23 am.
Lighting up: 9.39 pm to 4.18 am.
High water: London Bridge 8.11 am, 6.2m (20.5ft), 8.20 pm, 6.1m (19.9ft); Avonmouth, 12.58 am, 10.4m (34.0ft), 1.27 pm, 10.0m (32.8ft); Dover, 5.33 am, 5.3m (17.4ft), 5.57 pm, 5.4m (17.8ft); Hull, 12.13 am, 5.7m (18.8ft), 12.8 pm, 5.9m (19.5ft); Liverpool, 5.34 am, 7.6m (25.0ft), 6.14 pm, 7.2m 23.6ft.

A deepening depression will move SE over the North Sea.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, Central N, SE England, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Rain at first, brighter later; wind N, fresh or strong; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Central S, SW England, W Midlands, S Wales: Rain at first, sunny periods and scattered showers later; wind N, fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).

E, NE England, East Anglia: Rain at times, brighter later; wind N, strong, with gales in places; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Border, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, N Ireland, Argyll, Glasgow, N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny periods, scattered showers, sleet or snow on mountains; wind N, fresh or strong; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Central Highlands: Occasional sleet or hail showers, snow on hills, sunny intervals; wind N, strong; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Sleet or hail showers; wind N, strong; max temp 6°C (43°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Sunny periods, occasional showers, chiefly in N and E.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind NW to N, fresh or strong, probably gale later; sea rough, becoming very rough.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NW to N, fresh, becoming strong; sea moderate, becoming rough.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 13°C (55°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 43 per cent. Rain, 24 hours to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hours to 7 pm, 9.9 hours. Barometer, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,018.9 millibars, steady.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; th, thunder

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	f	27	81	Cologne	s	11	52	Lisbon	r	19	66	Nice	r	19	66
Amsterdam	s	10	50	Copenhn	th	11	52	Locarno	r	11	52	Nicosia	c	27	81
Athens	s	25	77	Dublin	s	13	55	London	s	15	59	Oslo	sl	9	48
Barcelona	s	19	66	Edinburgh	s	10	50	Luxembrg	s	10	50	Ottawa	c	20	68
Beirut	s	29	84	Flor, nov	c	29	84	Madrid	s	17	63	Paris	s	13	55
Belfast	c	11	52	Funchal	c	21	70	Majorca	s	22	72	Reykjavik	s	9	48
Belgrade	s	17	63	Geneva	r	7	45	Malaga	r	22	72	Rome	r	18	64
Biarritz	c	22	72	Gibraltar	s	21	70	Malta	c	29	84	Stockholm	r	15	59
Bordeaux	c	17	63	Guernsey	r	13	55	Miami	c	31	88	Tel Aviv	s	29	84
Bristol	c	13	55	Innsbruck	r	8	46	Moscow	r	18	64	Venice	c	20	68
Brussels	r	11	52	Istanbul	s	28	82	Munich	r	9	48	Vienna	r	9	48
Budapest	r	19	66	Jersey	s	15	59	Naples	s	25	77	Warsaw	r	16	61
Chicago	r	17	63	L Palmas	s	22	72	New York	r	22	72	Zurich	r	7	45

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 pm, 15°C (59°F); min 7 am, 7°C (45°F). Humidity, 43 per cent. Rain, 24 hours pm, trace. Sun, 24 hours to 106 hours. Barometer, mea level, 7 pm, 1,015.6 mil falling.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, June 1

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	7.3	—	16	61	Sun
Bridlington	9.5	.01	16	61	Sun
Cleethorpes	9.0	—	14	57	Sun
Clacton	8.6	.05	16	61	Sun
Margate	9.6	—	17	63	Sun
S COAST					
Folkestone	9.1	—	15	59	Sun
Eastbourne	9.0	—	15	59	Sun
Brighton	9.6	—	14	57	Sun
Worthing	9.4	—	14	57	Sun
Bognor Rg	8.9	—	14	57	Sun
Southsea	9.2	—	14	57	Sun
Sandown	8.7	—	14	57	Sun
Bournemth	9.7	—	14	57	Sun
Exmouth	8.9	.02	15	59	Sun
Torquay	9.1	—	15	59	Sun
Falmouth	14.0	—	14	57	Sun
W COAST					
Morecambe	12.1	—	15	59	Sun
Blackpool	13.1	—	11	52	Sun
Ilfracombe	9.0	—	15	59	Sun

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 13; Belgium [illegible]
Denmark Dkr 3.50; Finland [illegible]
France Fr 3.50; Germany, Dm [illegible]
Greece Dr 30; Holland, Dfl [illegible]
Italy Lire 300; Luxembourg, L [illegible]
Madeira, Esc 14; Malta 3p; Ne Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 17.50; [illegible]
Sp. 75; Sweden, Skr 3.50; Switz Sfr. 1.50; USA-Canada, $1.00.

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REFERENDUM

ribune' group MP asks party discipline Mr Wilson for lation of anti-Market policy

Noyes
ntary Correspondent
lson got a clear warn-the weekend that his rallying the Labour der one banner after endum is likely to be le. The warning came day after an astonish-ack on the Prime by Mr Thomas left-wing MP for am, Selly Oak.

terick walked out of a elegate meeting at , Warwickshire, as Mr as putting the case for saying that his leader king like a Conserva-

Mr Litterick is a *ember of the power-ne* group of MPs, his indicates vividly that *t-wing MPs* equate a t stand with Toryism servative policies.

eaving the meeting Mr said: "The Labour said that these terms or Britain, and he is ing Mrs Thatcher's ier." He had come to Mr Wilson; instead he Tory on the platform at a good thing the as.

lson was using the *on of the* Labour make a case for a faction and also for ervative Party, Mr said. He was violating te from the national committee.

our Party had rejected otiation terms and Mr *Wilson was presenting them* as a victory, which he had no right to do at an official party conference.

Mr Litterick said yesterday: The Prime Minister lied at the meeting when he said he was there as leader of the party and speaking for the Government. He was not. He was there as the fraternal delegate from the party's national executive committee, whose anti-Market policy is well known and established.

This was a deliberate and clear abuse of the policy line laid down both by the party conference and by the NEC. That speech was in flagrant contradiction of that policy and I am asking the general secretary to discipline the Prime Minister as a result.

The trouble began at the meeting, that of the party's West Midlands regional council, when the Prime Minister started to say how the various manifesto commitments on the EEC had been fulfilled during renegotiation. Mr Litterick jumped to his feet to demand a ruling by Mr J. W. Withnall, the chairman, that party institutions should not be so used.

Mr Wilson seemed for a moment lost for words. Then he shouted back angrily. "I am here as leader of the party and I am speaking for the Government that you spent two elections trying to get elected."

Mr Litterick, told by Mr Withnall either to sit down or withdraw from the meeting, left, accompanied by about half a dozen sympathizers. There was a brief round of applause from the delegates, many of whom wore anti-EEC badges, but whether it was in support of Mr Wilson or Mr Litterick was not clear.

Another delegate who left the meeting in protest, Mr Harold Marks, an official of the Amalgamated Engineering Workers' Union, said he objected to the Prime Minister coming to the conference as a member of the NEC, which was anti-EEC, and putting a pro-EEC case. "If Eric Heffer was sacked for defying the rules, what right has Mr Wilson to defy the rules?" Mr Marks asked.

Another anti-EEC MP at the meeting, Mr Leslie Huckfield, in whose constituency of Nuneaton the conference was held, said later that he disagreed with what Mr Litterick had done. He had known what the Prime Minister was going to say and took the view that as party leader Mr Wilson should be allowed to give his views. Mr Litterick was interpreting the rules too narrowly.

Scottish criticism: Mr James Sillars, Labour MP for Ayrshire, South, said yesterday that when Mr Wilson visited Glasgow today, he would come for the first time without the full-hearted support and consent of the Scottish Labour movement (our correspondent writes).

In seeking a Scottish "yes" Mr Sillars said, he would be speaking against the considered views of the Scottish Labour Party, a majority of its MPs, the Scottish TUC, the Co-operative Party and his own Secretary of State for Scotland.

our cool on EEC Parliament

Hatfield
taff

ames Wellbeloved, P for Bexley, Erith ord, was seen on a *isit to Luxembourg* making a brief recon- of the European . After the referen- Thursday, with the of a "Yes" vote, loved is one of those like to figure in the legation to the parlia-

pro-Europeans, in to participate in the institutions, appear of the realities. The legation, despite the upport of ministers ir Roy Jenkins, Mrs nd Mr Lever, will not much official en- ot to adopt a osture in the parlia- hambers of Luxem- Strasbourg.

on and Mr Callaghan, o ministerial sources, rticularly enamoured uropean Parliament's Community affairs. ie parliamentarians' for a greater say e *Community*, the r's attitude will at the real power de in the Council of where the national ot only be heard but

y partly explain why *and* Mr Callaghan yet seriously con- ho should form the legation. *While some* would like to see a group, it looks as re will be no govern- ing for a renewal of storming technique y the Conservatives y first joined the

umstances are differ- as the Conservatives ding a new group, Labour delegates will be greeted by a socialist group which is firmly entrenched. But will the British Labour Party join the group?

Paradoxically, it could well be in the Labour delegation's political and financial interests, *at least initially, to be seen* working independently. European socialists are said to have found it virtually impossible to communicate officially with the Labour Party on the issue.

While 18 members of the Labour delegation (which will entail, incidentally, the Conservative group's dropping two of their strength, two peers, yet *to be named*) an *independent* Labour delegation could claim about £24,000 from the European Parliament as financial backing for administration, including a staff of about six administrators and researchers.

Inside the socialist group in Luxembourg, the group have provided for an extra English-language administrator in the *secretariat, expecting* the Labour delegation to join them. The British delegation would share the rest of the secretariat's services, although funds would be smaller.

To act as a semi-independent group would give the Labour delegation a distinct advantage in domestic terms, even though risking accusations of "isolationism". In the socialist group, although having a voice, the Labour MPs would have to *accept group policies which* may not always go down well at home. Mr Dennis Skinner, raising European affairs under any other business, could be a regular feature of the Thursday night meetings of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

That brings us to the heart of the matter. How and when will the Labour delegation be chosen, and what formal structure will it have within the Parliamentary Labour Party?

The Conservative group have at times made their own policy (indeed, were ahead of the Conservative Party on industrial democracy) but it needs little imagination to visualize the *mayhem in Labour's ranks*, particularly among EEC opponents, if the party's delegation departed from the official line on, say, industrial policy.

Choosing the team is therefore going to be a delicate balancing act. Leaving the essential political issue aside, the delegation, to be effective, will need members with expertise in agriculture, industry, social policy, law, economics and accountancy.

The parliament's budgetary committee is becoming increasingly dominant as the parliamentarians try to wrest power from the Commission and the Council of Ministers. It is now meeting twice a week with a German Social Democrat, Herr Erwin Langer, as chairman.

White there is no precise precedent, the selection of the delegation to the Council of Europe, lies within the patronage of Mr Mellish, the Government Chief Whip. *Mr Mellish is* thought to want to increase the chief whip's patronage, although *he is not expected to remain* long in that office after the referendum.

EEC supporters are known to want an early decision on the team soon after the referendum and Mr Mellish is understood to share their view. It is argued that it will be better to make an early choice and get Commons approval before there *is any possible backlash inside* the Parliamentary Labour Party against a "Yes" vote.

However, the Government would have to move quickly to catch the plenary session in June, which starts 10 days after the referendum. It seems more likely that the first British Labour delegation to attend the European Parliament will do so in July.

['likely to be far more plex inside Community'

Clark
Correspondent

the Government was "to spew out vetoes uc-gun bullets", thus nto question its *good* rds the principle of tion of taxes, the ngdom would be com- have a much more d system of value- under EEC rules, Mr inancial Secretary to ary, said yesterday.

in remained in the y, he said, he foresaw e small traders being nto VAT registrations, rd rate appreciably *n our old* 10 per cent, nd to zero rating on is which Conservative ur governments had from VAT.

g at the National m Campaign *press* e in London, he said s among EEC ment- the harmonization of begun. He continued: d question is: who is harmonize on whom— s, or us on them? Zero irtually unknown else- Europe. They all pur omestic fuels, fares and for these items it is em to the United King- pt for Ireland, they all on food and medicines. is seven of them to two

rates vary. We have 8 uxembourg 10 per cent, 1 per cent, and so on up to France's 20 per cent. They all have far lower registration limits than our £5,000, which we are *constantly being badgered* by pro-Market Tory MPs to raise. The highest limit elsewhere is £1,800.

Britain had been criticized for introducing a two-rate system: 8 per cent and 25 per cent. Within the EEC, *Britain* would retain the power of veto over any proposals, but we were committed to harmonization. The alternative to using the veto was to persuade the other eight countries to align their system with ours, abandoning huge amounts of revenue as they did so.

Harmonization would also *apply* to customs duties, excise duties on tobacco and alcohol, and to corporation tax.

Mr Gilbert, who emphasized that he was speaking personally, not as a Treasury spokesman, *said he would not* like to follow Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, and put a figure on the jobs lost through membership of the EEC.

But it was undeniable that in 1973, our first full year of membership, Britain had invested £422m more in Europe than the EEC countries, in total, had invested here.

Although much British investment arose from borrowed money and did not represent a flow of funds, it nevertheless involved the borrowing capacity of the companies concerned

tical union 'real aim'

istopher Frere-Smith, of the Get Britain nich, yesterday chal- r Heath and Mr Wil- ny that the *ultimate* the European s was political union. e or Mr Heath deny really is the aim?", Smith said. "Will Mr tars that if Britain n the Common Mar- ll exercise the veto to block any further moves towards political unification?" The central issue was whether the United Kingdom was to be submerged into a West European federal super state.

From his organization's canvassing it seemed that the opinion polls were likely to be proved wrong. Many people who had been undecided were now saying that they would vote "No".

HOME NEWS

Britain 'may now have over million out of work'

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Britain may already have more than a million people out of work, and massive new government intervention is needed to correct the "steady contraction" of the nation's manufacturing base, Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, said yesterday.

Urging a programme of action to be taken "*in the next few months*", he called for a quintupling of funds available to the *National Enterprise Board*; powers to compel large companies to make planning agreements with the Government; selective, temporary import controls; a comprehensive, long-term economic plan laying down industrial growth policies; and an improved programme for training workers.

Mr Hayward told the northern regional council of the Labour Party in Newcastle that unemployment totalled 939,767 in mid-April, and next figures would probably show the number of jobless at over the million. But many people out of work did not register, and indications from the 1971 census showed that the real total was much larger than the official ministry register showed.

"The implication of this is very unpleasant. It could mean that there are already well over a million able-bodied people willing to work, who cannot find jobs. On top of this there are a quarter of a million people working short time.

"We are now facing the steady contraction of our manufacturing base, with more and more jobs being lost in this key *sector of our economy*. It cannot go on. We have to act."

On new investment for manufacturing and exporting firms in the regions, Mr Hayward said that the NEB would need at least £1,000m each year, instead of the present £1,000m spread over five years.

He added that the "obvious target" for public spending cuts was defence expenditure.



Art from scrap: Mr Hjalmar Boyesen, of Stamford at Goose Fair Site, Nottingham, yesterday with "St George and the Dragon", his entry in the national "scrapart" competition sponsored by J. McIntyre Ltd, a Nottingham metal recycling firm. The contest, with a first prize of £150 and a silver trophy, has attracted *more than 600 entries of scrap* metal sculpture.

Gliding records beaten

From Our Gliding Correspondent
Hasbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Ralph Jones, of Thruxton, *Hampshire, won the Open Class* and Ronald Sandford, of Boscombe Down, Hampshire, was declared Standard Class champion at the end of the British gliding championship yesterday.

On Saturday, the most spectacular day in the history of the championships, 21 of 23 competitors exceeded the previous British speed record around a *triangular 500km course*.

Jones, in a Nimbus II sailplane, was the fastest with an average speed of *108.72km* an hour (almost 68mph), and Sandford won the Standard Class over a 400km triangle with an average of 91.85kph.

Mrs Anne Burns set a woman's record of *77.2kph* and John Jeffries, a two-seater record of 89.6kph

Release of detainees to restart in Ulster

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, plans to restart his controversial policy of releasing republican *detainees within the next* few days after three weeks in which no one has been let out of the Maze prison at Long Kesh.

I understand that an extensive police and army investigation into the death of Police Constable Noel Davis, the young officer murdered near Londonderry on May 24, has cleared the Provisional IRA of involvement.

The freeing of Provisional suspects was halted after another policeman was shot on the walls of Londonderry three weekends ago. A commitment to restart releasing was suspended during investigations *into the murder of PC Davis*, blown up by a booby-trapped car left outside a rural shooting range.

Immediately after the explosion the Derry Brigade of the *Provisional IRA* issued a statement denying responsibility. This has now been investigated *and the Army believes the* bomb was part of a sectarian attack against members of a *clay pigeon club who used the* range. PC Davis's involvement was coincidental.

Altogether, 364 men are still held without trial at the Maze, and it is likely that future releases will continue roughly as before. Any further attacks against security forces by the Provisionals will immediately halt them.

The fact that the three-week halt on releases has not posed a serious threat to the ceasefire has reinforced the conviction among "loyalist" leaders that a secret pledge on troop *withdrawal has been given to* the Provisionals. It has also convinced senior army officers *that the ceasefire is now* stronger than ever.

Any renewal of releases will further anger the loyalists, who believe the Provisional IRA is trying to reinstate as many members as possible in preparation for the full scale armed conflict which, it is feared, could follow a breakdown in the Convention.

Among senior ranks of the Army there is less concern about the present releases than was previously indicated, because the calibre of men going out is not regarded as crucial to any new campaign. *What worries the Army* is what will happen when the numbers get down to the last *150 detainees, all regarded* as hard-core members and leaders.

If Mr Rees remains in his post and continues with his declared policy, outlined repeatedly in the House of Commons, there is little doubt that the hard-core Provisionals would be set free.

But recently there has been a rapidly growing belief among *local politicians, the media* and Stormont officials that Mr Rees will be moved in the *Cabinet reshuffle expected to* follow this week's EEC referendum. The three most *widely tipped successors are* Mr Wedgwood Benn, Mr Hattersley and Mr William *Rodgers*.

The system of releases operating since the ceasefire has placed all responsibility in the hands of the Secretary of State, and that trend will be strengthened when legislation is introduced soon to put the Gardiner committee proposals into practice. For that reason a change of personality could substantially affect the release policy.

Woman dies.—In a weekend of sporadic violence throughout Northern Ireland, a woman, aged 61, was killed and more than 15 people were injured in explosions and shooting incidents.

Mrs Margaret Kilfedder, a Protestant, died when a 2olb bomb destroyed part of her *remote bungalow near the* border at co Fermanagh early yesterday.

On Saturday night two public houses, one in Belfast and the other a Roman Catholic bar in Newry, were bombed without warning. The Belfast explosion was part of the internal feud between the loyalist Ulster Defence Association and the Ulster Volunteer Force.

Mr Callaghan fears weaker Britain

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, said yesterday that if Britain left the EEC her voice would be weaker in world affairs.

In a statement issued through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Callaghan said he was confident that if people considered the international implications "they will accept *the Government's* advice and vote 'Yes'." He said:

If we withdrew, the EEC would be faced with another long and difficult negotiation with Britain. Harsh argument would probably break out about how the Community should treat Britain and about the terms of any free trade agreement which may or may not be *negotiated with our* foreign partners.

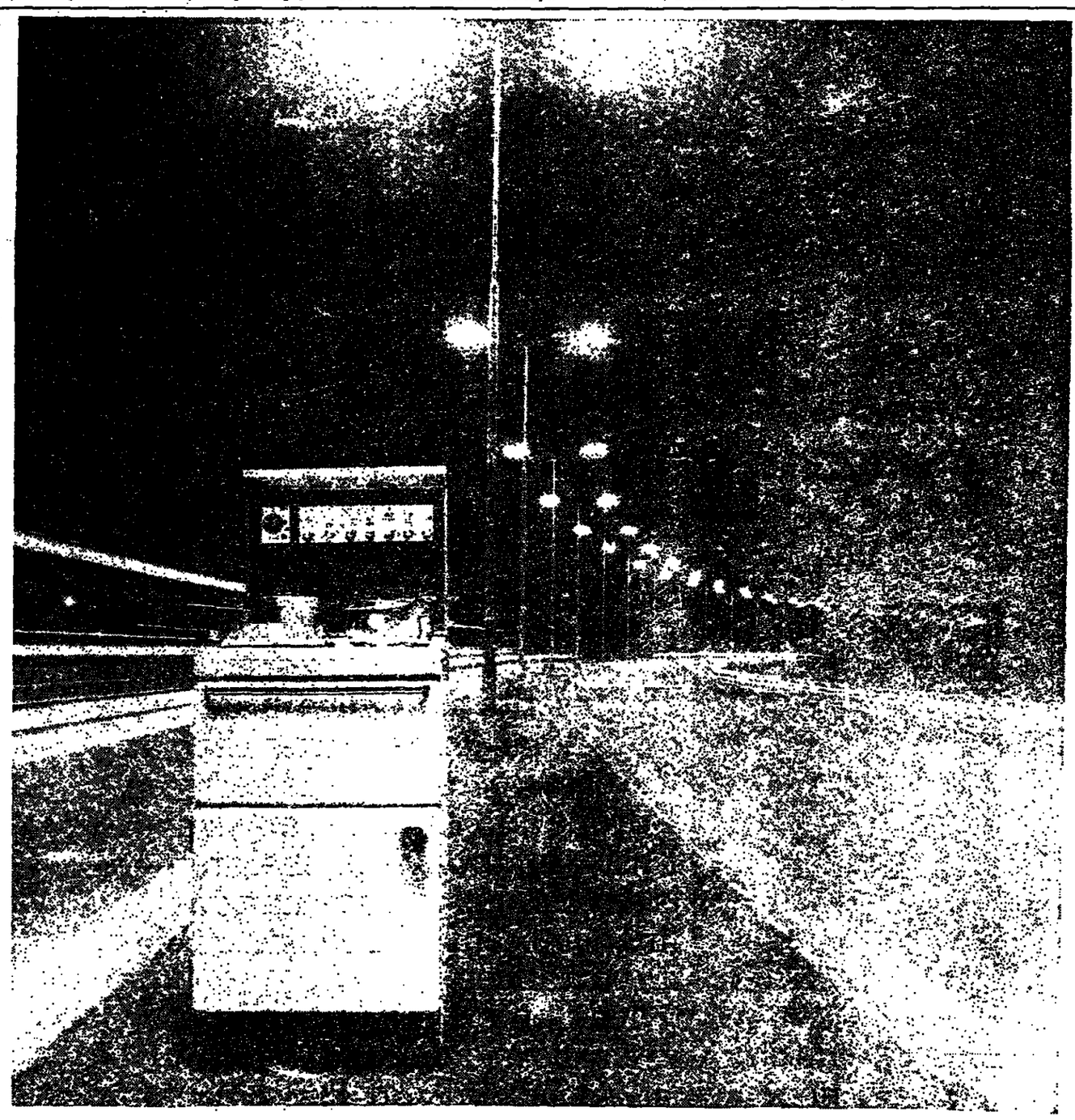
Quite apart from the damage we would be doing to ourselves, withdrawal would create a new and most unwelcome source of weakness and division in Western Europe at a time when greater unity of purpose is essential.

Britain still had a responsibility to exert the kind of influence on world events she had done in the past. "There is no doubt that within the European Community Britain's voice and Britain's influence is considerably enhanced", he said.

We now have the opportunity to hand on to our children and grandchildren a Europe at peace, which can be an example to the world of how old enmities can be buried and new challenges accepted in a spirit of cooperation and friendship, a Europe which, moreover, will speak with increasing strength and influence in the councils of the world.

North Sea oil: Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, gave a warning last night that Britain might lose full control over North Sea oil by staying in the EEC.

He said in Chesterfield, his constituency: "If there is a decision in due course that the treaty area includes the continental shelf, significant doubt will be cast over our requirement that North Sea oil, and gas as well, should be landed in this country.



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HOME NEWS

Lord Wigg persuades stable lads to call off Derby picket

More than 200 striking stable lads in Newmarket voted overwhelmingly yesterday not to picket the Derby after an appeal by Lord Wigg, former Chairman of the Horse Race Betting Levy Board.

The lads had previously decided to bring in seven coach loads of firemen, miners and dockers to help to disrupt the race, to be held at Epsom on Wednesday.

Lord Wigg told the lads that many responsible people in racing thought they had a very strong case to go before the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS).

The Derby was both a national and an international event and by showing their responsibility the lads would strengthen their case.

He asked the trainers to agree to letting the dispute go before the ACAS.

Mr John Winter, chairman of the Newmarket Trainers' Federation, said Lord Wigg's intervention did not affect the trainers' standpoint. They remained adamant that they would not pay the extra cash demanded.

A spokesman for the National Trainers' Federation said it welcomed the lads' decision, but added: "No new facts have come to light as a result of Lord Wigg's intervention to justify the Newmarket Trainers' Federation altering their previous decision not to accept arbitration."

Mr Sam Horncastle, district officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who has been leading the lads, said they would rather go to arbitration and had already seen Lord Leverhulme, the senior Jockey Club steward.

"We accepted the suggestion of Lord Leverhulme that we should meet Mr Christopher Collins, chairman of the Race Horse Owners' Association, and were flabbergasted when the trainers snubbed the same invitation", he said.

"If we had not called off the Epsom picket we would have done exactly what the trainers have done to Lord Leverhulme. We would have been snubbing Lord Wigg".

Mr Horncastle said that if the trainers refused arbitration the lads would ask Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, to set up an inquiry.

Sir Desmond Plummer, chairman of the Horserace Betting Levy Board, has written to the lads and the chairman of the Newmarket trainers body, expressing concern at the effects of the strike on the racing industry.

He pointed out that betting turnover was suffering and that at a time of high inflation it was imperative to maximize the levy if support for the entire industry was to be maintained.

That was in the interest of both trainers and stable staffs, to whom prize money was of prime importance.

Sir Desmond emphasized the importance of both the Epsom meeting and Royal Ascot as a source of levy board income, and appealed to both sides not to jeopardize that income.

Diocese marks its founding

Fourteen bishops were among 15,000 people from all parts of Salisbury diocese who converged on the site of Salisbury's original cathedral at Old Sarum, near Salisbury, yesterday to celebrate the 900th anniversary of the founding of the diocese.

Representatives of various denominations were also present at the service, at which the speaker was the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan.

During the service the Right Rev Elinana Jabi Ngalamu, Bishop of the Sudan, which is linked with the Salisbury diocese, distributed loaves of bread to the 21 rural deans "to feed their flocks".

Train crash at 'safest' signalling junction

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

The points complex where a passenger train and another carrying cement collided in Glasgow on Saturday, injuring 37 passengers, is one of many junctions controlled directly by British Rail's safety signalling system, which has been described as the safest in Europe. The system is designed to prevent that kind of accident.

The six-coach Hamilton Circle Glasgow suburban electric train had just left Rutherglen station on the last lap of its journey back to Glasgow when it was in collision at a bend with the cement train, with 22 wagons.

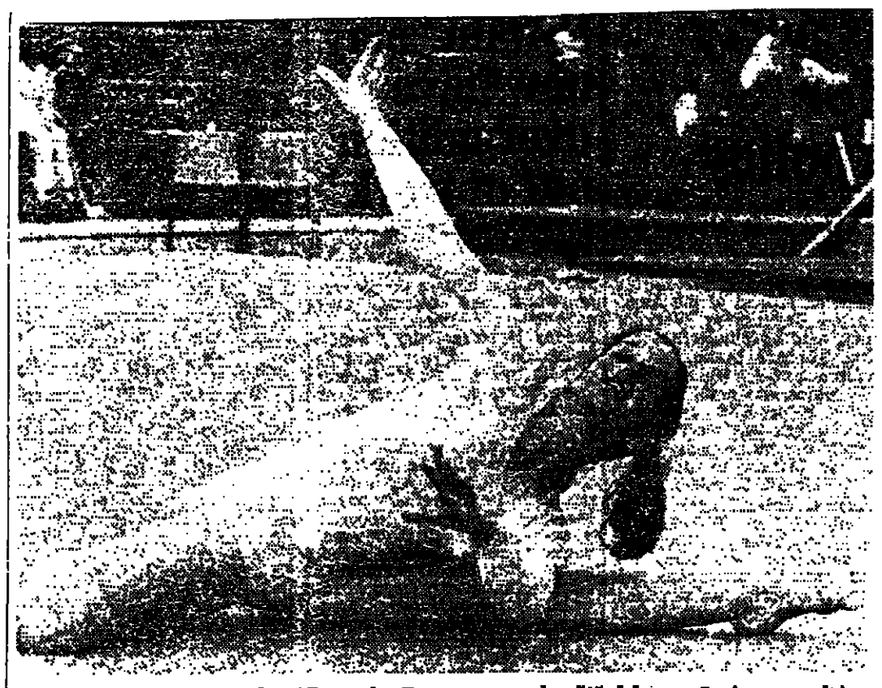
The cement train was travelling from the North-east of England to the Blue Circle cement depot at Uddingston, Lanarkshire. The passenger train had been crossing from the slow line to the fast line.

Mr Thomas Ryce, aged 55, a bookmaker's clerk, of Morris Crescent, Blantyre, Lanarkshire, who was one of the passengers trapped in the wreckage, had his right arm amputated before he was freed. Last night he was "very seriously ill" at the Victoria Infirmary in Glasgow. Doctors tried unsuccessfully to graft the arm back when he got to hospital.

Also detained in hospital were Mr Scott Murray, aged 30, of Abercorn Drive, Hamilton, and Mr Hugh Cantley, aged 56, of Earls Park Avenue, Langside, Glasgow. Both had multiple injuries, but last night they were comfortable. The driver escaped with mild concussion.

A breakdown squad from Glasgow last night cleared the debris, which had blocked the Hamilton Circle line and the main Glasgow-London line. The services were switched to the Cathcart Circle, the city's internal suburban electric line.

British Rail said yesterday that its inspectorate had conducted an inquiry and the Department of the Environment would be holding a public inquiry later.



Jane Moore, aged 15, of Burton-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire, practising for the *Daily Mirror* gymnastics scholarship finals at Crystal Palace yesterday.

Union boost for social contract

From Tim Jones
Labour Staff

Aberdeen

The Government received a powerful boost for its policies yesterday when Mr Alexander Donnet, chairman of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, urged his 880,000 members to support the social contract and Britain's continued membership of the EEC.

He told the union's annual conference in Aberdeen that workers should recognize that "the social contract butters our bread. Were it to fail, the butter would thin and the bread would shrink."

The contract could succeed if it was worked with a will, and it was the way of protecting and improving the living standards of all the workers and not just some.

Mr Donnet, referring to unions which opposed all wage restraint, added: "Those who affect to despise it outside our movement may be forgiven, but critics inside the Labour movement bear a great responsibilty.

"It is time they consulted their old speeches and thought about solidarity, about sharing and about equality, each of these words being a one-word parable of the Labour movement's past."

No one denied that there were difficulties in the contract. "It is bound to have some vagueness, since it is about preserving free collective bargaining. It is also something new and so is bound to have an uncertain start, but it will work if people genuinely accept it, responsibly and without abuse." It was already working, because most wage settlements had been within its guidelines.

Mr Donnet said the union would be paying close attention to real income security. "I have said before that there is little point in putting more pound notes in the pay packet if they can't buy any more of the necessities and some of the good things of life. Money is worth what it buys and there is more point in having more if it buys more.

"We cannot get more unless more is produced. Shared misery is not attractive to me and I can find no enthusiasm for redistributing less and less."

SNP plan confidently for Scots autonomy

From Ronald Faux
Perth

There were few signs of dissension at the annual conference of the Scottish National Party, which ended in Perth on Saturday. The solid agreement on all major controversial issues made it clear that the party can be stopped in its ambitions for independence only at the ballot box.

The SNP has enjoyed two remarkable years of development, during which it has won 11 of the 71 Scottish seats at Westminster and 30 per cent of the popular vote in Scotland, and become the fastest growing political partly in Western Europe.

Policies which once could be *discounted as pipe dreams* have been made feasible by North Sea oil. Its position in Parliament has been strengthened out of proportion to its size by the Government's reliance on its Scottish seats.

As several delegates pointed out, the party has enjoyed a "heads we win, tails you lose" position, since everything the Government conceded on a Scottish Assembly and other devolution powers smacked of expediency and added to the impression that the SNP was the party to achieve practical results in Scotland.

But according to the opinion polls the Nationalists, who are soon to launch a full-scale campaign for an independent Scotland, will meet a barricade of opposition on that issue at the ballot box.

While many Tory or Labour voters in Scotland were prepared to support the party as a protest or as the lever to win more for Scotland from the Labour administration, the Nationalist appeal may wane when separatism becomes a stark issue.

Among the party tacticians there is confidence that independence can be projected attractively, especially against a background of economic gloom. But there are other formidable obstacles.

On the straight constitutional question, would England let Scotland go?, Mr Wi Wolfe, party chairman, use EEC argument: "If Eng could renegotiate a treaty so recently could Scots denied the right to renege the much more out of treaty of union?"

Mr Wolfe summed up case for Scottish independe "By preparing and staring case clearly, no only throu the United Kingdom, but other nations who are pre to listen, and when we the majority support we se Scotland, the weight of national opinion, including of all fair-minded Englis will make the Scottish c impossible to resist."

That simple optimism several questions unanswe

The right of Scotland oil in the Scottish sector *North Sea was noisily accla* but delegates were less sp about how such a claim be substantiated when p sion provided imm answers to the economic of the whole United Kin

But it did emerge tha party is getting down to ing out the fine detai policy should the SNP win than half the seats and ha votes in Scotland.

Mr Douglas Craw finance policy committee tains some strong repre tives from Scottish busine banking, although del were disturbed about that the committee suggested that the close in tion of the English and Sc economies would make it cult to deal effectively multinational companies bases in Scotland.

Predictably, the unco mising anti-EEC resolutio passed with only one de opposing.

On Europe, the party lates it is in a winning p whatever the result. I referendum answer in Sc is "No" and in England it would be a great victory for the SNP. If Sc voted "Yes" with Englar party would imme counter-attack with a d for a separate Scottish v Europe.

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Harsh reality of unemployment replace fading dream of Celtic Sea oil boom

Regional report

Trevor Fishlock
Milford Haven

In Pembrokeshire today mention of the Celtic Sea evokes a Celtic sigh. A year ago you could not open a Welsh newspaper without seeing headlines about the coming oil boom. But the fizz of euphoria has gone flat. What is missing is the fundamental magic ingredient: oil, or the immediate prospect of it.

Only three years ago hardly anyone had heard of the Celtic Sea, the expanse between Wales, Cornwall and Ireland. When seismic surveys showed that the rock beneath might be oil-bearing, the Celtic Sea entered oilmen's talk and local headlines.

In Pembrokeshire, an area of traditionally high unemployment, pulses quickened at the prospect of trade and jobs. News of developments in the Scottish offshore oilfield, and Aberdeen's boom, bolstered interest.

Welsh industrialists, entrepreneurs and local authorities who went to see how the Scots were coping, returned to organize the huge range of shore facilities essential for servicing oil exploration and exploitation. Jetties and helicopter pads were built, land was rented, some local men went off for well paid oilrig training, a shipbuilder won an order for supply vessels and the local authority, keen to see development, soon produced a trade directory of 240 services useful to oil companies.

The Welsh Office set up a Celtic Sea committee to help to guide development. Pembrokeshire's small airfield was resurfaced, fitted with landing aids and licensed. In the towns of Pembroke Dock, where unemployment runs at 12 per cent, and Milford Haven, where it is 8 per cent, there was high optimism. Twenty-six of the 44 seabed blocks were to be serviced from Pembroke Dock. A public house landlord went to an oil company and asked when he should build an extension to his premises.

In 1973, with optimism at a peak, Shell drilled in the Celtic Sea, but found nothing. Last summer Arco and BP drilled but withdrew before completing their programmes.

Local people were aware that a rig might drill 10 or 15 holes, at more than £1m a try, before finding oil or gas. But for a year there has been no drilling and there seems to be no prospect of any drilling this year. There is a feeling that some companies will not meet their licence requirement to drill within five years.

Euphoria has been replaced by scepticism. Pembrokeshire now sees more clearly its place in the politics and economics of oil, of high finance and geology. It is a hard fact to stomach, but no one can say positively that there is oil out there. The best estimates say the Celtic Sea might produce a seventh of the amount that will be taken from the North Sea.

Inflation, uncertainty over future government policy, the demands of the North Sea enterprises, and the attractions of places like Indonesia *and Portugal, have cooled the* oil companies' interest in the Celtic Sea. Pembrokeshire is reconciling itself to treading water for a few years.

Businessmen would like companies to send a rig to the Celtic Sea, and take turns to drill, because a rig in the area stimulates interest and business. But they make the point that they are ready for the day when the oil companies quicken the pace.

A shipyard director said: "Even if the Celtic Sea turns out to be a complete disappointment the build-up of industrial activity in Pembrokeshire creates a golden chance for us to get involved in the oil business. We can make ships and equipment and export to oilfields anywhere in the world."

Pembrokeshire is used to the contraction of dreams. It never became the great transatlantic terminal in the last centu it hoped, and its affai oil, which began in 196 not been as fulfilling a expected. There are fi terminals and four ref on Milford Haven, now the world's major oi minals, and the consti work meant handsome packets for many men.

But the refineries di end unemployment, b they have relatively staffs and are highly mated. They employ 1,500 people directly an vide a living for about men indirectly. The pe mical industries which expected at Milford were not developed and minium smelter was not on conservation grounds.

Unemployment among brokeshire's 100,000 runs at more than 7 pe and is worsening. If W peripheral in an ec sense, then Pembrokesh more so. Many young have no choice but to le find work.

The economic situati produced a hard core of ployment in which st can be misleading b some people jog along combination of the dol plemented by work in th day resorts and the pict Pembrokeshire's famous soes. Although the c establishments in the are reckoned to be the employers, tourism is a dustry.

One dream that has realized is the bridging ford Haven. But it c driver 30p to cross the and that rankles.

There is something el rankles, too, on top appointment over the Sea, the increasing une ment and the bridge There is the swallowi Pembrokeshire by the county of Dyfed, which think is too large and to be efficient. Pembrol has a keen sense of i and people say they w be browbeaten into usi name Dyfed. "One day government will be ganized again", a shop said, "and then we'll ge brokeshire back".

Government approves Brighton marina project

From Our Correspondent
Brighton

Directors of the Brighton Marina Company and financial backers of the £100m project are to meet soon to consider a report which gives government approval for the scheme almost in its entirety.

The number of flats the company wants to build has been cut from 1,450 to 850. That meets some of the objections raised at a public inquiry last year. The company said then that the number of flats was not critical to the overall viability of the scheme.

The Department of the Environment report accepts that the harbour, which is being constructed under the cliffs at Black Rock, requires associated commercial development. Approval has been given for an entertainments complex to be run by EMI, 4,500 square metres of shopping space, a 500-bedroomed hotel, an exhibition centre, restaurants and offices.

Mr David Widdicombe, QC, who conducted the nine-week inquiry, praises the bold concept of the marina. He says it will keep Brighton in the forefront of British holiday resorts.

Dismissing criticism of Brighton council's support for the privately sponsored scheme, he says: "The council and its officers have exercised considerable care and foresight on behalf of the ratepayers. There is every reason to think that the ratepayers will gain financially from the successful completion and operation of the marina, quite apart from the many less tangible benefits which would accrue to Brighton."

The Marina Action Campaign, an umbrella organization representing amenity and community groups which lodged objections, is to call a meeting to consider the report.

Hampstead si 'pointer to land price dro

A development site o three fifths of an acre, s a record £215,000 in 1 about to be sold agai site, on which a propert pany planned to build flats but never laid a will go for £152,000.

The land, on the cor Fitzjohns Avenue and wright Road, Hampstea now covered with wee being bought by Camden cil, which is controlle Labour. It intends to bu flats.

"The value of lar Camden has fallen eno ly", Councillor John chairman of the council's ing committee, said. "It that prices are getting b normal

Farncombe Develop paid £215,000 for the s 1972. It had been sol £37,500 at auction in then, three months Farncombe bought it, to Street Estates for £107,00

EST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

ord visit to Madrid ings hint of g US base closing

Harry Debelius

d, June 1

esident Ford brought g with him but words e did not take anything hen he left." Thus Mad- respected Monarchist *ABC* succinctly summed e American President's visit to Madrid which this morning.

ict, Mr Ford might have th even less. During his sources close to the States Government d here that at least one military bases used by an forces in Spain is d to be closed.

Ford's visit was ly primarily related to ject of the bases. Spain ie United States are ing the renewal of the agreement, which runs September 26. Neither d nor General Franco the opportunity to direct or indirect es to the bases in their tatements.

or the report of the future closure of at e of the military bases, s here were hardly d. As far back as five go, when the existing nt was being nego- here was a suggestion rrejon air base near should be shut down.

from the fact that Torrejon would remove ilitary target from the of the capital, there is immediate practical or closing it. This is reion lies so close to Barajas commercial hat the traffic patterns vo interfere with each very time there is a scramble the traffic Madrid's tourist-filled irport is tremendous. expected that if mili- ations cease at Torre- two-mile-long runway used as an auxiliary Barajas, using the combined traffic con- re to coordinate take- offs and landings at both airports.

In that case, the main headquarters of the United States 16th Air Force—which controls military aircraft units throughout the Mediterranean area as far east as Turkey—would be moved elsewhere, probably to either of the two other American bases, Zaragoza or Moron.

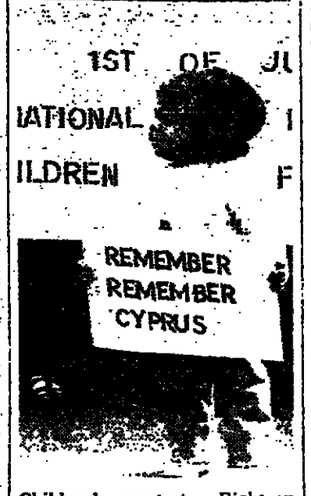
Ever since Colonel Gaddafi forced the United States Air Force out of Libya, the Zaragoza base has played a leading role in American Air Force operations. Since that time American military pilots from all over Europe fly in for regular gunnery practice sessions. Moron, previously used for the big KC135 inflight refuelling tankers, is mothballed at present.

The same sources who said that one or more bases might be closed nevertheless made it plain that the huge nuclear submarine base at Rota in south-western Spain will continue to be utilized by the United States because of its "considerable strategic value". These sources had expressed no doubt that Spain and the United States will reach agreement on the continued use of the bases.

The sixth round of talks regarding the renewal of the existing agreement is arranged for Washington on June 9. Of course neither Mr Ford nor General Franco could have been expected to discuss details of the pact during their meeting here. But the mere presence of Mr Ford in Spain is, according to some Spanish newspaper commentators, a point in favour of friendly progress in the talks.

If General Franco made any specific mention of his price for the deal in his half-hour conversation with the President, no word leaked out. Considering the frail condition in which the Spanish dictator showed up at the airport on Saturday to receive Mr Ford, it seems probable that their meeting was a mere formality.





Children's protest: Eighteen month-old Magda Egoumenides heads yesterday's march by Cypriot children through London to draw attention on International Children's Day to the unresolved plight of the refugees in Cyprus.

Dispute on Aegean left to World Court

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, June 1

The first Greek-Turkish summit meeting since last summer's Cyprus war has apparently removed some of the friction and paved the way for a better understanding between the two countries.

After three and a half hours of talks at the Egmont Palace in Brussels this weekend, the two governments agreed to resolve their problems "peacefully through negotiations" and to make efforts "to build and maintain a good climate" in their relations.

The two Prime Ministers, Mr Demirel, of Turkey, and Mr Karamanlis, of Greece, went out of their way after their discussions to shake hands and smile broadly in front of the press cameras. They decided to resolve their conflict over rights in the Aegean through the International Court in The Hague.

It was the first time that both sides had agreed to accept a ruling by the International Court on the delicate question of the Aegean continental shelf, which among other things is a potential oil source.

In addition, the two Prime Ministers agreed to speed up negotiations to resolve their differences over air space problems.

Although they discussed the Cyprus dispute, it was difficult to tell whether any progress had been made. A final communiqué said only that the two leaders would "give their support to the inter-community talks (between Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders) in Vienna".

Nevertheless, their agreement to settle their differences peacefully was seen as a hopeful sign. In earlier talks with President Ford and Dr Kissinger during last week's Nato summit, the Americans had urged both sides to renounce any aspirations they might have for further military actions.

Egypt to build tunnels under the Suez Canal

Cairo, June 1.—President Sadat of Egypt will turn the first shovel of earth for construction of the first of three tunnels under the Suez Canal, Cairo newspapers reported.

The mile-long tunnel, which will be wide enough to accommodate Soviet-made T62 tanks, will link Suez with the Sinai Peninsula, where the Egyptians regained a narrow strip of land in the war with Israel in October, 1973.—AP.

After an initial attraction some Swiss see too many risks attached to the new form of energy

Nuclear power goes sour in Basle

From Alan McGregor

Kaiseraugst, June 1

What looks like the improvised headquarters of some nondescript guerrilla force has become the symbol of a growing Swiss antipathy for nuclear energy.

Before dawn on April 1, a crowd of demonstrators invaded this Rhine-side site for a 925MW nuclear power station and perched on the contractors' fleet of earth-moving machines.

The machines have remained immobilized ever since, and the occupiers' camp has grown up beside them, including a makeshift round house with a nylon-sheering roof large enough to accommodate an audience of some 200.

In inclement weather the round house has been used for weekend information sessions—held otherwise in open ground—directed to persuading visitors that Switzerland's nuclear power policy needs revising in the light of additional knowledge.

At least a score of squatters are permanently *in situ*, a storm of angry postulation and excited acclamation raging around them. At weekends, their number rises to several hundred.

Their views differ as widely as their political persuasions, from far right to extreme left. Some are preoccupied with the morality of leaving quantities of atomic waste, radioactive for thousands of years, to future generations "which have enough problems as it is."

Others simply contest the validity of present plans under which this Basle region of the upper Rhine, including neighbouring areas of France and West Germany, with some 1.5 million inhabitants, is to have some 14 power reactors. This, they say, is the highest concentration in the world.

The arguments of those who regard this prospect as disquietening have been reinforced by the latest United States announcement of stricter safeguards on nuclear plants to protect populations against radioactivity.

The squatters are nominally under the mantle of the Kaiseraugst Non-Violent Action Group, which proclaims that they will terminate the occupation only if the federal Government agrees to the holding of a referendum among the 750,000 Swiss in this area.

They point out that the legal basis for the project, the federal act on peaceful uses of atomic energy, was established in 1959 when nobody really bothered about problems in connexion with power plants.

"People now have a different attitude and the law will have to be changed", said Mr Daniel Wieser, aged 23, a Basle student. "But it's too late to change it where this plant is concerned. That's why we're occupying the site".

The Swiss of Kaiseraugst have been supplied by West German counterparts who, in February, broke through a police cordon to occupy a similar site at Whyl, also on the upper Rhine.

They have been surprisingly successful, inasmuch as a Freiburg-im-Breisgau court has upheld a request that work there should be suspended pending the legal outcome.

With the rule of law abjuring retrospective legislation, the democratic means for amending the existing legislation would be a popular initiative for a national referendum, a process that would take some years.

But, as the Government emphasizes, Switzerland's potential of hydroelectricity, now making up 80 per cent of production, will be fully utilized by about 1980.

The nuclear power proportion in the generating capacity is forecast to increase from about 12 per cent to 66 per cent by the end of the century.

Even with the programme on schedule, the earliest date for additional nuclear power would be the winter of 1977-78.

Over the decade to 1971-72 consumption rose below 20,000 million kWh a year to almost 30,000. As a result of energy conservation efforts and reduced economic activity, the annual growth rate is now nearer 3 per cent than 5 per cent annually.

With normal rainfall, and assuming that Goesgen comes on stream on schedule, some of the experts believe that the Government could possibly manage a second look at the nuclear power programme without the country's running out of generating capacity. But there would be little time for dillydallying.

4 sentenced in trial by Vatican Court

From Our Correspondent

Rome, June 1

The Vatican Court yesterday passed jail sentences—"in the name of Paul VI and invoking the most Holy Trinity"—on four men, including two former papal gendarmes, for stealing £100,000 worth of stamps and coins from the Vatican administrative offices.

The trial was the second the Vatican has held in recent history. Almost exactly a year ago, three former Vatican telephone engineers—including one also convicted yesterday—were given sentences ranging from nine months to three years for stealing pectoral crosses, medals and other valuables from the Pope's private apartment.

The Vatican usually hands over offenders to Italian justice; but it is understood to have decided to try these culprits itself to discourage any other employees who may be similarly tempted.

The accused were tried by three Vatican judges under the Zanardelli penal code, to which the court is bound by the Lateran pacts drawn up in 1929.

Former gendarme Emilio Ronchini, who was given five years and one month, and former Vatican telephone engineer Giancarlo Casale, who got two years, were released pending their appeal. Former gendarme Sergeant Reginaldo Desideri and Pietro Carasi, a shopkeeper, were given suspended sentences of 10 and 11 months respectively.

Sadat's formula for peace

from page 1

toast to President tagnation and a stale- not be tolerated. A urable peace, fair and to all parties can, and chieved."

more Mr Ford used tunity to praise Mr his statesmanship and le said the Egyptian d already "demon- rond doubt" his coun- e for peace.

President Sadat had is belief that "there er problem which is olve than the Middle lem." He added: "It e question as long as concerned, including owers who are in one ie other wittingly or y involved in the adhere to a basic and principle."

it Sadat then out- basis on which he peace could be

ognition of the inde- and territorial f states.

inadmissibility of of territory by force. ie acceptance and the basic kind of self- tion for the Pales- ple and their right to national home.

ptian leader said that three things were accepted by all the parties concerned "then and only then belligerency can be terminated and peace could reign over the Middle East with its strategic importance".

Mr Sadat added that the whole world was watching the results of the Salzburg meeting and both he and President Ford were being called upon to prove that "we are a people worthy of our own civilization".

After luncheon the two leaders went into their first session of formal talks at Schloss Fuschl, one of the three historic palaces which they will use for their talks during the next two days. In addition to the meetings between the two presidents, their leading officials will meet separately to work out the political and economic aspects of the relationship between the United States and Egypt.

The Egyptians have made it clear that they expect President Ford to explain the results of his policy assessment and what this will mean in the next stage of a search for a settlement. Although Egyptian officials, like their American counterparts, have expressed a belief that "nothing spectacular" will be announced at the end of the meeting, they do expect some positive results.

According to a close assistant of President Sadat, the Egyptian leader will press for some form of American public statement setting out just how far it is prepared to go in its support of Israel. After the collapse of the last Kissinger mission Mr Sadat called on Washington to state whether it would support Israel only within the 1967 boundaries or whether it would support her while she remained in occupation of Arab territory.

Egyptian officials maintain that President Sadat brings with him no new proposals to Salzburg. This is in sharp contrast to what senior American officials have made known to journalists travelling in President Ford's plane. However, apart from his stated "principles of peace", President Sadat has been careful to maintain a large degree of flexibility.

According to American officials, four principal issues concerning a peace settlement will be discussed during Mr Ford's talks with the Egyptian leader. These are: recognized borders; what the Arabs would give as concrete peace pledges; the question of bringing the Palestinians into the peace process; and the future of Jerusalem. "After we talk with President Sadat and Mr Rabin, the President will have to sit down and assess where we are going to put the American weight", a senior official said.

Leeds vandals' damage put at £100,000

Paris, June 1.—Vandalism by Leeds United supporters at last Wednesday's European Cup Final is now estimated at about one million francs (about £100,000) in damage to Parc des Princes stadium and a supermarket, *Le Journal du Dimanche* reported today. At the stadium, 300 seats and a television camera were destroyed.

Ian Johnson, aged 24, a Leeds supporter, was given a two-month suspended prison sentence yesterday on charges of deliberately damaging cars after the match. He was released and allowed to go home.

Sir Edward Tomkins, British Ambassador to France, praised French police for their "great restraint" in handling rowdy Leeds supporters before, during and after the match.—AP and Reuter.

Briton dies after Benidorm accident

Benidorm, Spain, June 1.—Mrs Mary Long, aged 53, a British tourist who was seriously injured on May 28 when a balcony collapsed here, died today in the Benidorm clinic. One of her legs was amputated after the accident.—Agence France-Presse.

ium seems certain to se US fighter

Own Correspondent

June 1

is now virtually cer- y the American F16 rcraft in preference rench Dassault com- age F1. But the final s awaiting the out- hat is expected to be ve round of talks be- Belgian and United ernments.

l Vanden Boeynants, n Defence Minister, els this weekend for in Washington with s Schlesinger, his opposite number. s are expected to the cost of the air- uding dollar devalu- , and the number of United States Air lf is prepared to buy. has become the key is being called the al of the century". r three nations in- replacing more than Starfighters in their have already agreed e General Dynamics ift, provided Belgium does. The deal, which involves the Dutch, Norwegians and Danes, could be worth as much as £1,500m.

Last week, during a meeting with Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, President Ford encouraged the Belgians to buy American. Afterwards Mr Tindemans told journalists that a final decision was being postponed because his Government needed to get further clarification from the Americans about the exact terms.

The next day, Mr Tindemans spoke to President Giscard d'Estaing who, like President Ford, was in Brussels to meet other Nato heads of government, about the Dassault offer. The French President confirmed later at the Paris air show that the Belgian Government was still making up its mind which aircraft to take.

Nevertheless, well-informed Belgian officials in Brussels consider that the choice of the F16 is a foregone conclusion now that the Dutch, Norwegians and Danes have all opted for it.

Tension eases in Portugal after Socialists' return

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, June 1

With the return of the Socialist members of the Portuguese Government to Cabinet meetings, political tension in Lisbon seems to have relaxed a little. They had withheld attendance after the newspaper *Republica* was closed a fortnight ago.

The existing breach between the Socialist and Communist parties widened immediately, and the ruling Revolutionary Council stepped in to mediate.

The decision to return to the meetings was taken after Dr Soares, Minister without Portfolio, who is also secretary-general of the Socialists, and other party leaders, had conferred with members of the Revolutionary Council.

Before the meeting, the Socialists had sent to the Council a comprehensive document giving details of their claims. These included complete freedom of the press and complained of Communist encroachment on their freedom as a party.

A statement issued by the Government this weekend said: "After contacts which took place on May 23, the Revolutionary Council had received members of the Socialist Party's national secretariat, including Dr Mario Soares.

"A full exchange of ideas about the present political situation took place and the Revolutionary Council was advised of certain distortions in the way in which the Portuguese political process is developing.

"These will be examined with a view to their correction. Both sides agreed that democratic activity should be reinforced to ensure the putting into effect of the revolutionary laws, thereby making possible the continuaton of the process which has been undertaken.

"The Revolutionary Council reasserted its intentions to safeguard the normal working of the National Constituent Assembly. From today, the Socialist Party takes up its normal activity in the Government, guaranteeing its full collaboration with the Armed Forces Movement in the construction of a socialist society."

Leading article, page 13

ch minister overruled in bugging case

ard Wigg

e 1

jury has allowed the investigating the the French satirical *Canard Enchaîné* to ter-espionage officers nesses in an identifi- ide.

n Paris yesterday, it four inspectors of the police counter-intelli- nization, could not be the parade on the of national security. claim they can recog- plumbers" who were by a member of the taff while installing e equipment in its offices on the night of December 3, 1973.

Among other witnesses, the concierge at the offices has claimed that she could recognize several of the inspectors who came regularly for several days in the evenings pretending to be interior decorators.

The grand jury sided with Maître Alain Bernard, the investigating magistrate, who has found his efforts to arrive at the truth in France's "mini-Watergate" frustrated by an order given last November by M Michel Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior, who is responsible for the DST. The minister forbade the four to appear on the grounds that their usefulness as anti-espionage agents would be diminished if they appeared in public. But the jury rejected this argument and also the plea for protecting national security. It said immunity could not be total and at all times. It must be genuinely related to security matters.

The public prosecutor who, on the orders of M Poniatowski had taken the matter before the grand jury, can still make one last effort by appealing.

Le Canard Enchaîné, which has prudently preserved the hole in its office wall drilled by the "plumbers" to insert microphones claimed last week that it had fresh evidence of the extreme lengths to which the authorities had gone to cover up the scandal. The weekly said that several months before it publicly named Inspector René Grosset to be one of the participating "plumbers", he had been transferred from the Paris unit to serve in the Comores, a remote French island group in the Indian Ocean.

The magazine also claimed that a girl friend of the police inspector had worked in the decorating firm fitting out its new offices while secretly collaborating with the DST. This girl could testify, the weekly claimed, adding acidly: "It will be difficult for Poniatowski and the heads of the DST to cover this up."

Why is he afraid to meet us?



Over 75% of the employees of Bristol Channel Ship Repairers have signed a petition asking Mr Benn for a meeting. We want him to answer our fears about nationalisation. We want him to tell us how the nationalisation of our small Welsh ship repairing company can benefit us, our families or our customers.

Mr Benn is the man who says workers should have 'legal rights to be consulted when the firms in which they work are taken over.'

So why does he refuse to meet us?

He says one thing. He practises another.

He says he is carrying out Labour policy. How can he say that to us? Most of us in South Wales have voted Labour all our lives. We are not against nationalisation if it can bring definite benefits, as it may do to ship building.

But is it really Labour policy to nationalise small effective firms like ours, without consultation, without consideration of the risk to exports, jobs and industrial democracy? Or is this the private policy of Mr Benn?

It certainly is not Labour policy to refuse to meet workers. This is Mr Benn's personal decision.

WHAT IS HE AFRAID OF?

Bristol Channel Ship Repairers Ltd.

Fighting to save our jobs, our exports and taxpayers' money.

TODAY'S QUESTION FOR MR BENN.

In the port of Bristol, next to Mr Benn's own constituency, there is a dry dock. It is bigger and employs more men than any of our Welsh dry docks. This English ship repairer is not to be nationalised. Why are we to be victims of such inconsistency?

DAVID AGAINST GOLIATH

Over 10,000 people have written to us in support. Some have even sent us money. To all we say thank you. We need your support. Put another pebble in our sling by cutting out this box, signing it and sending it to BCSR, Channel Drydock, Cardiff, Wales; or to The Prime Minister, 10 Downing Street, London S.W.1

Signed .....

TA

OVERSEAS

South Korea fears United Nations force will be disbanded and US may renege on commitment

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, June 1

In spite of strong warnings that the United States will intervene if North Korea launches an attack against the South, the regime in Seoul harbours private fears that the United Nations peace-keeping force might soon be dissolved and Congress might back away from its military commitments in the future.

These fears were outlined to *The Times* today by one of President Park Chung Hee's confidantes, Mr Park Joon Hyu, chairman of the policy planning committee of the ruling Democratic Republican Party.

He also claimed that Washington has deliberately kept the South Korean Air Force under strength in the past because American leaders were convinced that Seoul might launch a strike against the North and endanger the policy of détente with China and the Soviet Union.

Expressing South Korea's most immediate fear, Mr Park said in Tokyo that his Government believes that events in Indo-China might encourage many non-aligned nations to support North Korea during the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

"We fear that resolutions supporting North Korea and calling for the withdrawal of the United Nations' forces in the South will be passed by a majority for the first time during the next session of the United Nations General Assembly.

"In the past our resolution calling on the Security Council to make alternative arrangements to substitute the United Nations Command was passed, but it looks as though two conflicting resolutions will go through this time. It is going to present the General Assembly with an embarrassing situation.

"However, the communist resolution in the Assembly will not have any legal or political meaning because the Security Council is responsible for the United Nations forces in Korea. But it will mean that the North will win a majority in the General Assembly for the first time in history and it will give them propaganda value", Mr Park said.

He said that in spite of firm security pacts with China and the Soviet Union, North Korea had been invited to join the block of non-aligned nations. Mr Park admitted that the Foreign Ministry were "toying with the idea" of requesting the non-aligned nations to admit South Korea as a member. "This would demonstrate how absurd North Korea's claim is", he added.

Describing the United Nations General Assembly as the "absurdity of modern times", Mr Park said that the South would claim, in future, that the body does not have the power to come to decisions on the Korean issue.

"Issues in the General Assembly are no longer decided on merit. They are decided on the basis of whether a country is allied with the United States, and we fear many Third World nations will vote against us simply because they oppose the United States Middle East policy", he said.

"We are not going to let our fate be decided by the United Nations General Assembly in future and we will maintain that the Security Council is responsible for peace-keeping arrangements on the Korean peninsula.

"But, quite frankly, we are more or less resigned that the UN Command will be dissolved within the next few years. This does not mean that the United States forces will go, but the withdrawal of the United Nations forces will demoralize our people", Mr Park said.

(At present the United Nations forces in Korea consist of 38,000 American troops and a small symbolic force of troops representing other members of the command, including a contingent of approximately 20 British officers and men.)

Mr Park said the regime is convinced that if the North launches an attack it will not come in the form of a conventional military offensive across the demilitarized zone (DMZ). "What we are afraid of is that they will infiltrate guerrillas into the South by sea, air and through tunnels under the DMZ in an attempt to foment an uprising against President Park's government.

"Our troops can counter an attack across the DMZ. Our morale is high and we are confident we can beat the North in conventional war, if we continue to receive military equipment. However, we know they have 80,000 specially trained guerrillas who could be sent into civilian areas in the rear."

Mr Park, who is visiting Japan to discuss security arrangements in East Asia, said warnings that the United States would intervene if the North attacks the South "appears to have given the communists something to think about.

"But we are still pessimistic about just how long the consensus in the United States will last. The promises are better than nothing and we have no other choice but to remain silent. But we are uneasy.

"The ruling party in Washington does not have a working majority, the Democrats are divided and our security pact is not as strong as the one which binds Nato. To be quite honest we are scared to make moves to amend the pact because we have fears that detrimental clauses might be written in to make matters worse."

Harking back to the traumatic shock of the collapse of *Indo-China, Mr Park said:* "For us it's an awful situation. Vietnam was given enough promises but they still lost. Everyone in the United States is saying that American troops must not be involved in another war in Asia. And why should they?

"We have told them that we will fight by ourselves if they give us enough arms. But they won't. They say you have enough. Frankly I think it's a stupid policy. If they modernize our army and give us time to train our soldiers with new equipment we can fight. If they wait it will be another repetition of Vietnam."

Echoing the resentment of the armed forces, Mr Park said that the Americans deliberately refused to build up South Korea's air force in recent years to correct the imbalance in air power on the peninsula. (The North is reported to be equipped with more than 600 fighter-bombers as compared with 210 obsolete American jet fighters in the South.)

In an indication that the two allies have clashed sharply over the issue, Mr Park said Washington had refused to modernize the air force in the past on the ground that American air power was available.

"But the truth is that the Americans refused to give us the equipment because they feared that the South might attack the North and endanger their policy of détente with China and the Soviet Union in recent years. That's nonsense.

"First it was the Administration and now we have fears that Congress might stand in the way. The level of supply was so low two years ago that we were forced to look elsewhere for arms and spend our much-needed foreign exchange on equipment. The Americans did not like it at the time but I think they realize now we were correct", Mr Park said.



Miss Nicola, escorted by police, leaving the court after the opening of her trial.

Haifa 'little trial' to test confession

From Eric Marsden
Haifa, June 1

An Israeli Arab midwife who has been living in Britain for seven years today denied in the Haifa District Court charges that she was a member of Al Fatah, had performed services to the Arab guerrilla organization and gathered information which would damage Israel's security.

Miss Muzna Nicola, who was employed by Hertfordshire County Council at Royston until March, claimed that she had signed a confession only after being told by her investigators that if she refused, her family in Israel and abroad would suffer. She also claimed she had been deprived of food and drink during her interrogation, and was not able to sleep because of a bright light burning into her eyes.

Miss Nicola, aged 31, faces a possible 15-year jail sentence if convicted. The prosecution rejected her claim that her confession was made under duress. Police witnesses said she changed her previous denial of the charges after being shown a statement by a convicted Al Fatah man who said he had recruited her.

She was arrested on March 14 at Lod Airport when she arrived to visit her parents in a village near Nazareth. She was immediately taken to prison. She alleged that she was refused permission to see a lawyer until after she had signed a confession.

Amnesty International has sent Mr John Mortimer, QC a specialist on human rights, as an observer to the trial Mrs Felicia Langer, the Communist lawyer and specialist in security cases in Israel, informed the three-man court of Mr Mortimer's mission.

The presiding judge, Mr Abraham Friedman, ordered a "little trial" to be held to test the validity of Miss Nicola's alleged confession. The prosecutor had read a statement alleging that, while attending a midwifery course in Britain in 1969 Miss Nicola met two members of Al Fatah who asked her to recruit Arabs on her next visit home, and gave her names of people in Haifa and Nazareth. She was paid £80, he claimed.

She attempted to carry out the instructions, the statement went on, but the men in Nazareth refused her request to join Al Fatah, and an Arab (journalist) she tried to find in Haifa was away and she left a note for him.

In 1971, before a second visit home, she again met the two Al Fatah members and was asked to seek recruits and collect information on political and economic conditions of Israel's minority community. She collected the information but, although she was unsuccessful in recruting, she was paid a sum of money.

Mrs Langer told the court that Miss Nicola denied all the allegations in the statement. She said the alleged confession was unlawful

One of them was alleged to have told her that if she did not confess, her family would be harmed in Israel and abroad. Mrs Langer said the accused had been told that intelligence agents could "get at" her brothers abroad (she has a married brother in England and two others in Canada and Russia) and that her parents in Nazareth would be arrested.

Miss Nicola had been kept without food for 30 hours, her lawyer said, and was not allowed to see her family or to consult her lawyers until four days after her arrest.

Inspector Moshe Arbeli told the court that Miss Nicola had not complained of being deprived of food or drink or that she could not sleep. He first knew of her request to see a lawyer on March 18, four days after her arrest.

Israel general to be Premier's adviser

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, June 1

Mr Rabin, the Israel Prime Minister, informed a Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem today that the controversial Major-General Ariel Sharon, at present on the reserve list, will fill a new office of Prime Minister's Adviser.

The appointment was patently political. The four previous Prime Ministers, who were civilians, had all managed without military advisers and it seemed unlikely that Mr Rabin, a distinguished general who led the victorious Israel Army in the six-day war, really felt he needed one.

Moreover, General Sharon was a vigorous leader of the Likud Opposition party. Supporters of Mr Peres, the Defence Minister, who was Mr Rabin's opponent last year for the Labour Party leadership, speculated that the appointment may have been intended to lessen the former's authority.

The Prime Minister's critics inside the party also speculated that the move may have been made to cultivate hardliners as the party doves, who had elevated him to office a year ago, were becoming a little disenchanted with him.

General Sharon's new functions and competence were not defined. He would have preferred to return to active service in the armed forces but Lieutenant-General Gur, the Chief of Staff, refused to take him. General Sharon, as reservist in the Yom Kip war, had led his men in counter-thrust across the S Canal to within 62 miles Cairo and is acknowledged be an outstanding field offi

But during the war he abused former subordin who were his superiors scandalizing the public by nouncing fellow generals newspaper interviews while war was still going on. Gen Gur, who commanded a pany in General Sharon's gade during the 1956 war, obviously reluctant to have as a subordinate.

General Sharon was ele to Parliament after the Kippur war but resigned December to remove obsta to his appointment to "senior emergency posi in the reserves". Howe he complained recently his talents were wasted the reserves and he wishe become a senior officer in regular Army so that he c contribute to thinking abou structure and preparedness

Mr Rabin and Mr P urged General Gur to General Sharon a senior but he baulked. He argued General Sharon's person would disrupt harmony at h quarters. Mr Rabin ack ledged that the appointr was the prerogative of the C of Staff and offered Gen Sharon the civilian post. Peres objected but Cal approval was not required.

Tombs burnt by Muslim 'liberationists' in Egypt

Cairo, June 1.—A Muslim extremist group, preaching free sex and denouncing Muslim religious leaders as heretics, has been smashed by security forces after its members set fire to six holy mausoleums, the semi-official newspaper *Al Ahram* reported today.

The newspaper said the group's activities represented the most serious extremist plot since the arrest of 92 people in April last year for attempting to overthrow President Sadat.

The ringleader was said to be a former student, Taha el-Samawi, aged 23. The newspaper said he was assisted by 10 followers but it did not state the exact date of their arrest, nor when their trial would take place.

Police uncovered the plot when one of the new recruits informed Government officials that his organization intended to make its master strike by burning the mausoleum and mosque of one of Egypt's most revered Muslim saints.

The mausoleum of Sayed al-Badawi and its adjacent mosque are in Tanta, about 90 miles north of Cairo.

The burning of the six mausoleums in various parts of Nile delta was never public here. Police traced arson to the one group bec identical methods were us

The plotters believed praying in mosques was a tic, that stealing from present society was permis and that sex with women side marriage was legitim

Last week, Cairo newsp disclosed another plot by lim fanatics who wante turn Egypt into a strictly gious Islamic state, and up nightclubs, cinemas shops selling alcohol. The leader of that group named as another stu Shukri Ahmed Mustapha, 28.

Three people were sente to death by hanging yest and 29 to prison terms ra from five years to penal tude for life. They members of a subversive of 92 Muslim fanatics acc of taking part in the attac Egypt's Technical Mi Academy 13 months ago.

Eleven people, including soldiers, were killed and 2 injured in the raid, which designed to seize weapo overthrow President Sad Reuter.

Marcos visit points to opening of Peking link

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 1

The forthcoming visit to China by President Marcos of the Philippines is expected to mark an important stage in the development of Peking's relations with the countries of South-East Asia.

President Marcos and his wife are due to arrive here on Saturday and stay in China for a week. The glamorous Mrs Imelda Marcos came here on an official visit last year and met chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The Philippines will be the first country belonging to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to send its head of state to Peking presumably with the intention of opening an embassy here and breaking off relations with Taiwan.

The first ASEAN country to make this switch was Malaysia, whose Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, visited China last year. Thailand is expected to follow suit soon, and then Singapore and eventually Indonesia.

The Philippine President's visit comes at a time when China's intentions towards the South-East Asian countries are viewed in many quarters with doubt and apprehension after the communist victories in Indo-China.

Peking has done nothing to allay these fears by publishing emphatic messages of support for the armed communist rebels in Burma and the outlawed communist movement in Indonesia, as well as continuing to relay the propaganda of similar movements in Malaysia and the Philippines.

According to latest diplomatic reports, the Chinese diplomat who was recently expelled from Canada was caught smuggling funds into the United States for the support of Muslim insurgents in the Philippines.

The feeling in South-East Asian government circles seems to be that China's support for such movements can best be headed off by the establishment of friendly state relations, rather than by the continuation of the diplomatic boycott.

It is believed here that Peking has decided to force the pace at which Taiwan is being abandoned by its erstwhile allies in South-East Asia, by refusing to accept visits by senior leaders of those countries in the future unless they agree to break with Taipei.

An important reason for the increased emphasis on Chinese relations with both governments and insurgents in South-East Asia is believed to be the fear that Moscow may exploit its ties with the Vietnamese communists to widen its influence in the region.

Professor ready to mediate with kidnappers

Dar es Salaam, June 1.—A University of Michigan professor has volunteered to go into remote eastern Zaire to attempt to negotiate with the Marxist rebels who 13 days ago took three American and Dutch students hostage, diplomatic sources said here.

According to the sources, Professor Peter Steiner flew to Bujumbura, capital of Burundi, within the past few days to prepare for his mission. Burundi has issued a special multiple-entry visa to enable him to shuttle between Zaire and Burundi, but Zaire's final approval for the plan is needed.

Until now, President Mobutu of Zaire has been reluctant to admit publicly the existence of the guerrillas, members of the Popular Revolutionary Party. They are opposed to his ties with the United States.

Their hostages, Miss Carrie Jane Hunter, aged 21, Mr Kenneth Stephen Smith, aged 22, both Americans, and Miss Emilie van Zinnick Bergmann, aged 25, of Holland, were seized from a chimpanzee study centre on the Tanzanian side of Lake Tanganyika.—AP.

Crew of Kenya jet die in fly-past crash

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 1

A Hawker Hunter jet aircraft of the Kenya Air Force, one of five taking part in a fly-past before President Kenyatta, crashed here today, killing its pilot and co-pilot.

It came down near the Mombasa road a short distance from the city centre.

The crash occurred while President Kenyatta and thousands of people were assembled in an open-air stadium for celebrations marking the twelfth anniversary of the country's attainment of self-government.

In a vigorous speech, President Kenyatta attacked malcontents and rumour-mongers, and made a strong appeal for unity.

New editor for Kenya paper

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 1

Mr Henry Gathigira, a well-known Kenya journalist, has been appointed editor-in-chief of *The Standard* (formerly the *East African Standard*), Nairobi's oldest newspaper. He is the first African to head the newspaper's editorial staff and until recently was news editor of the *Daily Nation*.

Pro-blacks schools chief dismissed

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, June 1

The Washington school board voted yesterday to dismiss the black school superintendent, Mrs Barbara Sizemore. She was accused of administrative incompetence and failing to obey the board's instructions. The 17-point bill of particulars never mentioned the main charge, that she has seriously exacerbated the racial conflicts in the city.

Washington has a large black majority, and has had a large measure of self-government since early this year. It is surrounded by, and the Washington blacks are outnumbered by rich, white suburbs. The Federal capital is a flagrant example of the fact that the lowest classes in America are coloured, and that all power, all money and all the best jobs are held by whites.

The blacks rioted in 1968, after the murder of Dr Martin Luther King, but nothing remains of that experience save a few burnt out blocks in the city centre. The black community hopes that things will be better for its children, and hoped that Mrs Sizemore would improve their education, and thus improve race relations and the blacks' status. She was appointed in 1973 and has made things considerably worse.

Her most provocative public action, in a speech a couple of months ago, was to accuse the white members of the school board (who form a minority) and their black allies of collaborating to keep black children down. One of the examples she quoted was the Washington Youth Orchestra.

A far higher number of its members are white than would be so in proportion to the district's 130,000 schoolchildren of both races, and Mrs Sizemore thought therefore that it should be disbanded, or at least changed radically. The orchestra also showed a preference for the music of Mozart, Beethoven and other "European" musicians whom Mrs Sizemore considered racist. She wanted the orchestra to play "African" music.

Much of Mrs Sizemore's trouble came from the organization of education in Washington, with a powerful superintendent, who is blamed for every difficulty, and an elected school board whose membership changes frequently.

She has several weeks in which to appeal, however, and the case will probably drag on through the summer.

In brief

Brazil may join nuclear powers

Washington, June 1.—B is on the verge of getting West Germany the equip and technical inform needed to produce nu weapons, American offi said today.

The agreement being pleted between the two na is specifically designed to Brazil the ability to use its ium deposits for producing tricity. But officials sai would give Brazil "the nuclear power cycle".

Minister hit

Ahmedabad, June 1.— Jagjivan Ram, the Indian minister, was hit on the when crowds at an ele rally in the drought stri state of Gujarat began th ing stones, police said tr He was taken to hospital treatment.

Public execution

Saigon, June 1.—Saigon nessed its fourth public e tion in four days yeste when Nguyen Tu Sang, a year-old former soldier, shot dead after a trial atte by thousands of people.

Nuclear mining

Moscow, June 1.—S scientists have detonated underground nuclear explo to stimulate oil flow in f where reserves have exhausted by convent methods, a Soviet newsp reported today.

Recruiting drive

Johannesburg, June 1.—S Africa's defence forces being strengthened in a re ing drive throughout the try, Mr Pieter Botha, the M ter of Defence, said in a interview today.

Mass cremation

Bangkok, June 1. — Bhumibol and the royal fa last night presided ove cremation ceremony for policemen, soldiers, volun and others killed in cli with communist insurg during the past year.

Terrorists' truce

Buenos Aires, June 1.— Argentine Anti-Communist ance (AAA), an extreme r wing terrorist group, annou a 90-day truce beginning n

Burma rebel front

Bangkok, June 1.—Five ority tribal groups in nort Burma have set up a u front to combat the Go ment of President Ne Win, newspapers reported toda

THE EUROPEAN WHIZZ-KID: IS HE JUST A FLASH IN THE PAN?

As the crisis atmosphere in Europe's business world thickens, Europe's young bosses who rose so quickly through the ranks in the boom years, are suddenly finding themselves less and less in demand.

In tomorrow's issue, Europa looks into why experienced middle-aged executives, perhaps better able to handle crises than their young counterparts, are now back in favour and are finding themselves in top managerial positions they had long since given up hope of reaching.

There will also be an exclusive interview with David Rockefeller, brother of the Vice-President of the United States, in which he discusses the $80,000m budget deficit his country faces and what measures the government and banks can take to counter a new wave of inflation in 1976.

In addition, following our recent article on Arab investment in Europe, tomorrow's issue examines Europe's exports to the oil producing countries and also reviews Britain's growing share of trade with the Arabs.

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...DON. 405 0072. Until June ... Booking. EKATHRINA ...ANSKAYA with THE TROC. ...GLOXINIA BALLET COM- The all male ballet co. ...: Special red. price prev. ...0. Opens tmr. 7.30, then ...3.0. Fri. 6.0. Sat. 8.13: ...2: Opens Wed. 8.0. then ...0. Sat. 5.0.

...WELLS THEATRE. Rosebery ...1. 837 1672. Until Saturday. ...TOKYO BALLET ...Mat. Sat. 3.30. Tonight & ...Sylphides. Paquita. The ...The Pearls. Le Palais de ...d. & Thur: Orient Occident. ...Butterfly. Fri. & Sat: The

...WELLS THEATRE. 837 1672. ...ANDS DANS THEATER. ...38. 4 Programmes. 11 New

CONCERTS

...DEBURGH FESTIVAL June 6th-23rd ...ow: Festival Office. Alde... ...folk IP15 5AX. Tel. (072-

...S. Smith Square. Tomorrow SANDOR VEGH plays BACH. ...t door.

THEATRES

...THEATRE 836 7611 ... Mat. Thurs. Sat. 3.0 ...MONS returns in triumph" ...IONE GINGOLD "Fabulous ...D. Mr. JOSS ACKLAND ...performance". Observer ...TLE NIGHT MUSIC ...at ravishes the senses, a ...d with genius". Guardian.

...836 3878. Red. price prevs. ... Evgs. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.15 ...pens June 16 at 7 ...ENCH DANIEL MASSEY GAY LORD QUEX ...th SIAN PHILLIPS ...ed by JOHN GIELGUD

...836 6404 ...public demand of RSC in ...oppard's award-winning TRAVESTIES ..."CHAMPAGNE COCKTAIL" ...vgs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30. ...12). Recorded booking inf. 836 5332.

...ORS. 836 1171. Mon., Th. ...6, 8.15 Sats. 6.30. 8.45. ...atre AND DINNER £5 ...ndon's Hit Comedy ...GOES THE BRIDE ...e ticket plus 3 course set ...delightful nearby restaurant ...coffee, service and VAT ALL ...£5 per head. Prices with... ...r £2.50. £2.00 & £1.00.

...ORS. Also late-night revue ...m. to 12.15. (All seats £1) ...NGE & BRACKET ...GLORIOUS MINUTES

...437 2663. Evenings 8.0 ...rs. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. ALEC GUINNESS ...ILY & A FORTUNE

...re Club. 836 3334. Great ...(adj. Leics. Sq. Under... ...siant temp. Mmbshp. avail. ...Tue. to Sun. at 8 Kings ...c Production. ...EDY'S CHILDREN ...is fantastic."—Observer. ...2nd theatre playing Sunday.

...743 5050. Lumiere & Son ...MEN DANCING, by David ...-Sun. 8.00 p.m.

...THEATRE. 836 6056 ...IT OF THE SEASON: E.N. ...NISON. Derek GRIFFITHS. ...LE. Norman BEATON in BLACK MIKADO ...ENTERTAINMENT' S. Exp. ...Thurs., Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.

...R. 0243 86333. Tonight. ...5 at 7.0. June 7 at 2.0 ...Y OF THE PEOPLE; June ...at 7.0. June 5 at 2.0. ...DE BERGERAC.

...930 2578. Eves. 8. Sats. ...& 8.30. Mats. Thur. 3. ...AYLEY MILLS ...NAT LEIGH LAWSON ...UCH OF SPRING ...cted by Allen Davis ...OUS COMEDY'. Ev. News

...930 3216. Red. Pr. Prevs. ...8. Opens Thur. at 7. ...8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.15. ...INE RODERICK ...AN COOK ...JAMIE ROSS ...H! COWARD!" ...usical comedy revue ...and music by Noel Coward.

...NE. 836 8108. Evgs. 7.30 ...Weds. & Sats. 2.30 ...EL CRAWFORD in BILLY ...NEW MUSICAL ...CRAWFORD A WHOP- ...IDERFUL STAGE STAR." ...e World. "HE AND HIS ...A TREAT." S. Express.

...836 8243 ...8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15. 9.0 ...LIVE ON STAGE ...! CALCUTTA ! ...1,500 PERFORMANCES ...INGLY BEAUTIFUL. S. Tel. ...Y IS STUNNING.—D. Tel.

...YORK'S 836 5122. Evs. 8. ...8.30. Mat. (Thur. 3 from June 12). MALCOLM RONALD McDOWELL FRASER ...TAINING MR SLOANE ...by JOE ORTON

...836 2238. Evenings 8.0 ...3.30. Thurs. 2.45 red prices SLEUTH ...EST THRILLER EVER" ...es. 6th GREAT YEAR.

...836 4601. Evgs. 8.0 SHARP ...& 8.30. Red. price Wed 3.0 ...BERT STEPHENS in MURDERER ...ANTHONY SHAFFER ...LIANT & EXCITING

...EATRE. 437 1592 ...PLAY OF THE YEAR ...Standard Drama Award ...NALD PICKUP in ...ORMAN CONQUESTS ...ALAN AYCKBOURN ...NNERS Tnl. & Th. 8.15. ...LIVING TOGETHER Tomor. ...15: R'ND & R'ND THE ...Wed. 8.15. Sat. 5.30.

...H. 858 7755. CHARADES. ...es., Wed. 8.0 A JOURNEY ...DON: Thur., Fri. 8.0. Sat. ...8.0 THE BORAGE PIGEON

...O TH. CLUB. 722 9301. ...n't at 7. Subs 8. THE ...OF A BLACK MAN by Alfred

...ET. 930 4852. Evgs. 7.45 ...d. 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0. ...HN CLEMENTS ...ald Millar/C. P. Snow's ...CASE IN QUESTION ...lent evening's entertainment ...enthralling story." ...Hobson. Sunday Times.

...ESTY'S. 930 6606 ...rday 8.0. Subs. Evgs. 8.0 ...6.0 & 8.40. Now Booking HAIR

...AD THEATRE CLUB. 226- ...HOCOLATE CAKE by Nicolas ...1.00 Dinner (optl.) 7.0.

...OAD THEATRE. 352 7488 ... 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30. 9.30 ...CKY HORROR SHOW ...USICAL OF THE YEAR ...lard DRAMA AWARD. 73.

...437 3686. Evenings 8.0 ...0 Th., Sat., 5.0 & 8.30 ...AUL, GEORGE, RINGO ...ERT—Evg. Stand. Award ...USICAL OF THE YEAR ...y & Players Award ...USICAL OF THE YEAR

...836 3036 & 493 3031 ...s 8.15. Sat. 5.30 & 8.40 ... Barbara FERRIS Dinsdale LANDEN in ...HABETICAL ORDER ...el Frayn's Comedy is a ...experience —E Star

...248 7656. Food 248 2835 ...0. Mat. Thur.; Sat. 3.0 Bernard Shaw's ...DOCTOR'S DILEMMA ...AST TWO WEEKS ...June ... Shakespeare's ...RRY WIVES OF WINDSOR

THE NATIONAL THEATRE ...5. Tonight & Tomor. 7.30: Henrik Ibsen's GABRIEL BORKMAN Wednesday 7.30. ...ursday 3.15 & 7.30: ...EARTBREAK HOUSE ...& Sat. 3.15 & 7.30: NO MAN'S LAND ...seats held for sale day of ...ormance from 10 a.m.

...Regent's Park. 01-486 2431 ...uditorium opening delayed. ...MING OF THE SHREW plays ...und House June 3-July 5: ...SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM ...re July 16.

...437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0. ...Sat. at 6.0 & 8.40 ...CHRIST SUPERSTAR

THEATRES

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. Temp. m'ship Nightly 8.0 (ex. Mon.) MEASURE FOR MEASURE, adapted and directed by Charles Marowitz. "A fascinating exercise in textual tampering." Tel. "Fascinating . . . a magnificent visual emblem." Guardian.

PALLADIUM. 437 7373 Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.45 TOMMY STEELE in LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL HANS ANDERSEN "SUMPTUOUS SPECTACLE SPLENDID SONGS, IT'S WONDERFUL." D. Exp. SEATS AVAIL. THEATRE & AGENTS.

PHOENIX. 836 8611. Last week. Evenings 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. MIRIAM KARLIN in DIARY OF A MADAME "UNFORGETTABLY TOUCHING, AS WELL AS FUNNY."—D. Tel.

PHOENIX. 836 8611. Comm. June 10 Evenings 7.45. Sat. 5.45 & 8.45 GODSPELL "IS MAGNIFICENT." Sunday Times. Special late perf. Fri. 10.45.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Mat. Weds. at 3. JIMMY JEWEL ALFRED MARKS in NEIL SIMON'S THE SUNSHINE BOYS "Audience rocking in their chairs"—D. Exp. "A laugh a minute"—D. Tel. "Continuous laughter."—E. Std.

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681 Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.0. JAMES STEWART in HARVEY "Heartwarming Triumph."—E. News. LIMITED SEASON ONLY

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30 Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15 10TH MONTH OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES LET MY PEOPLE COME AN ADULT MUSICAL "Never a dull moment."—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564 Opens Tomor. at 7. Subs Mon.-Fri. at 8 Sat. 5 & 8.30. Mats Wed & Thur 2.30 Jeremy Irons Zoe Wanamaker THE TAMING OF THE SHREW

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745 JOE ORTON FESTIVAL Prev. Ton't at 8. Opens Tomor. at 7. Subs. Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30. JILL BENNETT PHILIP STONE LOOT

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45 & Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 23RD YEAR WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN

SAVOY 01-836 8888 Evenings 8.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15 "ALASTAIR SIM at his best."—Tel. RON MOODY DANDY NICHOLS CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE Directed by IAN McKELLEN

SHAFTESBURY. 01-836 6596 Mon.-Fri. 8.0. Mat. Fri. 3.0 (Reduced 75p-£1.50). Sat. 5.30. 8.30 WEST SIDE STORY "Bursting to life with undiminished theatrical excitement."—S. Tel. "A definite winner . . . I strongly recommend it."—F. Times. "Miracle." Gdn. "Brilliant." S. Tel.

SHAW THEATRE 01-388 1394 Previews nightly 7.30. Seats 70p. Opens Wednesday at 7.0. Subs. 7.30 SUSAN HAMPSHIRE in AS YOU LIKE IT

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Doris HARE Leo FRANKLYN Richard CALDICOT Andrew SACHS NO SEX PLEASE— WE'RE BRITISH Directed by ALLAN DAVIS LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGHTER HIT

TH. UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Evgs. 8.15 ECHOES FROM A CONCRETE CANYON by John Wilson Haire. Wed.-Sat. 1.15 p.m. Thurs.-Sat. 10.15 p.m. HOMAGE TO BEEN SOUP by David Lan.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Tues. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.40. MILLICENT MARTIN, AMANDA BARRIE in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR "BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR." Evening Standard Award '73

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317 (No perfs. Mon.). Tues., Fri. 8.0. Wed., Th., Sat. 6.0 & 8.45. MAX BYGRAVES "SWINGALONGAMAX" New Song & Laughter Spectacular with Rogers & Starr. Bobby Crush. Denise Keene & Happy & Full Co.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7768 Evgs. 8.30. Wed., Sat. 6.15 & 8.45 PAUL RAYMOND presents THE CONFESSIONS OF A SEX STAR SNATCH 69 FANTASTIC. HILARIOUS EROTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

WIMBLEDON. 01-946 5211 ACTORS COMPANY SEASON Opens June 9 at 7. Subs. 7.30. THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA.

WINDMILL THEATRE 437 6312 PAUL RAYMOND presents LET'S GET LAID featuring JOHN INMAN— "ARE YOU BEING SERVED ?" Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Evenings 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Mats. Weds. 3. PAUL SCOFIELD as Prospero "SHOULD NOT BE MISSED ON ANY ACCOUNT." B. A. Young, F.T. (Limited Season) THE TEMPEST Last week. Must close July 12.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363 Wkds 8. Sat. 5 & 8.15 final perfs. ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD by Tom Stoppard.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363 THE HOGARTH PUPPETS Sats. 2.30 & 8.15 (wkdys for schools).

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 From 8.15. Dining and Dancing. At 9.30 Revue A TOUCH OF VENUS Opening tonight 11 p.m. DAILEY AND WAYNE

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Wk. & Sun 2.45, 8.00. 2: MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.30. 5.30, 8.30.

ACADEMY ONE (437 2981) Satyajit Ray's DISTANT THUNDER (A). Progs 2.30. 4.30. 6.30. 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Maria Callas in Pasolini's MEDEA (AA). Progs. 1.30. 3.45. 6.0. 8.30.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Marcel Carne's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45. 8.00.

CASINO. 437 6877. MONTY PYTHON AND THE HOLY GRAIL (A). Progs. at 1.45. 3.20. 5.40 and 8.5.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). Charles Bronson in BREAKOUT (AA). THE LORDS OF FLATBUSH (AA). Cont. Progs. Dly. 12.50, 4.10, 7.30. Breakout, 2.25. 5.45. 9.05.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 Phone Bkgs STAVISKY (A) at 2.05 (not Sun.). 4.10. 6.20. 8.35. Late Sat. 11 p.m. Ends June 4.

GATE CINEMA Nott. Hill 727 5750 Fassbinder's BITTER TEARS OF PETRA VON KANT (X): 2.20. 5.35. 9 & VIETNAM JOURNEY (U) 1.15. 4.25, 7.45 WUSA (A) 11.15 p.m.

CINEMAS

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). See! Hear! Feel! TOMMY (AA). The film event of the year. Sep. Perfs. 1.20, 4.30, 8.0. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Late Show Fri./Sat. 11.15. All seats bkble.

MINEMA. In Knightsbridge 235 4225-6. Robert Redford Mia Farrow in "THE GREAT GATSBY" (A).

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) Warren Beatty, Julie Christie, Goldie Hawn in SHAMPOO (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.15, 4.45, 8.15. Shampoo at 1.55. 5.30, 8.55. All seats bookable.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). PAPER TIGER (A). Cont. Progs. Wk. 2.00, 3.45, 6.00, 8.15.

ODEON, MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) Streisand & Caan FUNNY LADY (A). Sep. Perfs. Wk. 2.45, 8.00. All seats bkble.

ODEON, ST MARTIN'S LANE (836 0691/1811). Claude Lelouch. AND NOW MY LOVE (Toute's Une Vie) (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.00, 4.30, 8.00. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. All seats bkble.

PARIS PULLMAN, 8th Ken. 373 5898 Zanussi ILLUMINATION (AA) Progs. 4.40, 6.40, 8.45.

PLAZA 1 & 2 Lower Regent St. (formerly Paramount & Universal). All seats bookable THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Daily including Sundays. PLAZA 1 Progs 2.45. 7.30. PLAZA 2 Progs. 2.15. 7.15.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 The Sensation of London EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.). 2.45. 6.15. 9.00. Late shows 11.45. Fri. & Sats. Seats bkble—Lic'd bar.

SCENE 2, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Perfs. Dly. from 12.30. Lte. Show 12.05 (inc. Sun.) YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA) Progs. 12.30. 2.45. 5.05. 7.25. 9.45. 12.05.

SCENE 3, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.00, 5.20, 8.40.

Special Late Shows 11.45 nightly. A BIGGER SPLASH (X) Seats bookable.

SCENE 4, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. 2nd YEAR. The Film Everybody's Talking About. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30. 3.00. 6.15. 9.00. 11.30. Box Office Open Daily. 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats bkble all perfs.

TIMES CENTA, Baker St. Stn. 935 9772.
1 THE VALLEY (X). Daily 1.15. 3.10 A BIGGER SPLASH (X). Daily 1.00. 3.00. 5.00. 7.00. 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat., 11.00. Sun. from 3.00.

WARNER WEST END, Leicester Square. Tel.: 439 0791.
1 IT'S ALIVE (X). Cont. Progs. 2.40. 4.35. 6.35. 8.35. Last Three Days.
2 Steve McQueen, Paul Newman THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. 1.19. 4.35. 8.05. £1.60 seats bkble.
3 Jack Lemmon, Anne Bancroft THE PRISONER OF 2ND AVENUE (A). Sep. Perfs. 2.30. 5.30. 8.30. All seats bkble.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176 MASTER PAINTINGS An Exhibition of Recent Acquisitions. Until 4 July. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St., W1 DAVID JONES Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. 01-629 1578.

ANTHROPOS GALLERY specialists in Ethnic Art. 67 Monmouth St., W.C.2. 01-836 8162. Europe's finest collection of New Guinea & Eskimo Art. Open Mon.-Wed. 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Thurs.-Sat. 10 a.m.-midnight. Sun. 1-7 p.m.

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-491 7408. BRITISH PRINTMAKERS, 1850-1940, and Prints by JAMES ENSOR. Until 17 June. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Sats. 9.30-1.

CRANE ARTS. "Britain in Europe?" New paintings by EDWINA SANDYS. As seen on "Nationwide." 321 Kings Rd., S.W.3. 01-352 5857. Mon.-Sat. 10-6.

DURAND, Regent Paintings and Drawings presented by PHAETHON ARTS at HELIKON GALLERY, 45 Conduit St., London, W.1. 01-734 2704. Until 13 June, Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30: Sats. 10-2.

FRY GALLERY 58 Jermyn St., London, S.W.1. 01-493 4496 SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT (1753-1827) AND HIS CIRCLE EXHIBITION OF WASH DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS FROM THE FAMILY COLLECTION Mon.-Fri. 10.5.30 All drawings are for sale

GALLERY 21, London & Johannesburg mixed exhibition. Calder, Clave, Miro, Tapies, Vasarely and others. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10.4. 13a Grafton St., W.1. 493 6832.

GEOFFREY CLARKE SCULPTURE & LANDSCAPE Taranman Gallery, 236 Brompton Road, S.W.3. Tel.: 589 7838.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. Peter LANYON. Reliefs, constructions and related paintings.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1. THE CONDITION OF SCULPTURE: International selection of work by younger artists. Until 13 July. Mon.-Fri. 10-8, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 12-6. Adm. 40p, Children, students & OAPs 20p. (10p all day Mon. and 6-8 Tues-Fri.).

LEFEVRE GALLERY: An Exhibition of Recent Works by Edward Burra. Weekdays 10-5. Saturdays 10-1. 30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572/3.

LEGER GALLERY, Exhibition of English Paintings. Reynolds, Romney Lawrence, etc. Mon.-Fri. 9-5.30 13 Old Bond Street. Until June 27th

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. Until further notice: 20th Century Paintings and Sculpture. Also Graphics by Gallery Artists. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MAAS GALLERY, BLANDFORD FLETCHER (1858-1936), paintings and drawings; and ROSAMUND FLETCHER, sculpture. Until 20th June. Weekdays 10-5. Sats. 10-12. At 15a Clifford Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-734 2302.

MAYOR GALLERY, 14 South Molton St., W.1. 493 8778. EDWARD ARDIZZONE Watercolours

PATRICK SEALE GALLERY 2 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 235 0934 MARCO RICHTERICH ETCHINGS, PAINTINGS & COLLAGES Until June 7. Weekdays 9.30-5.30 Sats. 10-1.

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO. 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984 Felice Filippi "Imagini fabbrili" Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1 until 14th June.

ROY MILES FINE PAINTINGS, 6 Duke St., St. James's, London, S.W.1 01-930 8665. Monday to Fridays 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION. Contemporary painting, sculpture, etc. Until 27 July. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. 60p (Mondays 30p). And THE PRIVATE ROOMS AND COLLECTED TREASURES Until 31 Oct. Wkdys. 10-6 (closed Tuesday). Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p Students and pensioners half price

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W.8. 01-937 5883. NICHOLAS BARNHAM— Watercolours and Drawings. Until 13 June. Weekdays (closed Monday). 10-6; Wed. 10-7.30; Sats. 10-5.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gdns. (Arts Council). 11-8 daily Adm. free. Summer Show 1. Boston Crowther, Kiff, Rolf, Watts & Stevens. Till 22 June.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM S.W.7. CHINESE JADE. Until 22 June. Adm. 50p. The Shakers: furniture and objects. Until 15 June.

15 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, AUGUSTUS JOHN. Paintings and Drawings. Wkdys. 10-5. Sun. 2-6. Admin. 30p.



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THE TIMES

THE ARTS

Harwich fight to save the Electric Palace

We are faced with the odd situation that cinema buildings from the first decade of the twentieth century are very much rarer in Europe than Roman theatres. Moreover it is not easy to win support for the conservation of buildings, however important in themselves, that do not have the dubious merit of sheer antiquity. That it why it has been so bitter a fight to save the remarkable Electric Palace in Harwich, which still survives, by the skin of its teeth, as the *only known untouched example* of a cinema from the first period of custom building. Currently the prospects look at least brighter than they did two years ago, when demolition seemed imminent. The lease has just been acquired by the recently formed Electric Palace Trust, who are committed to restoring the building to use.

The Electric Palace was opened in November, 1911, by Charles Thurston, a well-known travelling showman who had been touring since before the turn of the century with his tent cinema, "Thurston's Royal Travelling Picture Show". Older residents still recall him setting up his marquee on Harwich Green between 1907 and 1911.

Thurston's decision to build a permanent cinema was presumably the result of the 1909 Cinematograph Act, which *imposed stringent safety regulations* and so effectively put an end to the old fit-up shows. His Palace was rushed up in a mere 18 weeks, at a cost of something over £1,500. Before the public opening at which the films were "not only remarkable, but delightfully steady", the Mayor and Corporation accepted Mr Thurston's "kind invitation to lunch at the Three Cups Hotel, Harwich, where Mr Wilkinson provided a choice repast". After lunch the Mayor said "they all knew that there had been something wanting, and now that something had been provided. He hoped Mr Thurston's enterprise would be rewarded *as it deserved to be . . .*".

What is especially remarkable for a building of this sort is that not only is the architect—Harold R. Hooper, of Ipswich, whose first sizable commission it was—known, but all his plans and drawings exist, revealing successive modifications either for economy or to bring the building within the requirements of the Cinematograph Act. These drawings have now *been deposited with the* National Film Archive.

Apart from its other merits the Electric Palace could well claim a right to preservation as a curious example of an ephemeral style in architecture. The fairground spirit dominated the building Hooper designed for Charles Thurston: in essence it is a large brick tent, with an ornate façade of flimsy construction, generously decorated with plaster swags and wreaths, all dominated by a plaque proclaiming the year of opening.

Inside, the building still has the classic appearance of a *cinema of 1911. It is rectangular,* some 60 feet by 30, with a barrel ceiling rising to 22 feet high. The floor is raked. The original silent screen can still be seen mounted directly on the end wall, behind a simple stage which served the variety acts which once shared the bill with films. The only significant alteration since the cinema was opened was the introduction of a second screen, some feet ahead of this one, with space behind to accommodate the loudspeakers for the talkies.

The Electric Palace owes its remarkable preservation to its essential modesty. It was built in a quiet side street, so that *its site has never been valuable* enough to bother much about; and with its 300 seats it was never prosperous enough to afford major improvements. There was a move about the time of the First World War *to introduce a balcony, but the* idea never got off Mr Hooper's drawing board.

The Palace served its audience for 45 years; saw two wars, social revolutions, the rise of the great movie stars, the golden age of *silent* films, the coming of talkies, the apogee and decline of the great Hollywood empires. Then without warning, after the second house on Saturday, November 3, 1956, the doors were locked on it, just as it stood with film in the projectors and rolls of tickets in the pay-desk. It stayed there undisturbed like an Egyptian tomb for the best part of the next decade and a half.

In 1972 the Harwich Council, as freeholders, applied for planning permission to demolish the cinema, along with a group of eighteenth-century school buildings adjoining it, in order to build a car park. Following a public inquiry, the Department of the Environment gave the building a grade II listing on the Supplementary Preservation List, on the grounds that "This is one of the oldest purpose-built cinemas in England and is listed for sociological interest".

The Council were outraged, and felt that they were somehow being ridiculed. The Palace, which had remained unnoticed and undisturbed, suddenly became fair game for vandals, who tore out the seats, smashed up the charming Edwardian plaster work of the interior, and stole or destroyed the equipment from the projection box. The ultimate *survival* of the cinema is due only to the fight put up by its champions in the Harwich Society with its formidable chairman Winifred Cooper, and Gordon Miller of Kingston Polytechnic.

Gordon Miller came upon the Palace by chance while working with his students on an architectural and social study of Harwich. It soon became a passion; and in the past three years he has compiled a 300-page dossier which is a unique documentation of the architectural, economic and above all social history of a tiny local cinema. He has discovered the names of every *manager, projectionist,* doorman, usherette, pianist, cashier, engineer and page-boy who ever worked there; what they wore and what their duties were. Most of the survivors he has interviewed, to piece together a vivid and fascinating record of what audiences and their tastes were like through the years since the time when one veteran remembers spraying the audience during the show with a disinfectant perfume, "to kill the smell of smoke and the great unwashed fishermen down front".

Harwich, despite the efforts of developers, retains its eighteenth-century character; and there is a *distinctly eighteenth-*century ring to the lampoons which were composed to express the resentment of those who had set their hearts on a new car park and now found themselves foiled:

They came from Kingston to
survey the town,
And stopped us from pulling
the Old Palace down.
If they like it so much,
This tumbledown shack,
To Kingston-on-Thames
Let them carry it back.

In the face of ridicule and opposition, the conservationists fought on; and a few months ago the Electric Palace Trust was set up. It now has Sir John Betjeman as its patron, a growing membership, and enthusiastic declarations of support from film people on both sides of the iron curtain. The trust aims to restore the cinema to its original form and condition, as a working museum-cinema, though it is intended that it will also be adaptable as a small concert hall and theatre—amenities which the Harwich area now notably lacks.

The estimate for all this is set at some £28,000—considerably less than the first pessimistic guesses, but still a lot of money to raise in a smallish town. The British Film Institute, which administers a "Housing the Cinema Fund", seemed at first a likely source of support; but the institute replied that "the population of Harwich would be too small to support such a venture".

When it was pointed out that the catchment area was some 40,000 people, with no cinema nearer than Colchester or Clacton, and that the Palace would have only 250 seats, the institute *replied with Kafkaesque finality* that their inability to help "resulted from a close examination of our activities over the past number of years which has enabled us to reassess our policies and priorities for the future". The trust has understandably for the moment given up that one. It does, all the same, seem a good cause both for Harwich and for anyone who cares about the future, as well *as the past of the cinema.*

David Robinson

ISM Young Artists
Wigmore Hall

Max Harrison

Every year since 1959 the solo *performers' section of the* Incorporated Society of Musicians has presented recitals by young artists they have selected by audition. This season's group was heard at the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and, as usual, the standard of accomplishment varied a great deal.

Most encouraging was Richard Markham, a pianist, who gave a fluent, spacious account of Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue which had many interesting interpretative ideas and maintained a lovely tone almost throughout. His sensitivity was confirmed by a perceptive reading of Scriabin's Sonata No 4.

Rae de Lisle started less well. Schumann's *Waldszenen* were sound enough technically, but few insights were offered into the nine vivid little pieces, and the pianist had greater affinity for the quite different world of Ravel. *Jeux d'Eau* and *Alborado del Gracioso* were most colourful.

The other pianists were less impressive. Michael Redshaw was competent yet pedestrian in Bach's Partita No 1 and had various memory lapses in the Beethoven Sonata Op 110. Paul Roberts played Beethoven, the Sonata Op 31 No 3, so fast as to rob it of nearly all meaning, though he was more restrained in some Debussy Etudes.

Marilyn Minns, a soprano accompanied by Philip Mead, was perhaps the best of the singers. Her voice had a good tonal quality and, if her Schubert group showed little character, she sang Webern's *Funf Lieder* Op 4 with some feeling. Margaret Marshall, another soprano, accompanied by John Fraser, was also quite animated, and if her interpretative ideas about Mozart and Schubert were sketchy, she did better in Debussy's *Ariettes Oubliées. Quite* poor, even shapeless, however, was Keith Hempton's reading of the Brahms *Vier Ernste Gesängue*. His voice is a sonorous bass, and it was unfortunate he produced so ponderous an effect in his Purcell and Handel groups. The accompanist was Leonie Hempton.

Tilford Bach Choir
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Stephen Walsh

Denys Darlow's Tilford Bach choir took what might have seemed something of a risk in commissioning from Stephen Dodgson a *Magnificat* to be played in the same programme as, and in direct juxtaposition with, Bach's great setting. But although Dodgson is very far from being the most original or distinctive composer of his generation, he has the great virtue of being devoid of all pretension. Sometimes this virtue has contained its own defect. Dodgson's instrumental music, especially his too numerous works for guitar, has a certain built-in ephemerality. But the idea of a half-hour choral work plainly obviated this particular danger, and the result was a characteristically direct, uncluttered setting, well adapted to the context and fully meriting its enthusiastic performance in Saturday's concert.

Dodgson has never lacked good taste. His *Magnificat* avoids being speciously affirmative, and also avoids sprawling into lengthy contrapuntal dissertations (though there is some fugal writing). The sections, rather more freely cast than Bach's, are nevertheless comparably succinct. As for the affirmation, the *Magnificat* text is much less jubilant than reflective, and it is this more feminine side of Mary's song on which Dodgson has let his mind run. The music itself is fairly derivative, particularly from the neo-classical Stravinsky (the *Symphony of Psalms*) rather than the *Mass*, though wind scoring is a strong point of Dodgson's. Above all the texture is clear, a vital point with smallish amateur choirs, who usually lack the penetration to come through heavy middle-register accompaniments.

Just how vital, we had already heard in a somewhat tentative account of the Bach setting. Its popularity notwithstanding, this is a difficult score to sing, and strictly beyond small amateur resources which seldom include a genuinely hard, confident treble line. But Mr Darlow must have hoped at least for more secure orchestral playing than he got here or in the Third Suite. By far the best work came from the soloists, particularly Hazel Holt, who, though a soprano, showed better ability to darken her voice for mezzo phrases than did the contralto, Margaret Cable. John Elwes, too, was admirable in the Handel-like "Deposuit". David Thomas sang with lusty eloquence.

Stirring emotions with a bow

Sandor Vègh
St John's

Keith Horner

In the first of three early evening recitals on Friday the eminent Hungarian violinist, Sandor Vègh, played two of Bach's solo violin sonatas. A cycle of all six sonatas in one concert is not exceptional these days but, now in his seventieth year, Mr Vègh can be forgiven for dividing the cycle between three concerts.

As he founded the famous Hungarian String Quartet in the 1930s and subsequently his own Vègh Quartet, one would expect a fundamentally full blooded, lyrical approach to the instrument from this soloist. And from the opening Adagio of the G minor Sonata that was indeed the case, emotional playing without self-indulgence, intensely committed. Stooping forward, with an untidy shock of grey hair and a right foot inclined to stamp on the main beat, Mr Vègh can still produce nimble, neatly propelled passage-work, as both the Presto to this sonata and the Gigue to the D minor Partita showed.

The Fugue to the earlier sonata, too, brought some delicate entries of the many contrapuntal strands, creating the illusion of several instrumental layers. But with the Siciliano, a dialogue between lower voice and upper three strings, the illusion was broken. Old age, alas, does not deal kindly with bow control over complex *double-stopping.*

Elsewhere, the searching after a full, carrying string tone led to uncertain intonation and uneven phrasing. Still, given that limited tonal palate, in the formidable Chaconne there was stirring playing which delighted the enthusiastic audience. Early in the Chaconne the powerful crescendo over four strings coming after gently poised phrases high on the E string was especially memorable.

So too, in an altogether different way, was Mr Vègh's way of giving each note a clean, percussive attack with a light tap of the finger on the fingerboard. Casals, too, did this and that cellist was brought to mind on a number of occasions throughout the recital, reminding us that these two distinguished musicians both performed and recorded together (though surely in Prades, not Prague as the brief programme note would have it).

MONDAY BOOK



Cast out at Dundee: Churchill waiting to address a meeting

Into the wilderness

Winston S. Churchill
Vol. IV, 1916-1922
By Martin Gilbert
(*Heinemann, £7.50 until September 1; then £9.45*)

Not even the most ardent Churchillian would claim that the six years covered in this latest instalment of the official biography of Winston Churchill *were among his most inspiring* or creative. It was the period that began in December, 1916, with the slow climb back to public life in the shadow of the Dardanelles and ended in the holocaust of the 1922 Election without office, without a seat and without an appendix.

Although Churchill held office for all but six months of this period, his public position declined rather than improved. He *might* have made a memorable Minister for Munitions if the war had gone on into 1919; he might have been remembered for his demobilization scheme or as a founding father of the Royal Air Force if his spell as Secretary of State for War and Air had not been totally overshadowed by the Russian "intervention"; he might even, without stretching the imagination too far, be hailed today as the visionary who laid down, as Colonial Secretary, the political conditions under which Jew and Arab, Ulsterman and republican Irishman could coexist peacefully.

But these are all might-have-*beens, and the reality is that* for Churchill his mid-40s were years of comparative failure, of disappointment and frustration and personal unhappiness which prematurely aged him.

There was one reason, and it stands out starkly in these 900-odd pages, though Martin Gilbert never quite puts his finger on it explicitly: Churchill was totally without political power. He was a boat without a rudder, a yacht without sails, a great big transatlantic liner of a man without steam in his boilers.

His position in the country had been fatally undermined by the Dardanelles and Antwerp—or rather, public percep*tion of these apparent failures.* The press barons extended the hand of personal friendship, only to cuff him mercilessly when it suited their political purposes and his back was turned. In cabinet he stood *alone,* unable to form a meaningful political relationship with Bonar Law or Curzon, drawing heavily on his personal friendship with Balfour and Birkenhead. He was disliked and mistrusted by the Tories, the Asquithian Liberals and the Socialists with impartial venom: it was mutual.

He was, in fact, entirely dependent on Lloyd George for being given office and being retained in office. When Churchill gave advice Lloyd George could afford to take it or leave it: when Churchill threatened to resign (as he tended to do with disconcerting frequency) Lloyd George could ignore the threat with equanimity. He was a Lloyd George "creation" as much as any of the peerages of the time. When, at the end, he again *had to face the electors* of Dundee he had no programme to offer but a coalition which had already ceased to exist: not surprisingly, he was soundly beaten.

To understand Churchill at *this time—indeed, throughout* the quarter of a century before he became the nation's war leader—is to understand his political isolation. To appreciate him is to appreciate his genius—that rare ability to focus a creative mind upon great issues with single-minded purpose, to look ahead with far-sighted clarity, and to give expression to fertile ideas, in Parliament and outside, with an eloquence that commands instant attention and can turn men's minds. Lloyd George appreciated Churchill: the genius was in him, too.

Mr Gilbert is not, I think, greatly interested in politics as *such. Though this leads to some* disconcerting gaps (there is, for example, no reference to the Maurice Debate which was to prove a decisive influence on the future of the Liberal Party) the general reader will probably heave a sigh of relief at being freed from the minutiae of political in-fighting which became the hall-mark of the memoirs of this period.

Instead, Mr Gilbert leaves himself free to allow the Churchillian genius to flower before the reader through Churchill's own words and actions. To this task Mr Gilbert brings an enviable ability to unravel some of history's tightest granny-knots with ease and even elegance. His account in this volume of Britain's (and Churchill's) intervention in post-Revolutionary Russia against the Bolsheviks is a miniature classic of its own—lucid, com*prehensive, utterly absorbing,* a brilliant historical tour de force.

Once again Mr Gilbert's ability to handle a mass of material compels admiration. As he reaches those periods in Churchill's life that are more or less in the public domain and about which Churchill has himself written extensively and eloquently the search for original new material becomes ever more pressing and relentless. Mr Gilbert's indefatigable industry serves his subject and his readers well—I could wish that his own researchers for the footnotes served him as well.

In assessing this wealth of material, however, both the *author and his readers must* take care not to confuse tittle-tattle with history; idle gossip, whether contemporaneous or in reminiscence, should not be permitted to do less than justice, as they once again do in this book, to the characters of Asquith and Birkenhead. In a work of this stature, one cannot be too scrupulous.

Michael Wolff

Quilapayun
Round House

Robert Shelton

"These songs are banned in Chile", announced the widow of Victor Jara, that country's leading folk singer, who was killed by the present regime.

She was introducing Quilapayun, the septet of former academics locked out of Allende's Chile by the military coup of September, 1973. They are professional, charming, versatile, witty, warm—and if it doesn't surprise you—very *angry at what has happened to* their country.

One man's cliché is another man's shibboleth. One man's slogan is another man's Bible. This was a frankly political evening, which filled the Round House twice on Friday. But this widely recorded and famed Paris-based group could have won over any audience on sheer musical prowess alone.

The image is sombre, at first. Black serapes on a field of beards and moustaches. But then they go folkish—with gamey Latin percussion, plaintive melismas, into rakish dance tempos, forlorn mountain pipes, undulant balcony guitars, and maracas.

Unlike a great many folk-based groups singing for social causes, Quilapayun has not lost its sense of humour amid its marching anthems. Two singalongs, "Tio Caiman" and "La Batea", *had a largely Latin* audience of momentarily jubilant exiles singing and laughing as if on a holiday in Santiago.

They were ready to sing the political anthems as well. "People united will never be defeated" and "Venceremos" were barricade songs at their most stirring.

One takes one's choice here clearly. If it is political sympathy, then such a concert is an act of faith (Adrian Mitchell, reading his own poetry and Neruda's, extended this point). But if it is simply exotic, deep, mobile folk-based song, you can forget all the words and still find Quilapayun a seven-headed festival.

Entertaining Mr Sloane

The Royal Court Theatre production of Joe Orton's *Entertaining Mr Sloane*, fresh from its record-breaking run at the Royal Court, will open at the Duke of York's Theatre tonight. It stars Beryl Reid, Malcolm McDowell, and Ronald Fraser. This will be Malcolm McDowell's West End debut.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from Saturday's later editions.

SPORT

Cricket

World Cup turned into a test of Snow's value to England

By John Woodcock

After two years out of favour, John Snow, the prodigal son, returns to the England party for the Prudential World Cup series which begins on Saturday. With Willis, Hendrick and Ward all unfit, Snow is one of four fast bowlers among 14 players.

Stamina being of relatively little importance in one-day cricket, this is just the time to have Snow in the side. Though not fast any more, by the standards of Thomson, Lillee and Roberts, Snow is still a fine bowler, for a limited time and when the mood is right. Whether he is retained for the four five-day Test matches against Australia will depend to some extent on how well he goes in the World Cup tournament.

There are four others in the party who were not in Australia—Hayes, Jameson, Wood and Woolmer. Jameson gets in because, as well as his batting, he can keep wicket, should anything happen to Knott. Hayes gets a batting place, being in good form and a splendid fielder, with some experience of cricket at Test level.

Wood is ideal for the one-day stuff. Versatile in the field, steady with the ball and at his best with the bat against the sort of bowling which predominates. He will presumably start off as Amiss's opening partner. For Wood, as for Snow, this is a return from the wilderness. Snow's last Test match was against West Indies in July, 1973; Wood's against New Zealand last March.

Woolmer is one of several all-rounders of much the same age and type—useful in the field, competent with the bat and able to do a share of the bowling at medium pace. Whether he is quite good enough with either bat or ball remains to be seen. Turner, of Essex, Knight, of Gloucestershire, Jesty and Roope were others. Woolmer's 100 against Derbyshire last week may have clinched it for him, together with the backing of Denness, who as England's captain helped to choose the 14.

Altogether the selectors had a list of something like 30 names which they worked on. Edrich was well up it, and also Graves, of Sussex. Had Fletcher not shown any form one or the other would probably have got in. David Lloyd, Johnson, of Kent, and Balderstone were there or thereabouts.

Hampshire, of Yorkshire, was probably not far away. The decision not to include another slow bowler, such as Simmons, was a formality, as it usually is in limited over cricket. The matches, incidentally, will be of 60 overs to each side.

Against India next Saturday the England team could be: Amiss, Wood, Denness, Hayes, Fletcher, Greig, Knott, Old, Snow (or Arnold), Underwood and Lever. This team would field more nimbly than England did in Australia, and bat a good way down. The acquisition of another all-rounder (Wood) dispenses with the need to upset the balance by insuring against the breakdown of a specialist bowler. It is ironic in Wood's case that he should have lost his Test place after the Indian spin bowlers had got the better of him, and that it is against them that he is likely to reappear. In Group A, with England, are India, New Zealand and East Africa.

Australia and West Indies, the sides most penalized by the steps taken last week to curb the use of bouncers, are in Group B with Pakistan and Ceylon. It was a remarkable coup by Mr Kardar, first to engineer last Friday's meeting and then to carry the measures which he was so keen to introduce. He must have been at his most persuasive. The idea of calling a wide for anything that passes for overhead is a good one, but not just over a batsman's head, as is to happen.

It could have been done, too, without appearing, in so many words, to victimize Lillee, Thomson and Roberts. To give the umpires their instructions in writing rather compromises their discretion. There must also be a danger of it encouraging the Thomsons and Lillees to aim the bouncer not to clear the batsman's head, but to hit it. It would be a pity to encumber Test matches proper with so inhibiting a restriction.

England's World Cup party

	Age	Tests		Age	Tests
M. H. Denness Kent	34	27	A. P. E. Knott Kent	29	69
D. L. Amiss Warwickshire	32	39	P. Lever Lancashire	34	16
G. G. Arnold Surrey	30	33	C. M. Old Yorkshire	26	21
K. W. R. Fletcher Essex	30	46	J. A. Snow Sussex	33	42
A. W. Greig Sussex	28	38	D. L. Underwood Kent	29	54
F. C. Hayes Lancashire	28	7	B. Wood Lancashire	32	7
J. A. Jameson Warwickshire	33	4	R. A. Woolmer Kent	27	0

Impressive century from Greg Chappell

By Alan Gibson

LORD'S: Australians beat Middlesex by 24 runs.

The Australians played a 35-over match, with no limitations on run-ups, against Middlesex, for the benefit of J. T. Murray. Lord's was at least half full, despite a rather chilly afternoon, and Murray must have been very grateful to the Australians for the gesture. Murray has deserved well of cricket: nearly 20,000 runs over 23 years, and a record number of dismissals by a wicketkeeper, passing Strudwick's record of 1,493 only last Saturday.

He has played 21 times for England. Never a man to prance or posture, he won himself a place in the game by steady merit and good manners. Only some venerable Middlesex supporters who remember MacGregor deny that Murray is the best wicket-keeper the county has had. This is his second benefit—his first was in 1966—and he continues to play so well that his third may yet be one of the consolations of 1984.

The cricket yesterday, although it gave much enjoyment, had no significance as a contest. The Australians scored 217 for eight. The 35-overs lasted for two hours, although the spinners were on for most of the time. Fetching the ball accounted for much of the delay. The pitch was so near to the Tavern boundary that even a mishit could go for six. Greg Chappell played some strokes that would have been good looking on any occasion.

I saw him score 100 in a one-day match once before, for Somerset, at Brislington, but my goodness, how much more mature a batsman he is now than he was then—though never less than brilliant. Marsh hit Edmonds for 24 in an over, all to the short boundary, and was caught in the same direction off the last ball of it.

When Middlesex went in, Lillee and Thomson bowled fast without undue exertion. Lillee had Butcher caught at the wicket in his first over. Smith and Brearley made a stand for the second wicket, sometimes lucky but brave. But the third wicket fell in the nineteenth over, and with the score only 72, Middlesex were a long way behind schedule.

Brearley kept the match alive with an assault upon Mallett, but the Australian off-spinner had the last word in the twenty-ninth over. Thereafter we had some cheerful strokes from the beneficiary, but Thomson's last two overs imposed a touch of reality on the proceedings, and the Australians won more comfortably than a glance at the scores might suggest.

AUSTRALIANS

R. B. McCosker, c Selvey, b Featherstone .. 33
B. M. Laird, run out .. 7
I. M. Chappell, l-b-w, b Butcher .. 1
G. S. Chappell, st Murray, b Edmonds .. 105
R. Edwards, c Featherstone, b Titmus .. 16
R. W. Marsh, c Selvey, b Edmonds .. 32
K. D. Walters, not out .. 10
M. H. N. Walker, b Selvey .. 0
J. R. Thomson, b Selvey .. 0
D. K. Lillee, not out .. 5
Extras (l-b 8) .. 8

Total (8 wkts, 35 overs) 217

A. A. Mallett did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—31, 3—75, 4—132, 5—186, 6—201, 7—204, 8—204.

BOWLING: Selvey, 7—1—26—2; Lamb, 7—3—19—0; Featherstone, 7—1—47—1; Butcher, 5—0—35—1; Titmus, 5—1—44—1; Edmonds, 4—0—37—2.

MIDDLESEX

R. O. Butcher, c Marsh, b Lillee .. 0
M. J. Smith, c Thomson, b Walters .. 22
J. M. Brearley, st Marsh, b Mallett .. 87
N. G. Featherstone, b Walker .. 11
C. T. Radley, c Walker, b Mallett .. 20
J. T. Murray, not out .. 22
G. D. Barlow, not out .. 1
Extras (l-b 2, w 4, n-b 8) .. 14

Total (5 wkts, 35 overs) .. 193

P. H. Edmonds, F. J. Titmus, T. M. Lamb, M. W. W. Selvey did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—47, 3—72, 4—130, 5—145.

BOWLING: Lillee, 7—1—17—1; Thomson, 7—1—14—0; Walker, 7—3—[illegible]—1; Walters, 5—0—36—1; Mallett, 7—0—71—2; Edwards, 1—1—0—0; I. Chappell, 1—1—0—0.

Umpires: H. P. Sharp and B. L. Munser.

Athletics



Michael Butterfield, winner of the high jump at 7ft 0¼in, just tips the bar off at 7ft 1½in.

A knee-buckling summer for Bayi

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

Filbert Bayi, of Tanzania, proved again on Saturday that he is the master miler—more by his firm control from the front of the Emsley Carr event in the British Games at Crystal Palace than with his time of 3min 55.5sec. It was his fourteenth victory in his last 15 races and I do not think he had any serious doubts about winning.

My evidence goes back to 9.0 am on Saturday when I went for a walk with him from his hotel. Bayi had been up for a loosening jog at 6.30, but was much too busy talking about a midnight telephone call, inviting him to race in Italy, than worrying about the afternoon's test. The man who races best from the front looks forward to a summer's competition in Europe, Africa and the United States which would make most champions of the past buckle at the knees.

He was a trifle concerned about the chilly weather; but only, he explained after his victory, because he always considers three factors before any race—the climate, the state of the track, and how he feels. What about the other runners? "Ah, well", he remarked almost apologetically for forgetting mere mortals. "If they are stronger then me they go past. But it is not bad to be beaten." No, not if it happens so rarely.

"I am only an athlete. I do not know the rules," Bayi said a shade defensively when he was asked if his summer's overseas racing would put him dangerously close to the international federation's limit on days spent racing abroad. He would be talking with the Tanzanian ambassador in London about that.

Then all became light, sweetness and laughter as he said he would not get married before the 1976 Olympics "in case I lose and they say it was because I got married and had high life." He would not reveal his fiancée's name "in case I change my mind."

As Bayi chattered away, Britain's Ian Stewart, who had come second in 3min 57.4sec, slipped out of the press box. His running had been highly encouraging for a 5,000 metres specialist, still short of sharpness, who had managed to cover the final 200 metres in 28.8sec. I believe Stewart could be headed for one of the best track seasons of his remarkable career.

The same might be true of Donna Murray, who surprised me with the comparative ease by which she passed Verona Elder in the home straight of the women's 400 metres. Of course, Mrs Elder is too experienced not to have better form to show us later on and Miss Murray, who says she is at last beginning "to understand the 400, to feel it click", will have to avoid the temptation of too much racing over one lap.

It was an encouraging afternoon for Britain. David Black threw in a 60.5sec last lap to win a fast two miles; two British high jumpers, Angus McKenzie and then Michael Butterfield, cleared 7ft ¼in for a belated national record; Andrea Lynch was in her most explosive 100 metres form; Hilary Hollick cut 17sec off her best time in the 1,500 metres; and Tony Moore, aged 19, set a British junior triple jump record which only three British seniors have beaten

Crystal Palace results

Men

100 METRES: Race A: 1, A. Cornaby, 10.7sec; 2, I. Matthews, 10.7; 3, G. Edwards, 10.7. Race B: 1, A. Lomoiev (Ghana), 10.5; 2, D. Roberts, 10.6; 3, C. Monk, 10.7.
200 METRES: Race A: 1, R. Kennedy, 21.3; 2, D. Hill, 21.7; 3, B. Jones, 21.8. Race B: 1, Lomoiey, 21.1; 2, Mori, 21.2; 3, A. Bennett, 21.2.
400 METRES: Race A: 1, P. Hoffman, 47.8; 2, R. Benn, 48.2; 3, D. Laing, 48.3. Race B: 1, A. Pascoe, 47.0; 2, G. Cohen, 47.1; 3, R. Jenkins, 47.5.
800 METRES: 1, A. Settle, 1min 49.3sec; 2, P. Brown, 1:49.3; 3, W. Matosz (Poland), 1:50.6.
EMSLEY CARR MILE: 1, F. Bayi (Tanzania), 3:55.5; 2, I. Stewart, 3:57.4; 3, B. Malinowski (Poland), 3:57.9.
TWO MILES: 1, D. Black, 8:27.2; 2, [illegible] Ford, 8:29.2; 3, J. Goater, 8:[illegible].
STEEPLECHASE: 1, C. Thomas, 8:44.4; 2, J. Bicourt, 8:45.6; 3, D. Coates, 8:47.6.
400 METRES HURDLES: 1, J. Hewelt (Poland), 51.2; 3, W. Hartley, 51.6; 3, C. O'Neill, 51.6.
110 METRES HURDLES: 1, B. Price, 14.0; 2, L. Wodzynski (Poland), 14.0; 3, G. Gower, 14.5.
HIGH JUMP: 1, M. Butterfield, 7ft 0¼in; 2, A. McKenzie, 7ft 0¼in; 3, B. Burgess, 6ft 8in.
POLE VAULT: 1, J. Gutteridge, 16ft 0½in; 2, A. Williams, 16ft, 0¼in; 3, J. Fenge, 14ft 9in.
LONG JUMP: 1, G. Hignett, 24ft 9¼in; 2, R. Mitchell, 24ft 7¼in; 3, D. Cole, 24ft 3½in.
TRIPLE JUMP: 1, A. Moore, 55ft 2¾in; 2, D. Johnson, 53ft 7¼in; 3, J. Philip, 50ft 11in.
DISCUS: 1, J. Tuomola (Finland), 201ft 5in; 2, W. Tancred, 194ft 5in; 3, P. Tancred, 186ft 5in.
HAMMER: 1, H. Huhtala (Finland), 222ft 10in; 2, C. Black, 219ft 8in; 3, J. Whitehead, 210ft 10in.
JAVELIN: 1, P. Roberts, 243ft 6in; 2, L. Puso (Finland), 240ft 2in; 3, D. Travis, 235ft 4in.

Women

100 METRES: 1, A. Lynch, 11.5; 2, A. Annum (Ghana), 11.6; 3, S. Colyear, 11.7.
200 METRES: Race A: 1, J. Pusey (Jamaica), 24.0; 2, L. Barnes, 24.0; 3, A. Afriyie (Ghana), 24.0. RACE B: 1, I. Szewinska (Poland), 23.0; 2, A. Lynch, 23.2; 3, A. Annum (Ghana), 23.6.
400 METRES: Race A: 1, L. Barnes, 55.8; 2, A. Roberison, 55.9; 3, J. Pusey (Jamaica), 56.4. Race B: 1, D. Murray, 52.6; 2, V. Elder, 53.3; 3, J. Roscoe, 53.5.
800 METRES: 1, L. Kiernan, 2:3.0; 2, M. Coomber, 2:6.0; 3, A. Creamer, 2:6.7.
1,500 METRES: 1, H. Hollick, 4:13.7; 2, J. Allison, 4:16.1; 3, M. Stewart, 4:16.4.
400 METRES HURDLES: 1, J. Roscoe, 59.5; 2, J. J. Stokoe, 59.7; 3, S. Howell, 61.1.
100 METRE HURDLES: 1, S. Colyear, 13.7; 2, L. Boothe, 13.8; 3, M. Nimmo, 13.8.
HIGH JUMP: 1, V. Harrison, 5ft 10½in; 2, B. Lawson, 5ft 10½in; 3, F. Stacey, 5ft 8in.
LONG JUMP: 1, M. Nimmo, 20ft 10½in; 2, S. Reeve, 20ft 7in; 3, S. Mapstone, 20ft 1in.
JAVELIN: 1, T. Sanderson, 164ft 10in; 2, P. Carter, 156ft 10in; 3, Y. Fountain, 155ft 8in.

King of the Fells wins as Simmons falls victim

By Neil Allen

The no-man's land of marathon, which comes after 20 miles mark, claimed its la[…] victim at Stoke yesterday w[…] Tony Simmons was knocked [...] of the AAA championship [...] agonizing cramp and the title o[…] 26 miles 385 yards went, inste[…] to Jeffrey Norman, of Altrinch[…] in 2hr 15min 50sec.

Emil Zatopek, who knew m[…] than most about running, o[…] said: "You run the 100 me[…] if you want to win somethi[…] you run the marathon if you w[…] to experience something." At [...] thought Simmons, who lost [...] European 10,000 metres track t[…] by inches in Rome last Sept[…]ber, would grin wryly as he [...] able to do yesterday less than [...] an hour after he had been roll[…] on the ground with a vic[…] attack of cramped muscles [...] about 22 miles. He said: [...] don't think I'll every try [...] marathon again. Now I'll hav[…] go back to the 10,000 for [...] year's Olympics."

Norman, a 30-year-old phar[…]cist at Manchester Royal Infi[…]ary, may seem to have ha[…] sudden rush to fame conside[…] that yesterday he left behind s[…] better known distance runners Colin Kirkham (third), Tre[…] Johnston (fourth) and Tre[…] Wright (seventh). In fact this [...] the fifteenth marathon [...] Norman's career and he [...] already earned the deep respec[…] his rivals by six victories in [...] Three Peaks race, a 22 m[…] annual event in the Yorks[…] dales which involves three cli[…] of more than 2,300ft and w[…] Norman was the first to ru[…] less than two hours and a [...] Being "King of the Fells" co[…] far more among endur[…] runners than Norman's sev[…] place in last year's AAA mara[…] or his modest best 10,000 me[…] time of 29min 57sec.

Yesterday's race, so mag[…]cently organized by Michelin [...]letic Club and warmly supp[…] by the people of Stoke that it [...] a reminder of what fun an[…] sport can be, included some [...] hills and they must have bee[…] Norman's liking. They cer[…] proved too much for the pre[…] favourite, Kinichi Sawa, of Ja[…] who dropped out at 16 miles. [...] by Stoke City's football gr[…] where the event was to finish [...] said: "As I was running d[…] hill my calves tightened from [...] jarring until I could not go or [...] longer."

AAA MARATHON: 1, J. No[rman] (Altrincham), 2hr 15min [...] K. Angus (Sheffield), 2:1[...] Kirkham (Coventry Godiva), 2[...] 4, T. Johnston (Portsmouth) 2:16:40.4; 5, M. McLaughlin (Belfast), 2:17:7; [...] 2:17:55; T. T. Wright (Wolverhampton and Bilston), [...] (Salford), 2:18:17; [...] (Cambridge H), 2:18:30; 10, D. [...] (Sheffield), 2:18:5[...]; 11, M. C[...] (Kendal), 2:18:58; 12, S. E[...] (Sale), 2:20:2[...]. Team result: 1, [...] of Stoke, 40pts; 2, Sheffield AC [...]; 3, Blackburn 135; 4, Cardiff [...]; 5, Tipton, 145; 6, Luton, 161.

The continuing story of Greig-Snow partnership

By Peter Marson

HASTINGS: Warwickshire (4 pts) beat Sussex on a higher scoring rate in rain-affected match.

Though Sussex had been hampered, albeit a little late in their innings, by another outstanding performance by their captain, Tony Greig—this was his first century in the John Player League but his third hundred in ten days—Warwickshire's batsmen paced themselves to embrace their fourth victory on the Central ground, yesterday.

A sharp shower at six o'clock when Warwickshire stood at 178 for two, with Amiss 79 and Kanhai going well, meant that a mathematical problem would settle the matter. In this, Warwickshire scored their runs at 6.35 an over to Sussex's 5.52. Kallicharran and Amiss made sure of Warwickshire's success (this is the fourth time out of four that they had batted second with a target of over 200 to reach) with a hard-hitting partnership of 121 in 20 overs. Kallicharran making 67 with four fours and a six, one of 12 in the match.

Sussex had won the toss, and for those who collect, store and recount the many peculiarities of the game, there was one here worth jotting down when two former captains of Eton, Faber and Barclay, came to open the innings. Unfortunately there was to be no embellishment, for Barclay departed for nought in the fifth over, and Faber, who had begun promisingly with a handful of firmly hit drives to the off side, fell to the fourth ball in Perryman's first over, the ninth.

SUSSEX

M. J. J. Faber, c Jameson, b Perryman .. 28
J. R. T. Barclay, b Rouse .. 0
P. J. Graves, l-b-w, b Perryman .. 1
A. W. Greig, not out .. 108
A. E. W. Parsons, c Rouse, b Hemmings .. 15
J. A. Snow, not out .. 54
Extras (l-b 12) .. 12

Total (4 wkts) .. 221

S. J. Hoadley, A. W. Mansell, G. E. Waller, J. Spencer, R. P. T. Marshall did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—36, 3—36, 4—77.

BOWLING: Rouse, 8—0—55—1; Brown, 8—2—38—0; Bourne, 8—1—30—0; Hemmings, 8—1—11—1; Perryman, 8—0—32—2.

WARWICKSHIRE

J. A. Jameson, l-b-w, b Snow .. 0
D. L. Amiss, not out .. 79
A. I. Kallicharran, c Barclay, b Waller .. 67
R. B. Kanhai, not out .. 12
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, n-b 1) .. 7

Total (2 wkts, 28 overs) .. 178

M. J. K. Smith, D. L. Murray, [...] Hemmings, S. J. Rouse, W. A. Bourne, D. J. Brown, S. P. Perryman did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—156.

BOWLING: Snow, 5—0—16—1; Spencer, 8—0—38—0; Greig, 4—0—[...]—0; Marshall, 2—0—14—0; Barclay, 3—0—40—0; Waller, 4—0—[...]—1.

Umpires: D. J. Constant and P. Rochford.

Denness steers Kent to an easy victory

Michael Denness, the England captain, steered Kent to a victory by seven wickets in the John Player League match against Northamptonshire at Tring yesterday. He hit an unbeaten 72 with an array of excellent shots.

After Luckhurst and Johnson had gone cheaply Asif (30) helped Denness to put on 77 for the third wicket and Shepherd (28) stayed with his captain until Kent reached 143 for three in 36.3 overs for victory.

Today's cricket

BUXTON: Derbyshire v Lancashire (11.0 to 6.30).
COLCHESTER: Essex v Kent (11.0 to 6.30).
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Nottinghamshire (11.0 to 6.30).
LORD'S: Middlesex v Surrey (11.0 to 6.30).
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Glamorgan (11.30 to 7.0).
HASTINGS: Sussex v Warwickshire (11.30 to 7.0).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Gloucestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
BRADFORD: Yorkshire v Leicestershire (11.0 to 6.30).

OTHER MATCHES
OXFORD: Oxford University v MCC (11.30 to 6.30).

PRE-TOUR MATCHES
EASTBOURNE (Eastbourne College): Ceylon v Sussex XI (11.0 to 6.30).
EASTBOURNE (Saffrons): New Zealand v London NZ Club (11.0 to 6.30).

SECOND XI COMPETITION
LUTTERWORTH: Leicestershire II v Warwickshire II.

MINOR COUNTIES
NORWICH: Cheshire v Somerset II.
KENDAL: Cumberland v Northumberland.

Northants v Kent

AT TRING

[illegible] beat Northamptonshire by seven wickets

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

[illegible]

Total (37 overs) .. 179

[illegible]

KENT

[illegible]

Total (3 wkts, 36.3 overs) 143

[illegible]

Umpires: [illegible] Aspinall and P. B. [illegible]

Derby v Glamorgan

[illegible] beat Glamorgan by [illegible] runs

DERBYSHIRE

[illegible] .. 14
A. [illegible], c E. Jones, b [illegible] .. 11
[illegible], not out .. 54
[illegible], not out .. 47
Extras [illegible] .. 9

Total (5 wkts) .. 213

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]

G. Swarbrook, [illegible] Hendrick, R. J. [illegible] did not bat.

BOWLING: [illegible] Williams, [illegible] Ellis, [illegible]

GLAMORGAN

A. Jones, c Harvey-Walker, b Swarbrook .. 27
A. [illegible] Jones, c Buxton, b Russell .. 19
[illegible], c Hendrick, b [illegible] .. 16
M. [illegible], c Barrington, b Swarbrook .. 11
J. W. Solanky, b Stevenson .. 65
M. A. Nash, c Hendrick, b Russell .. 5
G. P. Ellis, c Swarbrook, b Russell .. 9
[illegible] Jones, c Taylor, b Stevenson .. 23
B. Lloyd, not out .. 0
D. L. Williams, not out .. 1
Extras (b 5, l-b 11, n-b 1) .. 17

Total (8 wkts) .. 187

[illegible]

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—47, [illegible]

BOWLING: Hendrick, 8—0—30—0; Stevenson, 8—0—[illegible]—[illegible]; Russell, [illegible]; Swarbrook, 8—0—28—[illegible]; Rhodes, [illegible]

Umpires: H. D. Bird and A. E. G. Rhodes.

Worcester v Gloucester

AT WORCESTER

Gloucestershire (4 pts) beat Worcestershire by 2 runs.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Sadiq Mohammad, c Turner, b Hemsley .. 51
A. W. Stovold, b Gifford .. 31
Zaheer Abbas, b Inchmore .. 5
[illegible] D. A. Knight, c Gifford, b Inchmore .. 15
D. R. Shepherd, c Turner, b Brain .. 13
J. C. Foat, b Holder .. 57
A. S. Brown, not out .. 3
Extras (b 1, l-b [illegible]) .. 10

Total (6 wkts) .. 215

D. A. Graveney, A. J. Brassington, J. Davey, J. H. Dixon did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—51, 2—91, 3—110, 4—119, 5—201, 6—215.

BOWLING: Holder, 8—1—21—1; Brain, 8—1—46—1; Hemsley, 8—1—[illegible]; Inchmore, 8—1—63—2; Gifford, 8—1—39—1.

WORCESTERSHIRE

G. M. Turner, c Brassington, b Dixon .. 11
J. A. Ormrod, c and b Brown .. 58
[illegible], b Brown .. 15
B. D'Oliveira, c Dixon, b Graveney .. 15
J. M. Parker, not out .. 30
E. J. Hemsley, c Brown, b Graveney .. 11
H. G. Wilcock, c Sadiq, b Davey .. 27
J. D. Inchmore, l-b-w, b Brown .. 0
N. Gifford, not out .. 7
Extras (l-b 11) .. 11

Total (7 wkts) .. 213

B. M. Brain, V. A. Holder did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—20, 2—[illegible], 3—[illegible], 4—74, [illegible] 6—160, 7—172.

BOWLING: Dixon, 7—1—[illegible]—1; Davey, 8—0—40—1; Brown, 8—0—[illegible]; Graveney, 8—0—36—2; Knight, [illegible].

Umpires: J. G. Langridge and R. Julian.

Surrey v Somerset

AT GUILDFORD

Somerset (4 pts) beat Surrey by 73 runs.

SOMERSET

D. J. S. Taylor, c Arnold, b Jackman .. 62
B. C. Rose, c Skinner, b Arnold .. 2
P. W. Denning, c Skinner, b Butcher .. 30
I. V. A. Richards, c Arnold, b Roope .. 53
D. B. Close, c Edrich, b Pocock .. 7
G. I. Burgess, c Arnold, b Jackman .. 12
I. T. Botham, c Younis, b Jackman .. 6
T. [illegible] Cartwright, not out .. 1
H. R. Moseley, not out .. 1
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 1) .. 7

Total (8 wkts) .. 204

A. A. Jones did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—70, 3—125, 4—161, 5—177, 6—185, 7—195, 8—202.

BOWLING: Arnold, 8—1—42—1; Jackman, 8—0—50—3; Butcher, 8—0—[illegible]—1; Roope, 8—1—51—1; Pocock, [illegible]—1.

SURREY

G. P. Howarth, c Denning, b Burgess .. 20
L. E. Skinner, b Jones .. 0
Younis Ahmed, c Denning, b Burgess .. 10
J. H. Edrich, c Close, b Cartwright .. 0
G. R. J. Roope, b Cartwright .. 10
D. R. Owen-Thomas, b Cartwright .. 9
R. D. Jackman, c Moseley, b Burgess .. 3
Intikhab Alam, c and b Botham .. 9
A. R. Butcher, c Burgess, b Moseley .. 1
G. G. Arnold, c Taylor, b Moseley .. 21
P. I. Pocock, not out .. 17
Extras (l-b 9, w 2, n-b 3) .. 14

Total (35.4 overs) .. 130

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—[illegible], 2—[illegible], 3—[illegible], 4—[illegible], 5—[illegible], 6—[illegible], 7—[illegible], 8—[illegible], 9—80, 10—130.

BOWLING: Jones, [illegible]—1; Moseley, 7—1—33—2; Burgess, 8—1—[illegible]; Cartwright, 8—0—17—3; Botham, [illegible]—1—14—1.

Umpires: H. Horton and B. J. Meyer.

Hampshire v Notts

AT SOUTHAMPTON

Hampshire (4 pts) beat Nottinghamshire by 26 runs.

HAMPSHIRE

B. A. Richards, c Randall, b Birch .. 84
C. G. Greenidge, l-b-w, b Rice .. 10
D. R. Turner, b Hacker .. 50
T. E. Jesty, b Birch .. 9
R. M. C. Gilliat, c Smedley, b Hacker .. 14
P. J. Sainsbury, run out .. 16
J. M. Rice, not out .. 24
M. N. S. Taylor, not out .. 20
Extras (b 2, l-b 4, n-b 8) .. 14

Total (6 wkts) .. 218

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—35, 2—124, 3—132, 4—138, 5—157, 6—184.

G. R. Stephenson, R. S. Herman, A. M. E. Roberts did not bat.

BOWLING: Rice, 8—0—40—1; Wilkinson, 8—1—54—0; Tunnicliffe, 8—0—[illegible]; Hacker, 8—0—45—2; Birch, 8—0—32—2.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

B. Hassan, c Stephenson, b Herman .. [illegible]
D. W. Randall, b Roberts .. 10
C. E. B. Rice, l-b-w, b Jesty .. 34
P. D. Johnson, c Stephenson, b Sainsbury .. 15
M. J. Smedley, c Sainsbury, b Jesty .. 47
M. J. Harris, c and b Rice .. 37
H. T. Tunnicliffe, b Rice .. 3
R. A. White, c Greenidge, b Rice .. 3
J. D. Birch, not out .. 10
P. A. Wilkinson, not out .. [illegible]
Extras (l-b 8, w 3) .. 11

Total (8 overs) .. 192

[illegible] Hacker did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—23, [illegible] 4—[illegible], 5—171, 6—[illegible], 7—171, 8—172.

BOWLING: Roberts, [illegible]; Herman, 1—1—12—1; Sainsbury, [illegible]; Taylor, [illegible]; Jesty, [illegible]; Rice, [illegible].

Umpires: D. G. L. Evans and A. G. T. Whitehead.

Essex v Lancashire

AT COLCHESTER

Essex (4 pts) beat Lancashire by 24 runs.

ESSEX

S. Turner, c Kennedy, b Lee .. [illegible]
B. Hardie, c and b Wood .. [illegible]
K. W. R. Fletcher, b Hughes .. [illegible]
G. Gooch, c Kennedy, b Wood .. [illegible]
K. McEwan, c Engineer, b Lee .. [illegible]
K. D. Boyce, b Hughes .. [illegible]
B. E. A. Edmeades, c C. Lloyd, b Hughes .. [illegible]
K. R. Pont, not out .. 11
R. E. East, st Engineer, b Hughes .. [illegible]
N. Smith, c Wood, b Lee .. [illegible]
J. Lever, not out .. [illegible]
Extras (l-b 2) .. 2

Total (10 wkts, 38 overs) .. 174

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—41, 3—97, 4—117, 5—123, 6—137, 7—155, 8—159, 9—174.

BOWLING: Lever, 5—0—17—0; Lee, 8—0—30—3; Shuttleworth, [illegible]—0; Wood, 8—1—[illegible]—2; Simmons, [illegible]—20—0; Hughes, [illegible]—23—4.

LANCASHIRE

B. Wood, c Smith, b Turner .. 10
D. Lloyd, b Lever .. 5
F. C. Hayes, b Lever .. 6
C. H. Lloyd, run out .. 0
A. Kennedy, hit wkt, b East .. 17
F. M. Engineer, l-b-w, b Boyce .. 46
J. Simmons, b East .. 7
D. P. Hughes, c Smith, b Lever .. 13
K. Shuttleworth, not out .. 10
P. Lever, not out .. [illegible]
Extras (b 1, l-b 9, w 1) .. 11

Total (8 wkts, 38 overs) .. 150

P. Lee did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—11, 3—11, 4—25, 5—73, 6—77, 7—108, 8—116.

BOWLING: Boyce, 8—1—23—1; Lever, 8—1—20—3; East, 8—1—[illegible]—1; Pont, [illegible]; Turner, 7—2—17—1; Edmeades, 7—0—31—0.

Umpires: A. Jepson and R. E. Bernard.

Ceylon XI v New Zealanders

AT EASTBOURNE

New Zealand beat Ceylon by 40 runs

NEW ZEALANDERS

J. Morrison, c Gardia, b Chanmugam .. 4
[illegible] Hadlee, l-b-w, b Heyn .. 32
[illegible] Hastings, run out .. 31
B. J. McKechnie, b Kaluperuma .. 21
K. Wadsworth, c Ranasinghe, b De Silva .. 7
D. R. Hadlee, c Ranasinghe, b [illegible] .. 27
B. [illegible], c Opatha, b Kaluperuma .. 70
[illegible], run out .. 0
[illegible], c Chanmugam, b Kaluperuma .. 17
[illegible] Howarth, not out .. 15
[illegible], c [illegible], b Chanmugam, b [illegible] .. 6
Extras (b 5, l-b 11, n-b 1) .. 17

Total (58.3 overs) .. 257

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—36, [illegible] 6—191, 7—222, 8—[illegible], 9—245, 10—255.

BOWLING: [illegible]

CEYLON

S. Wettimuny, l-b-w, b R. Hadlee .. 24
[illegible], c Wadsworth, b [illegible] .. [illegible]
A. Tennekoon, b Howarth .. [illegible]
D. [illegible] .. [illegible]
[illegible], c [illegible], b McKechnie .. [illegible]
D. [illegible] .. 61
[illegible] .. 13
[illegible], b D. Hadlee .. [illegible]
S. [illegible], b Howarth .. [illegible]
D. [illegible], c Wadsworth, b [illegible] .. [illegible]
[illegible], not out .. [illegible]
Extras (b 2, l-b 5, w 2, n-b 3) .. 17

Total (56 overs) .. 215

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—18, [illegible] 6—171, 7—[illegible], 8—[illegible], 9—213, 10—215.

BOWLING: [illegible]

Umpires: J. Langridge and J. Cave.

Yorkshire v Leicester

AT HULL

Yorkshire (4 pts) beat Leicestershire by 13 runs.

YORKSHIRE

[illegible] Boycott, c and b Steele .. 32
J. H. Hampshire, b Cross .. 18
[illegible], b Cross .. 1
R. G. Lumb, l-b-w, b Higgs .. 17
B. Leadbeater, b Cross .. 0
[illegible] .. 17
A. Sidebottom, l-b-w, b Higgs .. 11
D. [illegible], b Higgs .. 5
[illegible], not out .. 7
H. P. Cooper, b Higgs .. 0
[illegible], not out .. 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 11) .. 13

Total .. 154

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—87, 2—[illegible], [illegible] 7—[illegible], 8—135.

BOWLING: [illegible] Booth, [illegible]; Steele, 8—[illegible]; Higgs, 8—0—[illegible]—1; Cross, [illegible]; Birkenshaw, [illegible]; [illegible] 11—0.

LEICESTERSHIRE

J. F. Steele, l-b-w, b Stevenson .. 0
B. F. Davison, b Robinson .. 1
R. W. Tolchard, c Cooper, b Old .. 1
J. C. Balderstone, b Old .. 53
J. Birkenshaw, c Lumb, b Stevenson .. 0
B. Dudleston, b Robinson .. 0
M. E. J. C. Norman, b Stevenson .. 2
G. I. Cross, c Hampshire, b Cooper .. 38
N. M. McVicker, b Old .. 0
P. Booth, b Sidebottom .. 12
K. Higgs, not out .. 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 9, w 1, n-b 2) .. 15

Total (39.1 overs) .. 141

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—10, 3—11, 4—11, 5—22, 6—71, 7—110, 8—116, 9—127, 10—141.

BOWLING: Old, 8—1—23—3; Robinson, 8—3—[illegible]—2; Stevenson, 8—[illegible]—1; Cooper, 8—0—[illegible]—1; Carrick, [illegible]—0; Sidebottom, [illegible]—1.

Umpires: C. G. Pepper and D. Oslear.

Saturday's scores

[illegible]: Lancashire 177 for [illegible] (D. H. Lloyd [illegible] not out, [illegible]) [illegible] Simmons [illegible]; Derbyshire 25 for 2 ([illegible] overs).

COLCHESTER: Essex 202 for 9 ([illegible] 100, B. E. A. Edmeades [illegible]); Kent 51 for 2 [illegible].

BOURNEMOUTH: Nottinghamshire [illegible] for 8 ([illegible] Harris [illegible], H. C. Latchman [illegible]); Hampshire 73 for 1 ([illegible] overs).

LORD'S: Surrey 249 ([illegible], R. J. [illegible] Lumb 6 for [illegible]); Middlesex [illegible] for [illegible] ([illegible] overs).

NORTHAMPTON: Glamorgan [illegible] ([illegible] 4 for [illegible]); Northamptonshire 150 for 2 ([illegible] D. S. Steele [illegible] not out, [illegible] 30 not out).

HASTINGS: Sussex 270 for [illegible] (A. W. Greig 226, A. E. W. Parsons [illegible]); J. A. Snow [illegible]; Warwickshire 31 for [illegible].

WORCESTER: Gloucestershire 304 (A. S. Brown [illegible], D. R. Shepherd [illegible]); Worcestershire 47 for 0 ([illegible] overs).

BRADFORD: Yorkshire [illegible] for 6 ([illegible] Old 115 not out); Leicestershire [illegible] for [illegible] ([illegible] overs).

OXFORD: MCC [illegible] for 8 dec ([illegible] Russell 78, [illegible] S. Fawcett [illegible] not out, R. Swan [illegible]); Oxford University [illegible] for [illegible].

EASTBOURNE: Ceylon 187 (P. Fernando [illegible] not out; [illegible] McKechnie 4 for [illegible]); New Zealand 187 for 4 (K. [illegible] Wadsworth 52). New Zealand won by six wickets.

John Player League

	P	W	L	Pts
Kent (5)	5	4	0	16
Warwickshire (11)	4	4	0	16
Derbyshire (16)	4	3	1	12
Essex (13)	4	3	1	12
Hampshire (3)	4	3	1	12
Somerset (2)	4	3	1	12
Worcestershire (9)	4	2	1	10
Northamptonshire (4)	4	2	1	10
Yorkshire (7)	4	2	2	8
Glamorgan (14)	4	2	2	8
Gloucestershire (15)	4	2	2	8
Lancashire (12)	4	1	3	4
Leicestershire (1)	4	1	3	4
Middlesex (8)	4	1	3	4
Nottinghamshire (17)	4	1	3	4
Sussex (6)	5	1	4	4
Surrey (10)	3	0	3	0

1974 positions in brackets.

Other matches

FINCHLEY: Indians, 285 for 7 (S. Abid Ali 97, B. Patel 89); Finchley, 156 (M. Amarnath 4 for 81).

TAUNTON (60 overs): Taunton, 267 for 7 (I. Robinson 124; B. Sethi 4 for 53); East Africa, 245 for 7 (H. Jawahir Shah 64 not out). Taunton won by 24 runs.

Minor Counties

NORTHWICH: Somerset II, 206 for 6 dec (R. Kerslake 54); Cheshire 115 for 9.

KENDAL: Cumberland 172 for 8 dec (A. Wilson 66); Northumberland 97 for 5.

Tennis

Rain stops play in Italian championships

Rome, June 1.—The men's singles final of the Italian international championships, between Manuel Orantes, of Spain, and Raul Ramirez, of Mexico, has been postponed until tomorrow because of heavy rain here, the organizers announced today.

The match was due to be played this afternoon but heavy rain throughout the morning flooded the championship courts.

The other matches due to be played today—the men's and women's doubles semi-finals—have also been postponed, the organizers said.

Dr Gianfranco Cameli, general secretary of the championships, said the finals of both men's and women's doubles would be played on Tuesday.

MEN'S SINGLES: Semi-finals: M. Orantes (Spain) beat G. Vilas (Argentina), 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; R. Ramirez (Mexico) beat I. Nastase (Romania), 6—2, 6—2, ret.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Final: Miss C. Evert (US) beat Miss M. Navratilova (Czechoslovakia), 6—1, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Quarter-finals: K. Meiler (West Germany) and P. Dominguez (France) beat A. Panatta and P. Bertolucci (Italy), 3—6, 7—5, 7—6; M. Orantes and J. Gisbert (Spain) beat R. Gerulaitis (Australia) and N. Pilic (Yugoslavia), [illegible]; B. Gottfried (US) and R. Ramirez (Mexico) beat I. El Shafei (Egypt) and T. Koch (Brazil), 6—7, 7—5, 6—2; I. Nastase (Romania) and J. Connors (US) beat G. Vilas (Argentina) and W. Fibak (Poland), 6—[illegible], 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Quarter-finals: Miss S. Barker and Miss G. Coles (GB) beat Miss R. Nagelsen and Miss J. Anthony (US), 6—1, 3—6, 6—4; Miss J. Newberry and Miss S. Walsh (US) beat Miss S. Mappin and Miss L. Charles (GB), 6—1, [illegible] 6—4; Miss P. Teeguarden (US) and Miss R. Tomanova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss R. Giscafre (Argentina) and Miss D. Fromholtz (Australia), 6—2, 7—6; Miss C. Evert (US) and Miss M. Navratilova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss H. Anliot and Miss I. Bentzer (Sweden), 6—0, 7—5.

Young stars relegated to supporting roles

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The West German and Italian championships, two of the European tennis season's four highest peaks, are already receding into the mist of memory. The 12-day French championships, in some ways the most daunting challenge of the year, begin on Wednesday in Paris. By June 16 the competitors will have shaken from their shoes the russet dust of mainland Europe. Reinforced by those who have been competing indoors in the United States, they will be playing on English grass—the women at Eastbourne, the men at Nottingham—in preparation for Wimbledon (June 23 to July 5).

A few celebrities, among them Jim Connors and Arthur Ashe, are missing Paris so that they may have more time to adjust to grass, a minority surface that occupies only a small segment of the season. Connors, champion of Wimbledon, the United States and South Africa, is seeded to play Christopher Mottram (Britain) in the final of this week's Rothman's sponsored event at Chichester. Karen Krantzcke (Australia) and Terry Holladay (United States), who was runner-up at Bournemouth but has since been eclipsed are seeded to meet in the women's final.

Players who had starring roles in last week's Surrey championships, also sponsored by Rothman's, at Surbiton, are relegated to the supporting cast. Teenagers won both singles titles at Surbiton. Peter McNamara, the men's winner, is seeded only seventh at Chichester. Greer Stevens, the women's winner, is not seeded at all (the draw suggests that she may play Miss Krantzcke in the third round). Miss Stevens was not seeded at Surbiton either, but conceded only 18 games in winning all her six matches in straight sets.

Miss Stevens lost only nine points in winning eight successive games from the relatively ponderous Miss Hogan, who could not cover the width of the court as fast as she needed to. But in the second set the Californian, recovering from 1—5 down, had two points for 5—5. Runner-up at Surbiton for the third time, Miss Hogan inspires sympathy. She was ranked among the top 10 Americans from 1968 to 1972 and at the age of 25 she should now be at her peak. Instead, she seems to have accepted a minor place in the game.

By contrast, Miss Stevens and the two Australians in the men's final were obviously having a good time. McNamara and Stephen Docherty, whom he beat 4—6, 9—8, 6—4, displayed an infectious pleasure in playing tennis together. But their sunny natures did not inhibit the intensity of the contest. In the second set McNamara had to hold his service four times to save the match. Having won that set in a tie-break, he immediately broke service in the third set. But in the last game he had to survive a break point.

SURREY CHAMPIONSHIPS: Finals: Men's singles: P. McNamara (Australia) beat S. Docherty (Australia), 4—6, 9—8, 6—4. Women's singles: Miss G. R. Stevens (S Africa) beat Miss P. S. Hogan (US), 6—1, 6—1. Men's doubles: G. M. Orepez (US) and C. S. Wells beat D. Collings and C. Robertson (Australia), 4—6, 9—8, 6—4. Women's doubles: Miss Hogan and Miss Stevens beat Mrs D. E. Dalton (Australia) and Miss L. Blachford, 8—9, 6—1, 6—7.

Yachting

Pattisson third to Pajot in Flying Dutchm[an]

By John Nicholls

Over 200 boats in six cl[asses] turned out for their first race [in the] Weymouth Olympic Week ye[ster]day. Sponsored as usual by [...]ill's and organized jointly by [the] Royal Yachting Association an[d] yacht clubs of Weymouth, [the] regatta is Britain's main event [for] Olympic classes and attracts m[any] of the best Continental helmsm[en].

Probably the hottest competi[tion] is to be found in the Flying D[utch]man fleet, where the Olympic [...] medal winner, Rodney Pattis[son] is up against the French s[...] medal winner, Yves Pajot, and [...] world champion, Ilja Wolf, [of] East Germany. Pajot quickly e[stab]lished himself as the man to [beat] by winning easily yesterday, [with] Pattisson third and Wolf sixth.

Conditions were tricky, with [the] wind swinging from north-east [...] before the start to westerly at [the] finish. It also varied in stre[ngth] from force four to flat c[alm] affecting some classes more [than] others. Above all, it was cold [and] grey, with an occasional sh[ower] thrown in.

Pajot started well in the D[utch]man fleet and correctly chose [the] right (starboard) side of the co[urse] on the first beat. He led for [most] of the long race.

Soling: 1, C. Fort; [illegible] 3, J. Watson; 4, I. Macdonald-Sm[ith]; 5, M. Price; 6, P. Wilkins. Tempest: 1, R. Cohen; 2, C. Norbury; 3, [...] Warren; 4, D. Wilkins (Ireland); [...] R. Pace; 6, [illegible]. Flying Dutchman: 1, Y. Pajot (France); 2, [...] Meister (E. Germany); 3, R. Patt[isson]; 4, H. Huttner (E. Germany); [...] Musto; 6, I. Wolf (E. Germany). Tornado: 1, R. White; 2, [illegible]; 3, Robert White; 4, [illegible]; 5, [...] Tremlett; 6, [illegible]. [...] Martin; 2, P. Crebbin; 3, J. Gu[...] (France); 4, N. [illegible]; [...] (E. Germany); 6, D. Tabb. Finn: [...] J. Webb; 2, C. Law; 3, [illegible]; 4, M. Astley; 5, C. Boyd; 6, N. [illegible].

Golf

Garaialde plays hero's role in French victory

From a Special Correspondent
Hardelot, Pas-de-Calais, June 1

Jean Garaialde, for so long the standard bearer of French professional golf, again played the hero's role in a narrow French victory over South Africa in the final of the International match sponsored by Philip Morris.

In the morning foursomes, the South African pair of Hugh Baiocchi and John Fourie surrendered the initiative by missing putts of less than four feet at the opening two holes and from then on they could never apply pressure to their opponents. Baiocchi missed a putt of no more than 15 inches at the sixth just when the South Africans were beginning to find the form they showed in dismissing the England pair, Neil Coles and Peter Townsend, in yesterday's semi-final round.

The tensions of the occasion were evident in generally higher scoring than that of the earlier rounds, in spite of more compassionate flag positions for the last day, with Garaialde and Bernard Pascassio only one under par for their victory by 2 and 1.

In his singles against Baiocchi, the crisis point for Garaialde came at the ninth where he lost a ball off his drive. A putt of 25 yards saved his half and his one hole lead. Then at the short 14th he produced his best shot of the day, hitting a high seven-iron to within a foot of the hole for a conceded birdie.

That started an irresistible run by the 40-year-old Frenchman and, although Baiocchi won the 16th with a birdie, it served only to prolong the inevitable outcome with Garaialde winning by 2 and 1.

Almost simultaneously on the homeward green, Pascassio missed a putt for a birdie, which he needed to keep his match alive against Fourie and conceded for a defeat by two holes. That gave the South Africans a consolation point to go with their cash reward of £1,000 apiece as runners-up. The French pair shared £3,000.

601 try for U S Open

Far Hills, New Jersey, May 31.—Five former United States Open champions will be among 601 golfers competing for 122 places in this year's United States Open during sectional qualifying play starting on Monday.

DEAL: Bar GS Tournament: Semi-finals: N. Haigh (9) beat C. H. Tilling (18), 4 and 3; N. Wilkinson (2) beat J. O. Taylor (12), 3 and 4. Final: Wilkinson beat Haigh, 2 and 1.

Katowice, May 31.—The Soviet Union, with four champions from 1973 in their team, look like overwhelming all contenders in the European amateur boxing championships opening here tomorrow. But organizers believe that, with the Olympics next year, Western boxers stand a better chance than at the last championships in Belgrade two years ago.—Reuter.

Walker Cup men may not miss second chance

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

One way of trying to find the winner of this week's Amateur golf championship which begins today at Royal Liverpool is to take a look at those Walker Cup players, among the 11 American and seven British entered, who had a rough time of it last week. On the basis of responding to another chance, Jerry Pate, the American champion, should be a hot favourite for he failed to score in his four matches against Great Britain and Ireland. He did not play all that badly, but his disappointment is great and this may add fire to his purpose.

He is one of five American seeds, the other four being Siderowf, Burns, Strange, and Koch, who has put his name down for the Martini professional tournament next week. Strange is a player of brilliant promise but was vulnerable to lapses last week, while Siderowf, who, like Pate, drew a blank, is well accustomed to links conditions having won the Amateur title at Royal Porthcawl in 1973. There are two dozen or so other Americans in the field, one or two of them bearing familiar names.

The three British seeds are Davies, Eyles and Hedges, who all played in the 1974 Eisenhower Trophy team, while Poxon, James, Green and Mulcare are also in the field. Sometimes Walker Cup players find themselves so limp after that encounter that they [are] unable to give their best in [the] ensuing championship. [The] Americans on the whole are [not] troubled in that way.

Hoylake, which is the site [of] the first British Amateur in [...] last entertained the champion[ship] in 1969, the club's center[nary] year, when Michael Bonal[lack] won the fourth of his five ti[tles]. He is in the field again, and [his] old fighting spirit may be ro[used] when he comes up against [an] American.

Oosterhuis fails to match his earlier effort

Atlanta, June 1.—Hale Ir[win], the 1974 United States O[pen] champion, defends a three-st[roke] lead in the final round of [the] £97,000 Atlanta golf tourna[ment] today. Irwin shot a four-un[der] par 68 in yesterday's third ro[und] to total 203 for 54 holes.

Peter Oosterhuis, of Brit[ain] failed to maintain the momen[tum] of his course record 64 in [the] second round when he shot [...] for a level-par aggregate of 21[...]

LEADING SCORES: 203, H. Ir[win], 66, 69, 68; 206, C. Coody, 71, [...] 67; 207, T. Watson, 71, 71, 65; [...] Dent, 70, 68, 69; J. Miller, 69, [...] 68; 208, M. Barber, 71, 64, 73; [...] Nicklaus, 68, 73, 67; 209, B. Ca[...] 66, 73, 70. GB score: 216, P. Oo[sterhuis], 77, 64, 75.—Reuter.

ORT

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lez France kes it traight en

Pierre Guillot
Racing Correspondent
May 30

France extended her e of victories at Long- to seven with an easy in the Prix Dollar today. last but one of the seven to enter the straight but, often before, the picture in a few strides. Making lenge in the centre of the she led 300 yards out and a comfortable two lengths alf.

f Silver, ridden by Lester led the field into the and fought gamely to keep place by a neck from Un He had hung there and his rival in the closing but Piggott switched his time to forestall serious and a subsequent objec- overruled. Ramirez and g followed them home.

s a good day for colts trained at Newmarket. Silver earned his Bristol Mrs Brenda Davis, £10,000 ing second. She had col- other 4,000 half an hour when Mendip Man ran Dandy Lute in the Prix Royal. Both horses were y Clive Brittain last year, now in the care of the hampion Swedish trainer. us. The Prix de l'Esper- to the former Newmarket awn, trained by Harry Jones last season.

Lute was winning his ace at Longchamp in 15 fore which he had run Green Dancer in the Essai des Poulains. The nch-bred horse in a field he made rapid headway traight to take the lead he English challenger, one furlong out, and impressive victory. Bold- taken the lead less than g earlier, but could not his effort and finished iind Mendip Man, Royal nd El Rastro. Boldboy and o were of similar merit their peak last summer. re separated by a short ay and it seems that they *beginning to deteriorate*

llah, the second English finished fifth. Though ly about three lengths in de l'Esperance, he never angerous. Cleverly ridden Saint-Martin, Chawn took two furlongs and a half ne. He fought the chal- Pretome and Lioubov in ght and stayed on too for the fast-finishing Cap Martin.

LLAR (Group II: £24,000: 165yd)
ce, b f, by Sea Bird—Gem (D. Wildenstein). Y. Saint-Martin 1
Silver, ch c, by Silver Now What (Mrs J. 4-8-2 .... L. Piggott 2
, b c, by Piqu' Arriere ok (J. Marx), 4-9-1 M. Philipperon 3
RAN: Ramirez (4th), Card bro, Shamsan.
UTUEL: 1.10, 1.10, 1.90. 2min 4.9sec. A. Penna.

L'ESPERANCE (Group III: 1m 7f)
c, by St Chad—My 3. White), 8-11 Y. Saint-Martin 1
b c, by Carmarthen—Hetaire (A. Weisweiller), J. C. Desaint 2
b c, by Distome—Preten- J. Ouaki), 8-11 F. Head 3
RAN: Puschkin, Pinellance, Lioubov, Well Said, Suf-
UTUEL: 12.10, 2.80, 1.40,

PALAIS ROYAL (Group III: 2l, 3min 20sec. M. Clement. 7f)
b c, by Luthier-Den- M. Fujita), 5-8-8 J. C. Desaint 1
b c, by Manacle— (Mrs J. Davis), 5-8-5 A. Gibert 2
ch f, by Bold Lad— anne (Miss P. Augustus), P. Paquet 3
AN: El Rastro, Boldboy, Folle cur, Soyer Brave, Haise-a der Jacket.
UTUEL: 3.70, 1.90, 6.60. 1min 24.1sec. F. Palmer.

Winter became champion Hunt trainer for the e in a row when the ame to an end at Market Saturday. The Lambourn addled the winners of 81 d earned for his patrons 0, just over *£2,500 more* nell's total from 62 suc-

ading trainer numerically ur Stephenson, of Bishop l, with 87 winners. It was h number of meetings d (69 between Septem- May) which undoubtedly to Stephenson's attempt three figures for the ccessive season.

nson's stable jockey, former amateur, became National Hunt champion aking over *from* Barry, ished up with 82 winners, than both Francome and

Green Dancer steps in front of stage

By Michael Seely

The Newmarket stable lads have voted unanimously to call off their threatened disruptive action at Epsom this week after a visit to Newmarket by Lord Wigg. The former chairman of the Betting Levy Board promised wholehearted support for the strikers in getting their case presented before the advisory conciliation and arbitration service. This bold move ensures that the four-day summer meeting will go ahead uninterrupted and that the estimated 10m viewers who annually watch the Derby will get their treat as usual.

On the Derby front itself opinion that the big race lies between Green Dancer and Grundy continues to harden. After the four-day declaration stage Ladbrokes shorten the favourite to 5 to 4 and Grundy to 6 to 1. Hills still have Green Dancer as 6 to 4 but, after laying Grundy to lose £18,000 at 6 to 1, have cut his price to 5 to 1. Both firms report virtual two-horse books on the Derby and a victory for either of the first two in the betting would entail heavy losses for the ring.

The only other candidates put forward for serious consideration are Royal Manacle, Nuthatch, Fidion and Nobiliary. A triumph for a colt by Manacle would give breeding experts heart failure, and Nuthatch's six-length defeat of Hail the Pirates in the Nijinsky Stakes is difficult to accept at face value, as the comparatively moderate Phoenix Hall finished only half a length away in third place. That Nuthatch is a colt of classic potential is self-evident, but only if the heavens were to open between now and Wednesday could a three-year-old by Levmoss out of a mare by Worden II be expected to outlast the speed of the big two.

Fidion's narrow defeat by Val de Lorne and Top Gear in the Prix Noailles suggests improvement by the Djakao colt, but that was Val de Lorne's first outing of the season. The wider margin of Val de Lorne's subsequent win over Top Gear in the Prix Hocqart suggests that Fidion still has several pounds to find to beat Green Dancer. That Nobiliary is one of the best staying fillies in France is unquestioned, but despite the unquestionably fast time she has recorded I cannot see her defeating the colts at this stage of the campaign.

Those two noted experts, Bull, of *Timeform*, and Watson, of *Raceform Private Handicap*, are unanimous in their views that Green Dancer and Grundy dominate the proceedings, but are divided as to their respective merits. In this week's *Black Book*, Bull has Grundy 1lb in front of Green Dancer, while in the *Yellow Book*, Watson, who has the enviable record of pinpointing 11 out of the past 18 Derby winners, including *Hard Ridden* and Larkspur, rates Green Dancer 2lb the better, but puts in a good word for the progressive Nobiliary, trained by *Dahlia's handler, Maurice Zilber.*

Ever since I saw Green Dancer win the Observer Gold Cup last year (incidentally, far more easily than he has been given credit for), I have been convinced that there went the prospective winner of the 1975 Derby. Nothing has happened since to alter that view. His credentials are impeccable. Green Dancer has done everything that has been expected of him and more besides. The fact that he took a long time to wear down Mariacci in the Prix Lupin is irrelevant.

STATE OF GOING (official): Folkestone: Firm. Wolverhampton: Firm. Edinburgh: Good to firm. Salisbury (tomorrow): Good to firm. Hamilton (tomorrow): Firm.

Edinburgh programme

7.15 WATERLOO HANDICAP (£345 : 5f)
1 414040 Relative Ease (J. Mansford), T. Fairhurst, 4-9-7 C. Fairhurst 12
5 43100-0 *Queens Message* (CD) (J. Walby), L. Jordon, 3-8-13 R. Guthrie 5 8
7 0000-00 Gold Pension (D) (J. Rankine), N. Angus, 6-8-3 L. Addie 5 10
9 002330- Golden Victory (D) (Mrs Payne), K. Payne, 3-8-5 S. Eccles 6
10 0420-00 Carnival Sovereign (CD) (Mrs Shaw), E. Weymes, 8-8-2 T. Carson 4
11 00-0031 *Will's Star* (CD) (L. Barratt), Barratt, 7-8-1 L. Charnock 13
12 200-000 Major Falcon (CD) (L. Magee), N. Angus, 4-7-13 V. Dunlop 5
15 21204-0 Whiffenretz (Mrs Grimwade), F. Freeman, 3-7-11 P. Steed 1
16 00030- Daughter of Song (Mrs Percival), N. Callaghan, 3-7-7 N. Crowther 11
17 23000-0 Fair Gazelle (D) (Mrs Pulleyn), R. Bastiman, 4-7-7 D. Nicholls 7
19 0-00 Murmur (J. Westoll), J. W. Watts, 3-7-7 .... P. Carr 2
21 000-0 Ishka (P. Smith), B. Cambidge, 3-7-7 .... T. Walsh 3
22 00004-0 Jack's Hope (B. McGreevey), G. Wallace, 9-7-7 S. Houlker 5 9
2-1 Will's Star, 7-2 Relative Ease, 4-1 Queens Message, 11-2 Daughter of Song, 10-1 Major Falcon, 12-1 Golden Victory, Whiffenretz, 16-1 others.

7.40 GALLIPOLI PLATE (2-y-o : £345 : 5f)
1 2 Autumn Glow (J. Winter), T. Fairhurst, 9-0 S. Webster 5 1
2 02 Bendy Baby (C. Nenfeld), P. Haslam, 9-0 .. R. Edmondson 6
3 0 The Brothers (P. Bowker), W. Haigh, 9-0 ...... O. Gray 3
6 Future Forest (P. Cameron), N. Angus, 9-0 ... J. Seagrave 3
9 202 Singapore Fling (N. Bass), K. Payne, 9-0 ...... A. Cousins 8
10 Vanzetta (T. Craig), Craig, 9-0 .... W. Kettle 7
15 Matsui (K. MacPherson), T. Craig, 8-11 ...... K. Leason 7
17 000 Rotal Duchess (Mrs Brotherton), M. W. Easterby, 8-11 E. Hide 5
19 Villafiore (Mrs Manners), I. Jordon, 8-11 ...... J. Skilling 10
20 4 Vital Statistics (C. Pickon), Denys Smith, 8-11 ... A. Barclay 2
7-4 Bendy Baby, 11-4 Vital Statistics, 4-1 Autumn Glow, 6-1 Future Forest, 10-1 Singapore Fling, 12-1 Royal Duchess, 16-1 others.

8.10 ROYAL SCOTS CUP (Handicap : £475 : 1¼m)
2 023-411 Davett (CD) (Mrs Craig), T. Craig, 6-9-9 .... K. Leason 2
3 2-4401 Murton Crags (CD) (W. Ashelby), W. Haigh, 6-9-1 O. Gray 3 4
5 00-0071 Brave Talk (D) (F. Tinsley), P. Haslam, 6-8-12 A. Holland 7 1
7 40100-2 Black Fire (A. Leggatt), J. FitzGerald, 4-8-10 .. G. Oldroyd 5
8 010-000 Scottish Cavalier (E. Mangan), P. Haslam, 4-8-7 R. Edmondson 3
15-8 Davett, 4-1 Black Fire, 7-2 Murton Crags, 5-1 Brave Talk, 12-1 Scottish Cavalier.

8.35 PONTIUS PILATE HANDICAP (£519 : 7f)
2 333-423 Kenco (D) (Mrs Haigh), W. Haigh, 6-9-5 .... O. Gray 3 5
5 042300- Inkling (A. Le Blond), C. Lamb, 5-8-13 .... E. Hide 2
8 032000- Regal Bingo (Miss Freeman), F. Freeman, 5-8-10 C. Eccleston 1
11 000-010 Prince of Light (C) (R. Tarrant), Denys Smith, 3-8-3 L. Charnock 7 3
12 420-434 Karabita (Mrs Gold), K. Payne, 3-8-3 .... A. Cousins 6
14 00-0111 Distant Cousin (D) (Mrs Cove), P. Haslam, 3-8-1 A. Holland 7 4
9-4 Distant Cousin, 5-2 Kenco, 3-1 Karabita, 9-2 Prince of Light, 12-1 Inkling, 16-1 Regal Bingo.

9.0 SALAMANCA STAKES (£422 : 1m)
1 340-000 Bliss Baker (Mrs Pulleyn), R. Bastiman, 4-9-9 D. Nicholls 7 3
2 000-0 Hant Boy (P. Burke), K. Payne, 4-9-9 .... T. Lappin 1
3 130000- King of Kings (J. Stafford), P. Haslam, 4-9-9 A. Holland 7 10
4 201-000 Skydom (A. D'Morias), P. Haslam, 4-9-6 .. R. Edmondson 4
6 Horn Head (Miss Smith), R. Cross, 4-9-2 ...... P. Kelleher 8
8 00 Miss Overton (D. Brereton), M. James, 4-8-13 J. Seagrave 2
10 22 Better Than Ever (Mrs Denys Smith), Denys Smith, 3-8-2 L. Charnock 7 6
13 000-0 Brimstone (E. Magee), N. Angus, 3-8-2 Richard Hutchinson 7
15 000-0 Spy Lord (P. Rohan), Rohan, 3-8-2 .... T. O'Ryan 5 9
16 00-0 Streaking Sun (M. Taylor), K. Payne, 3-8-2 .. A. Cousins 5
5-4 Better Than Ever, 7-2 Skydoza, 4-1 Blue Baker, 11-2 King of Kings, 12-1 Streaking Sun, 20-1 others.

9.25 BURMA PLATE (3-y-o : £345 : 1m 3f)
3 0-003 Chadforth (G. Dady), M. W. Easterby, 9-0 .... E. Hide 6
4 003-0 Golden Gayle (P. Rohan), Rohan, 9-0 .... J. Seagrave 2
5 3000-00 I'm Alright Jack (J. Brown), N. Angus, 9-0 Richard Hutchinson 8
6 00-0023 Kertossel (S. Lester), K. Payne, 9-0 .... T. Lappin 3
10 0440-00 Aline Margaret (G. Crabbie), T. Crabbie, 8-11 .... L. Leason 3
12 000-000 Klavaston (G. Cantrill), D. Cambidge, 8-11 ...... J. Skilling 10
14 00 Nevilles Cross (C. Attwood), Denys Smith, 8-11 .. A. Barclay 7
15 400-000 Sleek (Mrs Wilson), A. Johnson, 8-11 ...... R. Edmondson 4
8-13 Chadforth, 5-1 Golden Gayle, 13-2 Kertossel, 8-1 I'm Alright Jack, 10-1 Nevilles Cross, 14-1 others.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff
7.15 Will's Star. 7.40 Autumn Glow. 8.10 DAVETT is specially recommended. 8.35 Kenco. 9.0 Better Than Ever. 9.25 Chadforth.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
7.15 Daughter of Song.

Folkestone programme

1.45 HOTHFIELD STAKES (2-y-o : £496 : 5f)
1 00112 Square Halo (CD) (J. Burns), B. Swift, 9-6 J. Snaith 7 1
6 Grecian Alpha (J. Kruger), J. Winter, 8-11 .. B. Taylor 7
8 Somers Point (Mrs Nicholls), S. Supple, 8-11 .. P. Eddery 3
9 000 Tuesday Blitz (P. Hamilford), R. Smyth, 9-11 P. Cheese 7 4
10 0 Dame Clara (R. Hill), P. Cole, 8-8 .... J. Lynch 3
11 Musical Progress (T. Nicholls), D. Jermy, 8-8 .. J. Curant 8
12 Phoenixville (Mrs Nicholls), S. Supple, 8-8 R. Wernham 5 6
13 Preference (Sir G. Glover), T. Waugh, 8-8 .. G. Ramshaw 2
Evens Square Halo, 7-2 Grecian Alpha, 6-1 Tuesday Blitz, 8-1 Preference, 12-1 others.

2.15 FAVERSHAM HANDICAP (£412 : 1½m)
1 00010- *King of Swing (F. Yardley), Yardley, 4-9-9 .... — 4
3 100010- The Young Lion (D) (J. Mansworth), J. Sutcliffe, jun, 4-9-4 B. Rouse 6
6 2330-00 Tasane (W. Marshall), Marshall, 5-8-7 .... R. Marshall 1
8 00-00 Morte D'Arthur (Mrs Arnold), A. Johnson 5-8-3 J. Lynch 3
9 000-00 Little Jessie (Mrs Bird), E. Goddard, 4-8-0 .... A. Bond 3 2
10 000-22-0 Hi Snoop (G. Green), A. Davison, 4-8-4 .... P. Cheese 7 5
11 00-0400 Poco Bueno (J. Taylor), D. Weeden, 4-8-1 D. Gibson 7 4
12 0304-02 Kobe (C. Dingwall), Dingwall, 3-7-11 .... W. Carson 2
16 0000-3 Uda-knaya (J. Bridger), Mrs Oughton, 3-7-7 .. T. Carter 8
3-1 Kobe, 7-2 The Young Lion, 4-1 Hi Snoop, 6-1 Tasane, 10-1 Poco Bueno, 12-1 others.

2.45 METROPOLE CHALLENGE CUP (2-y-o : £969 : 6f)
1 00 Assurance (G. Balding), Balding, 9-0 .... J. Curant 9
3 33 Fastpad (Sir H. Ingram), P. Walwyn, 9-0 .... P. Eddery 8
6 Hot Symphony (H. Zeisel), D. Sasse, 9-0 ...... E. Johnson 4
8 2 Maynooth (Miss Cooper-Dean), I. Balding, 9-0 J. Matthias 5 5
9 42 Night Club (K. Williamson), C. Dingwall, 9-0 .... W. Carson 7
10 00 Pass the Port (Mrs Bowman-Vaughan), B. Hobbs, 9-0 G. Lewis 6
13 Silver Steel (C. Elliot), C. Brittain, 9-0 .... B. Taylor 3
14 Speed Merchant (H. Bamberg), W. Marshall, 9-0 G. Bodman 2
16 Embankment (Mrs Lusty), W. Marshall, 8-11 .. R. Marshall 1
2-1 Fastpad, 11-4 Maynooth, 5-1 Assurance, 13-2 Night Club, 10-1 Pass the Port, 12-1 Silver Steel, 16-1 others.

3.15 LYMINGE HANDICAP (£410 : 6f)
2 41010-0 Tanaria (CD) (W. Stephenson), Stephenson, 5-9-2 S. Hives 1
3 030000- Russian Dandy (D) (D. Prenn), J. Winter, 6-9-1 A. Bolton 7 5
4 441- Messenger Boy (J. Fisher), P. Robinson, 4-8-11 D. Whelan 7
5 000-004 Verity Sam (D) (Mrs Winton), —, Sutcliffe, jun, 6-8-6 A. Martin 7 2
6 00-0040 Mulon (D) (Mrs Johnson), P. Cundell, 6-8-6 G. McLean 7 3
13 00004- Magic Note (S. Ashby), Miss Wilmot, 5-7-9 S. Spendlove 7 6
14 00-01 Argent Soleil (D) (J. Coggan), W. Marshall, 3-7-7 T. Major 5 4
5-2 Argent Soleil, 7-2 Tanaria, 4-1 Verity Sam, 6-1 Messenger Boy, 8-1 Russian Dandy, 10-1 Mulon, 12-1 Magic Note.

3.45 CHILHAM STAKES (3-y-o : fillies : £642 : 1¼m)
3 01 Star Tail (G. Levett), M. Stoute, 9-4 .... B. Taylor 6
4 0-01 Willings Hope (Mrs Willing), P. Mitchell, 9-4 R. Wernham 5 2
5 00424-4 Albonica (Miss Sebag Montefiore), B. Hobbs, 8-11 G. Lewis 9
7 0-0 Brilliant Reay (Anne Duchess of Westminster), B. van Cutsem, 8-11 W. Carson 4
8 40-3 Derry Dale (Miss Rigden), J. Bethell, 8-11 .... D. Cullen 11
9 200-2 Gemini Miss (Mrs Grogan), A. Pitt, 8-11 .... A. Bond 3 1
10 00- Glanfield (M. Bolton), Bolton, 8-11 .... E. Johnson 10
12 0-0 Love in Bloom (T. Kenny), C. Dingwall, 8-11 .... J. Lynch 3
15 002-00 Nysos Princess (K. Gubrajani), D. Jermy, 8-11 .. J. Curant 8
17 000 Queens Slipper (Mrs Webster), M. Goswell, 8-11 B. Rouse 5
18 44-004 Radio Bond (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-11 .... T. Carter 14
19 0000-00 Skilbo (J. Buckwell), S. Supple, 8-11 .... J. Bridge 7
21 222-04 Star of Bagdad (P. Goulandris), P. Walwyn, 8-11 P. Eddery 12
25 00-00 String Along (R. Mollar), H. Wragg, 8-11 .... M. L. Thomas 13
5-1 Star Tail, 100-30 Gemini Miss, 4-1 Star of Bagdad, 11-2 Willings Hope, 8-1 Brilliant Reay, 10-1 Derry Dale, 14-1 others.

4.15 WHITSTABLE HANDICAP (£604 : 1½m)
5 02000-0 Legal Fiddle (L. Bonham), Miss Wilmot, 6-8-8 W. Carson 3
6 0000-0 Champagne Rosie (Mrs Jubert), Miss Sinclair, 4-8-6 T. Cain 3 10
8 130034- Kerria (D. Jermy), Jermy, 4-8-4 .... J. Curant 2
11 00-0 Gypsy Baron (D) (G. Sibley), Mrs Oughton, 5-8-0 T. Carter 7
12 00-000 Long Bowman (E. McCormack), D. Whelan, 5-7-13 D. Weeden 9
13 0400-30 Raimatai (M. Barrett), M. Masson, 4-7-13 .... A. Bond 3 4
14 0 Langdon Beck (L. Boakes), E. McNally, 5-7-12 P. Cheese 7 6
15 3300 *The Stuartstan (S. Powell), J. Sutcliffe, jun, 5-7-12 .... — 1
16 03000-1 Outrage (Mrs Tower), G. Harwood, 5-7-12 M. L. Thomas 5
17 1112p-4 Minigold (Mrs Davison), A. Davison, 5-7-11 8
11-4 Outrage, 4-1 Raimatai, 7-1 Legal Fiddle, 10-1 Kerria, 12-1 Minigold, Champagne Rosie, 16-1 others.
*Doubtful runner.

Folkestone selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Square Halo. 2.15 Kobe. 2.45 Fastpad. 3.15 Argent Soleil. 3.45 Star Tail. 4.15 Outrage.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Pass the Port. 3.15 Messenger Boy. 3.45 Star Tail.

Wolverhampton programme

2.0 PENKRIDGE PLATE (2-y-o : £345 : 5f 192yd)
2 4 Mad Brain (R. Keel), J. Hardy, 8-12 .... C. Moss 13
3 2 Lady Cromwell (A. Clegg), P. Cole, 8-7 .... B. Raymond 4
8 Golden Rat (C. Paxton), J. Edwards, 8-2 .. G. Duffield 1
13 0 Rerico (T. Corrie), W. Wharton, 8-1 .... F. Morby 8
14 -00 Doctors Dilemma (S. Le Marchant), H. Smyth, 8-0 H. Ballantine 5 16
16 00 Japslik (G. Deards), R. Hannon, 8-0 ...... P. Perkins 10
17 Saturnus (K. Nurse), R. Akehurst, 8-0 .... T. McKeown 2
19 04 Yodeller's Dream (G. Ashton), R. E. Peacock, 8-0 M. Kottic 6
21 0 High Praise (W. Patterson), P. Makin, 7-13 .. G. Baxter 18
23 40 Pams Gleam (Mrs Sherwin), R. Hollinshead, 7-13 K. Lewis 5 12
24 0 Saddlers Queen (K. Wheldon), V. Cross, 7-13 .. J. Reid 5 9
26 Alkimos (B. Oakley), D. Ringer, 7-12 .... G. Sexton 16
29 Garuda (G. Lugg), T. Forster, 7-12 .... — 17
30 2 Baligreat (J. Edmonds), R. Edwards, 7-11 ...... R. Fox 5 11
31 03 Capacity (G. Blum), Blum, 7-9 .... S. Salmon 5 6
34 0 Dear Emma (Mrs Nicholson), H. Nicholson, 7-9 W. Wharton 7 8
35 34 Flying Orders (J. Shone), H. Blackshaw, 7-9 .... A. Horrocks 3
36 Trample (R. Morley), F. Maxwell, 7-9 .... R. Street 14
11-8 Lady Cromwell, 9-2 Mad Brain, 6-1 Yodeller's Dream, 8-1 Japslik, 10-1 Capacity, 12-1 Rerico, Baligreat, Flying Orders, 14-1 others.

2.30 DEEPFIELDS HANDICAP (3-y-o : £409 : 1m 1f)
2 0024-00 Christmas Comet (P. Mellon), I. Balding, 9-0 .. J. Mercer 9
3 0041-00 Morandi (J. Carrigan), R. Hannon, 8-13 .... P. Durr 6
7 310- Two Time Lady (A. Young), C. Dingwall, 8-7 .. G. Baxter 12
8 00010-0 Hello Sailor (A. Davies), H. Blackshaw, 8-5 .. A. Horrocks 4
12 0130-02 Luckshared (P. Wayne), P. Cole, 8-5 .... B. Raymond 2
13 4-00430 Song of Solomon (H. Hambley), R. Hollinshead, 8-3 T. Ives 3
17 00-0003 Fast Mover (J. Hardy), Hardy, 8-0 .... C. Moss 8
18 0000-4 Ottimismo (R. Ward), H. Nicholson, 7-13 ...... R. Fox 5 5
23 000-000 Uncle Slowy (G. Ashton), R. E. Peacock, 7-10 M. Kottic 11
24 330000- Himley Girl (W. Corbett), C. Crossley, 7-9 .... G. Mullin 7 10
25 0004-00 Drumadoil (G. Gladstone), R. Hollinshead, 7-8 M. Wigham 7 5
28 000-000 Skye (P. Milner), Milner, 7-6 .... D. McKay 1
29 00-0000 Havaglass (W. Howitt), R. C. Ward, 7-5 .... L. C. Parkes 13
5-2 Luckshared, 3-1 Christmas Comet, 9-2 Song of Solomon, 5-1 Ottimismo, 7-1 Fast Mover, 10-1 Hello Sailor, 14-1 Morandi, 16-1 others.

3.0 CANNOCK HANDICAP (3-y-o : £666 : 7f)
4 4303-00 The Opportunist (A. Hall), W. Wharton, 8-9 .... F. Morby 16
5 00-4 Pack (Mrs Grosvenor), P. Nelson, 8-9 ...... I. Johnson 5 14
7 010-400 Black Music (R. Sangster), E. Cousins, 8-7 G. Cadwaladr 15
8 02302-0 Annaray (Miss Cooper-Dean), I. Balding, 8-7 .... J. Mercer 1
10 100-002 Kalpa (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 8-7 .... F. Durr 13
13 420-000 Sorbonne (A. Manning), R. C. Ward, 8-5 .... L. C. Parkes 10
15 000-000 Fleur de Feu (Mrs Elliot), P. Mitchell, 8-4 ...... R. Fox 5 11
17 00-2203 Coleus (C) (R. Keel), J. Hardy, 8-3 .... C. Moss 5
18 000-0 Golden Lad (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 8-3 .... B. Raymond 7
22 0000-0 Sonseeahray (H. Collins), M. Masson, 8-2 H. Ballantine 5 9
25 2000-31 Sunset Value (J. Fielder), A. Pitt, 8-2 .... I. Jenkinson 5 8
26 03200-0 Indebar (J. Moseley), S. Brookshaw, 8-0 ...... M. Kettle 2
28 0023-30 El Basque (A. Crossman), P. Cundell, 7-11 ...... P. Cook 4
29 00-0040 Arzemboy (T. Rice), W. Marshall, 7-10 .... G. Duffield 6
30 000-0 Gold Fire (L. Hollis), B. Lunness, 7-9 ...... S. Salmon 5 13
31 04-2200 Cassio (W. Payne), K. Ivory, 7-9 .... J. Reid 5 3
32 2200-00 The Lablstein (C) (K. Wheldon), V. Cross, 7-7 K. Lewis 5 17
3-1 Sunset Value, 4-1 Kalpa, Annaray, 6-1 Puck, 7-1 Coleus, 12-1 Golden Lad, El Basque, 14-1 Black Music, Cassio, 16-1 others.

3.30 COMPTON PLATE (2-y-o maiden fillies : £414 : 5f 192yd)
2 Calm Ship (E. Conning), F. Maxwell, 8-11 .... G. Starkey 9
3 Court of Hill (C. Paxton), J. Edwards, 8-11 .. G. Duffield 7
6 3 Drop of a Hat (P. Mellon), I. Balding, 8-11 .... J. Mercer 6
10 Hyperion Girl (B. Peacock), W. Wharton, 8-11 .. G. Baxter 4
11 Maid To Order (Dr D. Davis), R. Houghton, 8-11 F. Morby 5
14 Nancy May (J. Miller), G. Vergette, 8-11 .... D. Ryan 1
15 0 Pam-a-Loria (Mrs Hutchings), A. Stevens, 8-11 R. Weaver 5 3
17 000 Put Up (P. Milner), Milner, 8-11 .... G. Morgan 7 8
20 0 Veiled Secret (Mrs Warmington), H. Nicholson, 8-11 I. Johnson 5 3
10-11 Drop of a Hat, 11-4 Maid To Order, 7-2 Calm Ship, 12-1 Pam-a-Loria, 14-1 Veiled Secret, 16-1 others.

4.0 SHREWSBURY HANDICAP (£598 : 2m 1f 162yd)
1 11024-0 Chadleigh (C) (J. Biggs), W. Wharton, 8-9-9 .... T. Ives 5
2 000-000 Kingfisher Blue (L. Garrington), D. Plant, 11-9-6 K. Lewis 10
3 003-104 Charivari (J. Edmonds), R. Edwards, 5-9-5 .. I. Johnson 5 8
4 40200-0 Boco (C) (Lt-Col Sir R. Verdin), R. Houghton, 6-9-4 F. Morby 4
7 30 Ashendene (J. van Geest), G. Vergette, 5-9-3 .. B. Connorton 15
8 1032-01 Go Gracefully (D. Jeavons), F. Maxwell, 4-9-1 .. P. Cook 5 13
9 20f01-1 First Footman (H. B. Thomas), W. Marshall, 4-9-1 G. Duffield 17
11 21304-0 Appin (Mrs Fyfe-Jamieson), B. Hobbs, 4-8-12 G. Baxter 3
12 03222-0 Just Jolly (F. Hunt), V. Cross, 4-8-12 .... P. Waldron 9
13 33400-1 Ronson Avenue (D. Stanton), M. Tate, 6-8-11 .. C. Moss 7
14 42114-0 Hardivim (S. de Zoete), D. Gandolfo, 6-8-9 .. J. Reid 5 11
16 4100-03 Ballydamus (Mrs Napolitano), N. Vigors, 4-8-8 ... P. Cook 1
17 20100-0 *Hysopus (H. Bartholomew)*, D. Dale, 4-8-8 .... B. Raymond 16
18 1000-20 Paveh Star (R. Hawker), A. Stevens, 6-8-6 .. R. Weaver 5 14
20 0000-00 Scoria (J. Lang), C. Crossley, 9-8-6 .... P. Madden 2
21 3414-13 Barmy (I. Balding), Balding, 6-8-5 .... J. Mercer 12
23 00202-0 Topping (L. Dowman), K. Ivory, 4-8-4 .... — 18
35 0- Oyster Bar (C) (E. Geary), S. Matthews, 6-8-3 .. M. Kettle 6
4-1 Go Gracefully, 5-1 First Footman, 7-1 Barmy, 8-1 Ballydamus, Ronson Avenue, 10-1 Appin, Boco, 12-1 Ashendene, Hardivim, Paveh Star, 16-1 others.

4.30 PENN FIELDS PLATE (£414 : 1¼m 50yd)
4 Artavan (Col A. Mangnall), T. Forster, 6-9-3 .... — 4
7 000404- Bou Candy (H. Dale), P. Bevan, 4-9-1 .... — 1
9 Daru (F. Allison), G. Stephenson, 4-9-1 .... — 3
10 0 Donnison (Mrs Parker), P. Makin, 4-9-1 .... G. Baxter 9
12 322000- Robert De Holland (T. Rathbone), D. McCain, 4-9-1 G. Cadwaladr 7
14 404002- Vikings Defeat (F. Cooper), B. Cambidge, 4-9-1 J. Mercer 6
15 02-31 Peter Wrekin (Mrs Murphy), F. Maxwell, 3-8-7 G. Starkey 12
22 0 Duerete (Miss Grimwade), P. Makin, 3-7-11 ...... D. McKay 5
23 00 Dusky Pearl (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 3-7-11 .. G. Sexton 2
25 Poppy-Jill (Mrs Havard), J. Peacock, 3-7-11 P. Perkins 11
29 Royal Bug (J. Fairclough), R. Hollinshead, 3-7-11 K. Lewis 5 10
32 0000-00 Welcome Sara (E. Adkins), D. Ancil, 3-7-11 .... C. Moss 8
1-2 Peter Wrekin, 8-1 Dusky Pearl, 10-1 Robert De Holland, Vikings Defeat, 14-1 Artavan, Donnison, 16-1 Bou Candy, 25-1 others.

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Lady Cromwell. 2.30 Christmas Comet. 3.0 Annaray. 3.30 DROP OF A HAT is specially recommended. 4.0 Barmy. 4.30 Peter Wrekin.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 Golden Lad.

Football

Scots save the day but lose the contest

Romania 1 Scotland 1

Bucharest, June 1.—Scotland *have little or no hope of qualifying* for the next stage of the European championship after drawing here in their group four match in the *August 23 Stadium before 80,000* supporters. "It's all over now," William Ormond, their manager, said. "We had to win."

McQueen, of Leeds United, snatched the equalizer a minute from time. Romania had led since the twenty-second minute, when *Geurgesco, the top scorer in* the Romanian League, headed his most valuable goal this season.

Romanian pressure built up and a *goal seemed inevitable. Lucescu* moved to the right wing from the left, swerved around McGrain with a closely controlled dribble, *and put across a perfect pass to* the head of Georgescu, who nodded the ball home. Brown could be faulted for being caught *out of position by Georgescu's not-*very-powerful header.

After the interval Brown more than made amends. Seven minutes *from the restart* Crisan dispossessed Rioch and cut the ball into Dobrin's path as he ran into the target area. Brown came out *in a brave and perfectly timed* move to take the full power of Dobrin's smashing drive on his chest. The ball bounced to the *right* and a *Scottish defender put* it out of play for a corner.

Cheras and Forsyth had their names taken when Forsyth was penalized for going in with a foot up and Cheran tried to retaliate. In the sixty-seventh minute Macari and Rioch were replaced by Robinson and Hutchison. They added decisiveness to Scotland's attack. Balachi had his name taken for fouling Dalgleish.

Kun, a striker, replaced Anghelini for the last seven minutes. Then out of the blue Scotland equalized. McGrain was scythed down by Cheran and "booked" for retaliating. Dalglish hit the free kick through a forest of legs: McQueen, two paces out, pushed the ball home.

SCOTLAND: J. Brown; D. McGrain, A. Forsyth, W. Miller, F. Munro, G. McQueen, B. Rioch (sub, Hutchison), K. Dalglish, D. Parlane, L. Macari (sub, Robinson), A. Duncan.
ROMANIA: Raducanu; Cheran, Sandu, Satmareanu, Anghelini (sub, Kun), Dumitru, Dinu, Georgescu (sub, Balaci), Crisan, Dobrin, Lucescu.—Reuter.

Group four

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Spain	4	2	2	0	6	4	6
Romania	4	1	3	0	8	5	5
Scotland	3	0	3	1	3	4	2
Denmark	3	0	1	2	2	8	1

TOUR MATCHES: Gor Mahir 1, Norwich City 4 (in Nairobi); Taranaki XI 0, Sheffield United 5 (in New Plymouth, New Zealand).

Real tennis

Angus cannot expect to be as bad again

By Our Real Tennis Correspondent

Frank Willis, the Manchester professional, left Lord's yesterday holding a lead of three sets to one (6—1, 6—5, 2—6, 6—0) over Howard Angus, the holder, in the first leg of the British Open Real Tennis championship. They meet again in Manchester on Wednesday and should a final leg be necessary it will be played at Hayling Island next Sunday.

This was an unexpected bonus for Willis and should he carry it through there is the prospect of a crack at the world championship held by the American, James Bostwick. Yet Willis can have little cause for complacency. Angus can hardly play as badly and lifelessly as he did on this occasion and his failure may put steel into his outlook.

In classic terms Willis is a far better player and he was allowed to give rein to his talents. Angus, in his previous matches against Willis or anyone of that class, has relied on setting a scorching pace and upsetting the natural flow and rhythm of a rival's game. This time he began by trying to play Willis at his own game.

Except for one period when he recovered from 1—5 to 5—5 in the second set, Angus never put any real pressure on Willis. Overall he made more mistakes than normally he makes in half a season and in the fourth set his play and morale capsized.

Angus's success in the third set was as much because of relaxation on the part of Willis as anything else.

AMATEUR DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP: Final: J. A. R. Clench and A. C. Lovell beat G. W. T. Atkins and C. J. Swallow, 2—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Cycling

Griffiths falls from fourth to 29th position

Britain's series of stage *successes in the Milk Race was* disrupted yesterday when Sean Kelly, of Ireland, won the seventh leg of 98 miles from Southport to *Sheffield*. A Swedish cyclist, Johansson, took over as race leader and the previously highest placed Briton, Griffiths, crashed and dropped from fourth to 29th overall.

Kelly beat two other riders in a sprint to the line after they had *raced together* over the last *20* miles. At 19, he is one of the youngest riders in the race and his win moved him to third place *overall*. Johansson became leader by finishing third. Trybala, of Poland, was the third member of the breakaway trio who finished *two minutes ahead of the main* field.

The British A team had bad luck from the start when Waugh punctured. He *rejoined* but did not have the right gears in the new wheel. However, Waugh and Carbutt went with a break of 10 riders after 50 miles although Carbutt fell back on Holme Moss climb. Waugh, riding alone, was fourth at the line.

STAGE SEVEN: 1, S. Kelly (Ireland), 3hr 2min 49sec; 2, J. Trybala (Poland), 3:2:49; 3, B. Johansson (Sweden), 3:2:49; 4, J. Waugh (GB, A), 3:4:1; 5, T. Zawada (Poland), 3:4:8.

STAGE TEAM: 1, Poland, 12:11:44; 2, Sweden: 12:12:40; 3, GB, A, 12:13:0.

OVERALL: 1, B. Johansson (Sweden), 25:57:33; 2, V. Vondracek (Czechoslovakia), 25:57:53; 3, S. Kelly (Ireland), 25:57:56; 4, T. Filipsson (Sweden), 25:57:59; 5, W. Malusiak (Poland), 25:58:2.

OVERALL TEAM: 1, Czechoslovakia, 77:41:14; 2, Poland, 77:41:21; 3, Britain A, 77:41:28.

STAGE SIX (76 miles, Saturday): 1, D. Hayton (GB A), 3:7:30; 2, P. R. Andersen (Denmark), 3:7:30; 3, J. Jorgensen (Denmark), 3:7:30.

ARENZANO: Tour of Italy, stage 18 (126 miles): 1, F. Birossi (Italy); 2, F. Paolini (Italy); 3, M. Lasa (Spain); 4, R. De Vlaeminck (Belgium); 5, L. Pfenninger (Switzerland); 6, F. Gimondi (Italy), all 5hr 0min 10sec. Overall: 1, F. Bertoglio (Italy), 76:44:06; 2, F. Galdos (Spain), at 2min; 3, Gimondi, at 5min.

Rugby Union

Severe caution but no ban for Burton

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Brisbane, June 1

Michael Burton, the Gloucester prop forward, who was sent off the field yesterday when England lost the second international 30—21 to Australia (and with it the series by 2—0), has been given a severe caution but has not been banned from playing in the last game of the tour—if selected—at Townsville on Wednesday. This was the outcome this morning of a meeting of a disciplinary committee comprising two Australian Rugby Union officials and Alec Lewis, the England manager. They said that after hearing the referee's report it was considered that Burton had suffered sufficient punishment in being sent off.

It is a decision that has been greeted with relief and pleasure by the English camp here and, I feel sure, by all Australian supporters, too. Burton, who was warned following a line-out brouhaha, was given his marching orders by Bob Burnett for making a late tackle on Osborne.

Burton's offence cannot be condoned but there was dismay in the English camp that this splendid tourist, the life and soul of the party, *should have been singled* out for a warning after the general mayhem at the first line-out, when it seemed that any one of a dozen others might have been apprehended. This brawl had its seeds in the first ruck of the game when, from the kick-off, the Australian pack crunched in on Nelmes, who was kicked on the ground by Macdougall. At the line-out it looked like Macdougall's punch that banished Beaumont for seven minutes while he had four stitches put into a gash on his forehead. The referee never called the captains together. Shortly afterwards there was another line-out punch-up, apparently started by the Australian hooker, Horton.

If the Australians adopt such a violently physical approach *in* Britain this autumn it will be an unhappy tour and one or two of their number may be due for comeuppance. Rugby unions the world over need to do something pretty soon, in concert, about the increase in sheer physical intimidation on international occasions.

After its unsavoury start the game developed into a gripping contest. The Australian victory, by two goals, two penalty goals and three tries to two goals and three penalty goals, was convincing enough in detail and might have been more so had Brown not missed three kickable goals and had they capitalized on all their pressure in the first half.

Ironically, though *England* seized their early chances—in spite of being reduced to only six forwards for a spell—they cast away several later on through inaccurate distribution.

This was a pity, because Squires and Morley posed constant danger on the wings, Squires *in particular* having an outstanding game. The score was 17—15 in Australia's favour when Squires all but kept England in the hunt after a fine line-out thrust by Ripley. Uttley and Nelmes.

Beaumont, by rights, should not have returned to the fray, but nothing was keeping him out of the firing-line. He moved to tight-head prop in Burton's place, where his courage, technique and work-rate did England proud. Indeed, the seven remaining forwards fought to the last gasp, outmauling their opponents and beating *them* at the line-out, though inevitably harried and ultimately worn down in the tight. Rollitt and Uttley were everywhere, *tirelessly productive*. Ripley won much line-out ball but had one of his looser days on the fringes.

The new lock, Wilkinson, *rising* to the occasion like a man inspired, surely had the finest all-round game of his career. other new cap, *Hignell*, was rock-solid at full back, catching everything in sight, often under the greatest pressure, and tackling everything *that moved* with conclusive zeal.

Operating behind an outnumbered pack, Kingston, making but *one serious mistake*, had his best, though most difficult, game.

In the first half Brown kicked a penalty for Australia and Old *two for* England before Squires scored a splendid try behind the posts after a line-out palm by Ripley, a drive by Rollitt, and *good handling* by Uttley, Wilkinson, Nelmes and Preece. Price then scored a try for Australia direct from an English throw, *which Brown converted*, whereupon Old, who converted Squires's try, landed his long-range penalty.

Smith, Weatherstone, Fay and *Monaghan scored* Australia's tries in the second half, all good *ones*. Wright converted one and kicked a penalty. England's last riposte *was a magnificent charge* by Ripley from a tap and a try for Uttley converted by Old.

AUSTRALIA: R. Brown; D. Osborne, G. Shaw, J. Weatherstone, L. Monaghan; K. Wright, J. Hipwell (captain); S. Macdougall, P. Horton, R. Graham, R. Smith, G. Fay, T. Shaw, R. Price, M. Loane.
ENGLAND: A. J. Hignell; P. J. Squires, J. P. A. G. Janion, P. S. Preece, A. J. Morley; A. G. B. Old, P. Kingston; B. Nelmes, J. V. Pullin (captain), M. A. Burton, W. Beaumont, R. M. Wilkinson, A. G. Ripley, R. M. Uttley, D. M. Rollitt.
Referee: R. Burnett (Queensland).

Boxing

Hard journey, easy bout

Katowice, June 1.—Charlie Magri, an 18-year-old London *tailor's cutter*, gave England their first victory in the European amateur boxing championships today. Magri, a flyweight, beat Pado Castravilli (Italy) without much difficulty, apparently winning all three rounds. The Italian was warned three times for using *his head*.

Magri seemed to have recovered from the English team's luckless journey to Katowice. Delayed by an engineers' *strike in* London, they made a long refuelling stop in Amsterdam and arrived in Warsaw too late for their connection. The *Polish organizers* bundled them into a bus and they drove 100 miles from Warsaw to Katowice at night in four hours and a quarter, arriving, as their manager, Bill Cox, said, "completely shattered".

Magri showed mastery today which should take him far. His chief rival will be the Russian title holder, Wladyslaw Zasypko, who beat a tough Polish opponent, Mieczyslaw Massier.

RESULTS: Light-flyweight: D. Gellich (East Germany) beat A. Cany (Turkey), pts; R. Cosma (Romania) beat A. Call (Italy), pts. Flyweight: W. Zasypko (Soviet Union) beat M. Massier (Poland), pts; C. Magri (England) beat P. Castravilli (Italy), pts; D. Larmour (Ireland) beat A. Polak (Czechoslovakia), pts. Featherweight: O. Lunby (Sweden) beat P. di Morao (Italy), pts; F. Roblo (Spain) beat T. Serge (France), pts; T. Badari (Hungary) beat P. Menganck (Belgium), pts; A. Avetissian (Soviet Union) beat B. Foerster (East Germany), pts. Light-welterweight: [illegible] Yildirim (Turkey) beat [illegible] (West Germany), technical knockout in first round. Light-middleweight: [illegible] Carbone (Italy) beat J. [illegible] (France), pts.—Reuter.

Rowing

Britain's eight unable to match Germans

From Richard Burnell
Mannheim, June 1

The British rowing team left Mannheim today with mixed feelings. Some successes, particularly yesterday, must be balanced by severe setbacks. For the national eight, silver medal winners in last year's world championships, were well *and truly beaten into third* place by two magnificent West German crews.

The winners were a composite crew based on the old Bulls of Konstanz and they cruised home in a fantastic 5min 3.9sec for Mannheim's 1,850 metres course. They were wind assisted but must have have been inside world record timings. The British crew rowed well enough but could not match this.

Michael Hart and Christopher Baillieu also failed to reproduce yesterday's winning form. Having again come from behind to take the lead, they ran into trouble in the cross-following wind, which was knocking up quite sizable waves, and two disastrous crabs in the last 250 metres put them back into third place. This was a *disappointment, but could well be* a salutary reminder that a bronze medal of last year's vintage is no certain passport to this year's *medal rostrum.*

City Orient and the ARA women's coxed four also fell by the wayside, after yesterday's successes, but the ARA national coxless four improved on yesterday's performance to finish second, in the absence of the Dortmund and Ludwigshaven fours, who had withdrawn to race in their respective eights.

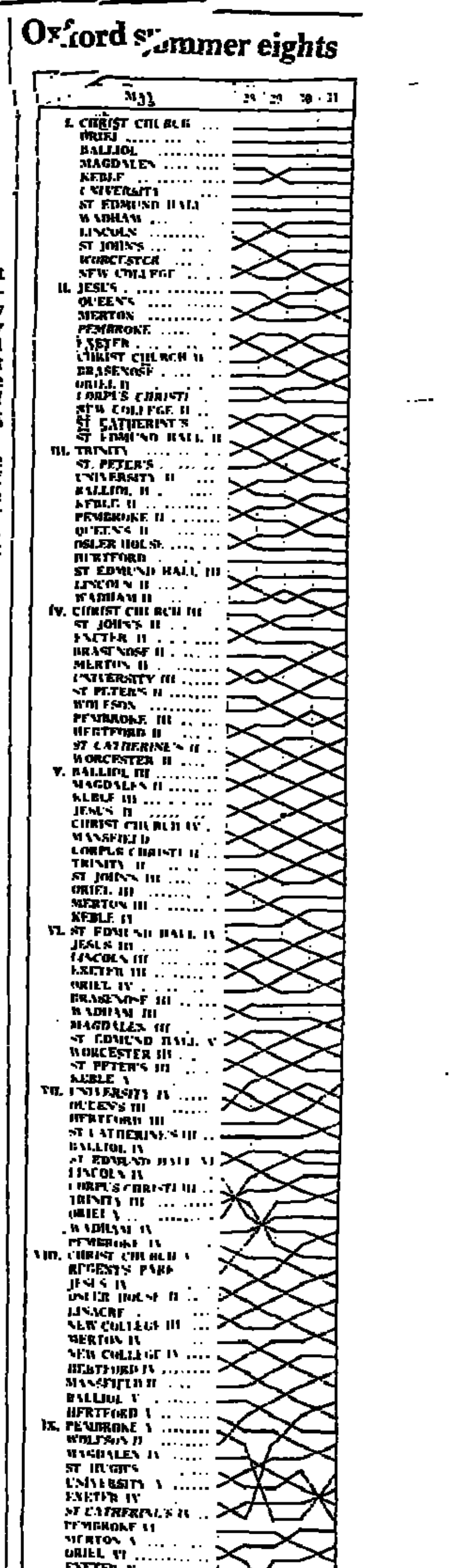
Elite coxed fours: 1, Lubeck-Berlin, 5min 41.3sec; 2, Frankfurt-Wetzler, 5min 45.5sec; 3, London University, 5min 46.1sec (Kingston eliminated). Elite coxless fours: 1, Potsdam-Berlin, 5min 36sec; 2, ARA, 5min 38.9sec; 3, Biel-Cham (Switzerland), 5min 41.5sec (Leander and Kingston eliminated). Elite coxed pairs: 1, Hanover, 6min 40.5sec; 2, Essen, 6min 40.9sec; 3, City Orient, 6min 49.2sec. Elite double sculls: 1, N. Kothe and H. Wolber, 5min 48.5sec; 2, H. Krause and M. Curth, 5min 51.3sec; 3, C. Baillieu and M. Hart (Leander), 5min 53sec. Elite single sculls: 1, P. Kolbe (West Germany), 6min 20.5sec; 2, W. Hoenig (East Germany), 6min 26.9sec; 3, A. Polizzi, 6min 33.4sec (K. Dwan eliminated).

Lightweight elite coxless fours: 1, London-Oxford-Tideway Scullers, 5min 45.1sec; 2, Cologne, 5min 46.8sec; 3, Stuttgart, 5min 47.4sec. Lightweight sculls: 1, R. Wyss (Switzerland), 6min 41.3sec; 2, P. Zeum (Peterborough), 6min 47.6sec; 3, Groenwald (Dortmund), 6min 48.8sec.

Women's coxed fours: 1, Munich-Hamburg, 5min 26.5sec; 2, Heilbronner-Wannsee, 5min 38.9sec; 3, ARA, 5min 51sec; women's double sculls: 1, DRSV (East Germany), 3min 25.5sec; 2, Verdum, 3min 28.9sec; 3, Warsaw, 3min 50.4sec (ARA, E. Lorimer and L. Baker, eliminated). Women's sculls: 1, C. Scheiblich (East Germany), 3min 31sec; 2, E. Ambroziak (Poland), 3min 50.9sec; 3, E. Degraff (Strasbourg), 3min 54.3sec (D. Bishop sixth).

Elite eights: 1, West Germany-Neptun Konstanz, 5min 03.9sec; 2, West Germany-Hansa Dortmund, 5min 06.5sec; 3, ARA, 5min 10.7sec. Elite coxless pairs: 1, Hanover, 6min 12.3sec; 2, Nereus Amsterdam, 6min 12.7sec; 3, Romania, 6min 15.7sec (A. A. Glen and P. I. Marsden, Henley, eliminated). Women's eights: 1, Poland, 3min 03.4sec; 2, Lubeck-Hamburg, 3min 03.7sec; 3, Heilbronner-Witten, 3min 13.8sec; 4, ARA, 3min 15.6sec.

Oxford summer eights



k results

Kempton Park

2.0: 1, Super Cavalier (11-4 fav); 2, Radetzky (10-1); 3, Kala Shikari (20-1). 12 ran. Hittite Glory (7-1) withdrawn. Rule Four applies to board prices but not SPs. Deduct 10p in £.
2.30: 1, Comet Kohoutek (7-2 fav); 2, Sacha Royale (12-1); 3, Loot (10-1). 28 ran.
3.0: 1, John Cherry (13-8 fav); 2, Seven the Quadrant (6-1); 3, Knight Templar (5-1). 9 ran.
3.30: 1, Questa Notte (100-30 fav); 2, Last Tango (7-2); 3, Import (12-1). 9 ran.
4.0: 1, Midsummerlad (11-8 fav); 2, Blustery (4-1); 3, Night Sky (3-1). 5 ran.
4.30: 1, Verity's Request (12-1); 2, Chappelle Blanche (5-2); 3, Sandford Lady (evens fav). 11 ran. Ball Breeze did not run.
5.0: 1, Tipperary Girl (4-7 fav); 2, Some Dame (20-1); 3, Sdenka (14-1). 11 ran.

Newmarket

1.30: 1, Scarlet Wonder (8-1); 2, Screecher (7-2 jt fav); 3, Crystralla (5-1). 12 ran. Here Comes Charlie (7-2 jt fav). 12 ran. Screecher finished first, ahead of Scarlet Wonder, but a stewards inquiry reversed these placings.
2.0: 1, Trustful (4-1); 2, Eversholt (11-4 fav); 3, Destino (100-30). 11 ran.
2.30: 1, Penny Post (9-2 fav); 2, Court Chad (20-1); 3, Jukebox Jury (13-2). 13 ran. Doubt Me Not did not run.
3.0: 1, *Patris (Evens fav)*; 2, Broxted (12-1); 3, Mellon (5-1). 8 ran.
3.30: 1, Mr Bigmore (2-1 fav); 2, Berkeley Square (9-1); 3, Princely Rifle (10-1). 11 ran.
4.0: 1, Annina (3-1); 2, Friendly Builder (3-1); 3, Doushka (16-1). Heaven Knows (11-4 fav). 11 ran. Gold Rupee did not run.
4.30: 1, Donna Nook (6-4 fav); 2, Grinling Gibbons (7-2); 3, Marchant (5-2). 8 ran.

Stratford NH

2.45: 1, Cantile (6-1); 2, Melody Time (3-1); 3, Perambulate (9-4 fav). 19 ran. Love Set did not run.
3.15: 1, Chandigar (9-2); 2, Southern Lad (100-30); 3, Khan (20-1). 15 ran. Charlie Potheen (13-8 fav).
3.45: 1, Nelson Boy (7-1); 2, Celtic Delight (12-1); 3, Bevin Boy (20-1). 22 ran. Red Chief (85-40 fav). Seaward Bound, Birdmaster did not run.
4.15: 1, Credit Call (11-2); 2, Lucky Rock (10-1); 3, Triple Pledge (15-1). 12 ran. Colonian Queen (evens fav). Dumany Point, High Town, Katie Pare did not run.
4.45: 1, Noble Neptune (100-30 fav); 2, Saint Ali (20-1); 3, Supermaster (4-1). 13 ran. Polish Hard did not run.
5.15: 1, Master Scorchio (10-1); 2, Wylam Boy (7-1); 3, Destiny Bill (9-2 fav). 17 ran.

Market Rasen NH

6.0: 1, Goldburg (9-2); 2, McCall (11-8 fav); 3, King of the Meadow (15-1). 14 ran. Sherry Bird did not run.
6.30: 1, Relus (10-1); 2, Pen Talk (10-1); 3, Rhinio (11-2). 22 ran. Sir Manacle (9-2 fav), Kings Ballad, Babus Brief, Roman Lady, Country Cousin did not run.
7.0: 1, Inycarra (25-1); 2, Burrator (15-2); 3, Silver Meteor (5-6 fav). 6 ran. Cambridge Cuckoo, Paddyvail did not run.
7.30: 1, Bungebah (2-1 fav); 2, Derravar (7-1); 3, Hurry Back (16-1). 15 ran. Acropolis did not run.
8.0: 1, Dingle Poke (3-1 fav); 2, Even Swell (5-1); 3, Proud Paul (20-1). 12 ran. African Moth, Hypersun did not run.
8.30: 1, Irish Fiddle (20-1); 2, Tartan Rock (14-1); 3, Parachute Pine (4-1 fav). 14 ran.
9.0: 1, Nadeem (13-1); 2, Kimbs Robe (9-2); 3, Royal Playboy (5-2 fav). 17 ran.

Lochranza (3-1); 2, French (7-2); 3, Silver Teal (6-4 ...
1, Desperate Doe (10-1); 2, ... (5-1); 3, Humber Pilot Gracious Melody (9-4 fav).
1, Stark Ribot (5-2 fav); 2, ... (12-1); 3, Petite Souris 5 ran.
1, Arthur Askey (5-2 fav); 2, ... (8-1); 3, Sound Performer ... ran.
1, Parlor Noble (14-1); 2, ... (7-4 fav); 3, Fair Dandy ... ran.
1, French Princess (11-8 fav); Double (16-1); 3, Wornges ... ran.
1, Randentwalk (6-4 fav); 2, House (7-2); 3, *River* Bloom 5 ran.

he Record

all

NAL LEAGUE: New York Mets Diego Padres 3; Pittsburgh 1 Atlanta Braves 4; Houston 18, Philadelphia Phillies 3; Expos 3, San Francisco Giants nati Reds 6, St Louis Cardinals ago Cubs 2, Los Angeles 1.
ICAN LEAGUE: Detroit Tigers go White Sox 0; Kansas City Milwaukee Brewers 5; Boston 12, Minnesota Twins 1; Cleveland 4, Oakland Athletics 3; k Yankees 6, Texas Rangers 0; Orioles 1, California Angels 0.

ng

H. European flyweight champ- F. Udella (Italy) v F. Chervet and), both disqualified in ound. Udella retains title pend- iry.
TA: World bantamweight cham- (WBC version): Rodolfo (Mexico) beat Nestor Jiminez la), seventh round.
URG: Tom Bethea (US) beat r Peralta (Argentina), third Alan Minter (GB) knocked out ulf (West Germany), sixth Paul Larry (GB) beat Frank (West Germany), fifth round.
ADA (Nicaragua): World eight championship (WBA): guello (Nicaragua) beat Rigo- asco (Panama), second round. (Colombia): WBC middleweight hship: R. Valdes (Colombia) Mendez (Argentina), beat in eighth round.

Athletics

ATLANTA: Professional indoor meeting: 440yds: J. Smith (US), 47sec. 60yd hurdles: R. Milburn (US), 6.7sec. 880yd: D. Wottle (US), 1min 48.6sec. Mile: B. Jipcho (Kenya), 3min 56.6sec.
PIETERMARITZBURG: Comrades Marathon (55 miles): R. Preiss (S Africa), 5hr 55min 50sec; 34, R. Bentley (GB), 6hr 39min.
WICHITA: Mile: R. Wohlhuter (US), 3min 53.3sec. High jump: D. Stones (US), 7ft 3in.
WOODFORD GREEN: Britain-Mexico-West Germany track walking match: 20 km: 1, D. Colin (Mexico), 1hr 26min 57.4sec (UK all-comers and Mexican National Record); 2, B. Kannenberg (W Germany), 1:26:55; 3, B. Adams (GB), 1:29:51; 4, O. Flynn (GB), 1:3:51; 5, A. Flores (Mexico), 1:30:45; 6, R. Gonzales (Mexico), 1:31:30.

Motorcycling

ISLE OF MAN: Production TT Handicap (377.5 miles): 1, D. Croxford and A. George (Triumph), 4hr 1min 17.2sec (99.60mph); 2, C. Mortimer and B. Guthrie (Yamaha), 4:3:43; 3, S. Griffiths and D. Williams (Triumph), 4:6:4.4; 4, S. Jones and W. Simpson (Yamaha), 4:7:55.6; 5, A. North and H. Patrick (Yamaha), 4:9:30.6.

Tennis

DUSSELDORF: Men's semi-final round: J. Kodes (Czechoslovakia) beat C. Dibley (Australia), 6—2, 6—3; J. Fillol (Chile) beat F. Jauffret (France), 4—6, 6—4, 7—5. Final: Fillol beat Kodes, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.

Golf

CARLOW: Irish professional championship: 276, C. O'Connor (Royal Dublin), 66, 70, 69, 70; 278, D. Jones (Knock), 74, 68, 68, 68; J. Kinsella (unattached), 67, 71, 69, 71; 283, L. Owens (Killiney), 70, 69, 71, 73; P. Leonard (Royal County Down), 69, 70, 71, 73; 284, L. Higgins (Waterville), 67, 71, 70, 76.
DUDDINGSTON: Scottish professional championship: 279, D. Huish (North Berwick), 72, 70, 69, 68; N. Wood (Turnberry), 68, 72, 60, 69. 280, B. J. Gallacher (Wentworth), 66, 69, 70, 75; 284, B. Barnes (unatt), 69, 71, 70, 74; 287, R. Shade (Duddingston); 288, B. Morrison (Pitlochry); 290, A. P. Thomson (Invernes); H. Bannerman (Murcar); 291, F. C. Rennie (Prestwick); 292, S. Torrance (Routenburn), E. Murray (Walton Heath); 293, J. Panton (Glenbervie), C. Bloice (Gleneagles); 294, J. Noon (Turnberry), J. McTear (Cathkin Braes).

Hurling

WEMBLEY: Kilkenny, 2 goals 18 pts; Limerick, 2 goals 13 pts; Galway, 4 goals 4 pts; Dublin, 1 goal 9 pts; London, 5 goals 10 pts; New York, 1 goal 7 pts.

Rugby Union

CHRISTCHURCH (New Zealand): Canterbury 20, Scotland 9.

Rugby League

PERTH: Western Australia 2, England touring team 40.

Gymnastics

BERNE: European championships: Long horse: N. Andrianov (USSR). Parallel bars: Adrianov. Floor: Equal 1st, Andrianov, A. Szajna (Poland). Horizontal bar: Equal 1st, Andrianov, E. Glenger (W Germany).
CRYSTAL PALACE: "Daily Mirror"—USSR scholarship finals: Girls, 1, S. Cheeseburgh (North West), 34.75; 2, S. Jackson (London and South East), 34.60; 3, K. Leighton (Eastern), 33.40. Boys: 1, C. Dodd (North Midlands), 37.40; 2, C. Smith (London and South East), 35.75; 3, M. Gibson (Southern), 35.05.

Show jumping

BATH AND WEST SHOW: Babycham Gold Cup: 1, R. Fernyhough's Brother Dominic; 2, H. Smith's Salvador; 3, Miss C. Bradley's Acrobat. Finale sweepstake: 1, and 2, H. Smith's Speak Easy and Olympic Star; 3, Mrs L. Dunning's Sugar Plum.

Motor racing

NURBURGRING: 1,000 km race: 144 laps of 22.8 km: 1, A. Merzario (Italy) and J. Laffite (France), Alfa Romeo 33 TT-12, 5hrs 41mins 14.1sec; 2, T. Schenken (Australia) and H. Ganley (NZ), Ford Mirage, 5:41:54.0; 3, Müller (Switzerland) and Kinnunen (Finland), Porsche 908/36 Turbo, one lap behind.

Badminton

JAKARTA: Uber Cup: Canada beat Australia, 4—3.

Schools cricket

Caterham 191-8 dec (G. Grant 73), *St Dunstan's 129-4; *Ipswich 248-7 dec, Norwich 74; *Tiffin 107, Trinity 108-4 (N. Conquest 58 not out); Cheltenham 121, *Shrewsbury 125-3; City of London 12..., *Forest 129-4; *Reed's 175-8 dec, Merchant Taylors' 113-4; St George's, Weybridge 116, *St Benedict's, Ealing 118-2 (K. Tomlins 50); *Whitgift 211-8 dec, Alleyn's 102-7; Felsted 198-8 dec (A. Church 65); *St Paul's 134 (D. J. K. Prentice 63 not out); *Harrow 245-5 dec (R. C. Compton 100 not out, M. K. Fosh 65), Radley 191-5 (N. Roythorne 43 not out); *John Fisher 143-3 dec, Worth 148-... *Plymouth College 140-7 dec (I. Chapman 51); Devonport HS 63-7; *St Edmund's, Ware 184-3 dec, King's, Ely 83-9; St Mary's GS 79, *Bexley GS 40 (M. Stevens 7-9); Downside 176-9 dec, *Blundells 123-7; *King Edward's, Birmingham 199-5 dec (J. A. Claughton 101), Worcester RGS 166-9 (T. E. Bradbury 5-53); *Otterhaw 108, Ashford GS 108-8; *Royal Russell 89 (S. Bishop 6-28), King's, Rochester 90-5; St Peter's, York 201 (J. G. Berton 70), *Sedbergh 195-9; West Riding 130-7 dec, *Magdalen College School, Oxford 132-7; *Woodbridge 132 (H. J. Green 56), Culford 77-8; *Battersea GS 177-8 dec, Purley HS 113-9; Bromsgrove 197-5 dec, *King's, Worcester 124-7; Bury GS 116-8 dec, *Burnley 114-6; *Colston's 202-5 dec (B. C. Broad 116 not out), Prior Park 165-7 (J. Palmer 93); Denstone 139, *Stonyhurst 162-5 (J. Clarkson 61); Dover 156-8 dec (P. Slade-Betts 73), *Duke of York's RMS 150-7; Ratcliffe 126-8 dec, *Trent 126-7.
*Denotes home side.

A Times Profile

General Vo Nguyen Giap

Communist Napoleon who conquered South Vietnam



General Vo Nguyen Giap, humiliator of the French and then the American armies, and a Vietnamese folk hero second only to Ho Chi Minh, is a self-taught military strategist who says proudly, "the only military academy I have been to is that of the bush".

A generous opponent, talking about General Giap before the fall of Saigon, said: "I'm a great admirer of Giap. The United States army has 40 logistics generals, and I'm one of them. In my opinion the North Vietnamese system is fantastic." And a British military historian, Brigadier Shelford Bidwell, sees Giap as more than a guerrilla, "an orthodox general who might have been trained at Camberley".

Orthodox only in the conventional military tactics of surprise and mobility, Giap's fascination for western military men is his originality. His speciality has been taking on what was considered logistically impossible—heavy guns dragged in pieces up the hills round Dien Bien Phu and assembled on the site; the intricate network of canals and paths of the Ho Chi Minh trail which still kept the men and the ammunition flowing into South Vietnam under the most sophisticated surveillance and the heaviest bombing the world has ever known.

He is a legend, discussed as much by the officers of South Vietnam as by his communist colleagues. They had a foretaste of how different his life was going to be from theirs when in 1924 as a pupil at the lycée in Hue, Giap used to take his siesta stretched out on the smooth top of the French cannon which stood in the shade at the gates of the old Imperial Palace while the other boys went back to the regulated life of their bourgeois homes. Giap was already a figure apart with the wild, intense looks and manner of a John the Baptist.

His expulsion from the lycée was in character. He had joined the anti-French Tan Viet Cach Mang Dang (Revolutionary Party of the new Vietnam) in 1926, when he was 16, and was well known to the French Sûreté before they imprisoned him for a few months in 1930 for leading demonstrations against the French.

Giap was born on September 1, 1910, at An Xa in Quang Binh province about 60 miles north of Hue. His father was a farm labourer, but also an organizer against the French, so that Giap grew up in an intensely nationalistic atmosphere which helped to make him impervious to the routine French effort to co-opt the brightest of young Vietnamese for education and influence in France. Giap was an intellectual star in an intensely competitive circle, and passed out top of his political economy class at Hanoi University in 1938. He promptly turned down a French offer of a scholarship to France to study anything he liked. It was an offer designed to keep him out of the trouble clearly brewing for the men, like Giap, leading the Indochinese Communist Party which had operated legally for a brief period in 1936, and then gone underground.

Giap began writing political articles for both French and Vietnamese newspapers and magazines, and was also teaching history at the Thang Long school in Hanoi, where Le Duc Tho, later North Vietnam's negotiator in Paris, was one of his pupils. Military history was his special interest, and he is said to have been always drawing diagrams of Napoleon's battles for his pupils. Charged by a friend with a fondness for playing Napoleon, Giap is said to have replied, "but I'm going to *be* Napoleon".

Giap's mind was probably less on the military history of the past than on the uncertain future, symbolized by the photograph of Ho Chi Minh which he carried in his pocket. Giap had been familiar with Ho's anti-colonialist writing since he was a schoolboy, reading the forbidden works up a tree in a book disguised with Arabic script on the cover, and he had a passionate devotion to Ho before he even met him. It was to be the guiding emotion of his life.

On May 4, 1940, a Saturday when he was not teaching and could evade the eagle eye of the Sûreté, Giap left Hanoi secretly to look for Ho in southern China, with the man later to be Premier of North Vietnam, Pham Van Dong.

Giap described seeing Ho as a man "of shining simplicity. This was the first time I had set eye on him, yet already we were conscious of deep bonds of friendship". Leaning on Ho's experience with Mao's guerrillas in China, and his own training in military history influenced by T.E. Lawrence's writing on guerrilla tactics in the Middle East in the First World War, Giap spent the next five years transforming himself from a school teacher and political journalist into a military organizer. What was to become the huge army of North Vietnam began with the training of 40 guerrillas in 1940. The numbers gradually increased, and the men were formed into armed propaganda teams—the first indication of the shape Giap's strategy was to take, with the political effort always parallel with the military effort.

In 1943, while Giap was laying the foundations of the Vietminh in Tonkin, his first wife, the daughter of a university professor and also a member of the ICP, died in a French prison, and his sister was guillotined by the French for her political activities. His moments of pure revenge come later, such as the incident at the battle of Dien Bien Phu when Giap ignored French pleas to stop his men firing on hospital planes.

When the Vietminh seized power in 1945 Giap briefly became Minister of the Interior in Ho's short-lived coalition government—being a soldier had been just one facet of his political ambitions. On the pleas of the more moderate nationalists who, according to some sources actually kidnapped him for a few days, Giap was dropped from the government, but subsequently became Defence Minister. About this time he married again, conforming to the Vietnamese belief that it is a compliment to the dead wife to marry again as soon as possible.

By 1951 with the beginning of substantial arms supplies from the Chinese communists Giap was back in the underground against the French and was ready to try out his generalship on something more substantial than ambushes of the French, and he made three full-scale attempts to take the Red River Delta. They were three terrible failures, and Giap needed all the personal friendship and support of Ho Chi Minh to maintain his prestige among the top four in the Vietminh hierarchy with Ho, Pham Van Dong and Truong Chinh. The myth of his invincibility was some way from being born.

With the rigorous logic which had distinguished Giap as a student, he went through a period of self-criticism while he rebuilt his shattered army back in remote Tonkin. These were the years of preparation for Dien Bien Phu when Giap was laying a foundation among the peasants who were to be the porters on whose devotion and hard work all future fighting was to depend. His troops had to take a ten-point oath, written by him, which included the promise . . . "to respect the people, to help the people, to defend the people . . . in order to win their confidence and affection and achieve a perfect understanding between the people and the army". Reliance on the peasants for information, food, liaison officers, protection and nursing comes up again and again over the years in Giap's writing. The principle was Mao's, but the practical application was Giap's—he had worked out that he would need 40,000 porters for an infantry division operation, and a million for an army of 300,000 men.

Brigadier Bidwell describes Dien Bien Phu as "a masterpiece of French ineptitude", and is one of those who considers it something of a myth as a great military victory by the communists. The French deliberately set the scene, tempting Giap into a fixed battle in the hope of wiping out his army for good and ending the guerrilla war which was sapping the French army. They chose the place on the basis that it would be logistically impossible to get artillery onto the high jungle-covered hills around their camp.

It required a leap of imagination that no French general made to formulate Giap's plan. Hundreds of heavy American howitzer guns (which the French did not even know he had) were dismantled, hauled bit by bit up precipices, and put together again with the French camp as a sitting target in their sights. Five thousand Frenchmen died in the battle and Giap took 10,000 prisoners of whom half were wounded. Giap himself lost 23,000 men, but Dien Bien Phu was a stunning psychological victory and the French war was over. The theory of his invincibility, which was to do such damage to South Vietnamese and even American morale, was born.

In his own description of the battle Giap is surprisingly frank about how tough it had been to keep the propaganda pressure up among his own men: "To maintain and develop the determination to fight and to win was a whole process of unremitting and patient political and ideological education and struggle, tireless and patient efforts in political work on the front line." Robert O'Neill, one of the rare experts on Giap, refers to this in his book as massive brainwashing in the midst of a battle indicating a real crisis in discipline. The long hard fight for Dien Bien Phu, and the months of patient preparation for it, proved Giap's powers of leadership, both military and political. He showed, too, the ability to pace himself and gear all his plans to what must have seemed a very far off future. By the time he said on French television in 1964, "we are in no hurry, the longer we wait, the greater will be the Americans' defeat", he had already been fighting for nearly a quarter of a century.

One of the best known of Giap's alleged sayings is, "Every minute 100,000 men die all over the world. The life and death of human beings means nothing." The huge loss of life (45,000 in the 1968 Tet offensive alone) which has been the cost of the protracted war against both the French and the Americans may therefore have been accepted with equanimity by the general. But an interview given to a Polish correspondent near Dien Bien Phu in 1954 shows how little he was fascinated by the fighting itself. It was merely a means to the all-important political end—independence. "I am not a professional soldier. I have different ambitions and will be happy when we put our rifles away."

He described his tactics as being quite simple, just to prevent the concentration of French troops in the places of their choice. (Later that was to be one of the basic tactics against the Americans.) Talking about his supplies of weapons, Giap said: "The enemy himself is an inexhaustible source of supply to us." More than 20 years later, when the communists marched into Saigon, the airport had just been attacked by American jets flown by Vietnamese communist pilots and some communist soldiers were driving American tanks.

Little changed in Giap's basic tactics between the French and the American wars. It was always a mixture of political and military war: disruption of the pacification programme undermined the credibility of the South Vietnamese Government; selective terrorism against local government officials reduced the South Vietnamese administrative effectiveness; the morale of the South Vietnamese military was weakened by mobile, destructive small-scale actions such as ambushes and road-cutting, and by initiating minor actions in unpredictable places across the board, Giap dispersed the larger enemy units.

In both campaigns Giap used his own original approach to the logistical problems. Every army in the world but his is supplied from the rear while it is in action. Giap's porters spent weeks bringing supplies forward and digging them into the ground on a grid system marked by trees and stones. His troops then came into the engagement lightly armed and fast moving, and with the uncomfortable knowledge that in order to stay alive they had to keep driving forward to get to the next lot of supplies.

Only with the two major offensives of Tet 1968 and May, 1972, did Giap take on the Americans in set piece battles where their air power gave them clear superiority. Both were undertaken as much for political and psychological reasons as for military ones.

In 1972 Giap's forces showed their unfamiliarity with conventional war by their poor coordination of tanks, artillery and infantry. However, intelligence reports in the autumn of 1973 indicated that large scale technical joint manoeuvres of armour, artillery, infantry and even naval units were being practised along the Demilitarized Zone. When Le Minh ranger base was taken by the communists in September, 1973, western military observers remarked that the lessons of the past offensives had been learnt. Artillery units bombarded the headquarters, the infantry cut off one South Vietnamese flank and blocked the relief column, and when the communists tanks were brought up the South Vietnamese broke and retreated in disarray.

General Tran Van Tra, Giap's southern commander, now head of the military committee running Saigon, was asked in 1973 by western journalists whether the two major communist offensives were successes or failures. General Tra clearly considered them as *political* successes which far outweighed the military failure and huge loss of life on the communist side. He said that 1968 had been to force American de-escalation, and 1972 to force the Americans to sign a peace treaty. Both were achieved.

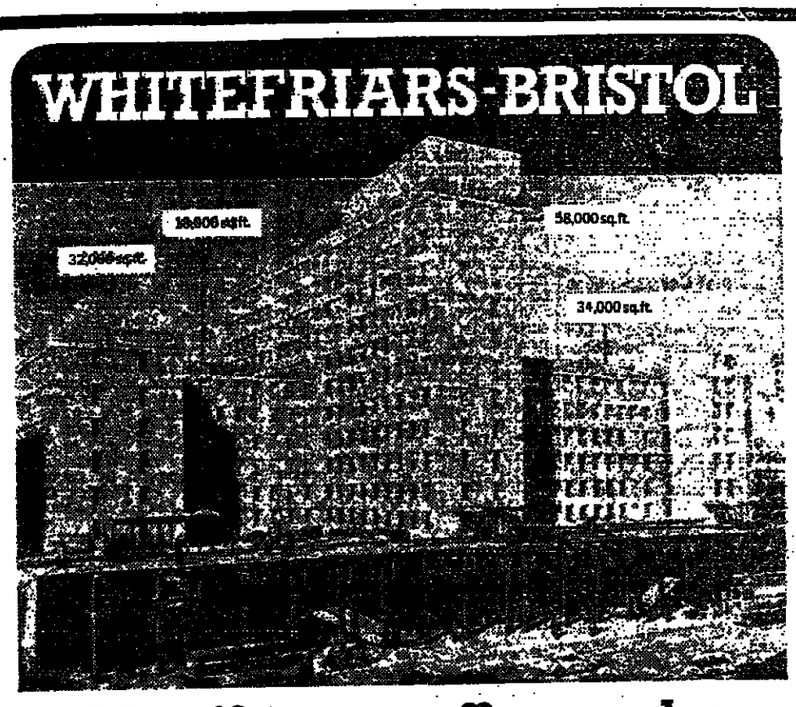
How long Giap remained the paramount organizer of the details of the southern campaign in the 1960s and early 1970s is not known. He remained Commander-in-Chief of the Army, fifth ranking member of the Politburo and one of the vice-premiers of the Government of North Vietnam, but he is thought to have suffered some loss of prestige in the 1960s when the theorist Truong Chinh, an advocate of closer relations with China (which Giap was against), was in the ascendancy. Truong Chinh and Giap are old enemies since in 1956 it was Giap who denounced to Ho Chi Minh the horrors of thousands of deaths in the land reform programme, initiated by Truong Chinh, and subsequently recognized as a disastrous failure. In the early 1970s there were persistent rumours that Giap was ill, and he was seen in a Moscow hospital by an East German diplomat.

But whatever Giap's personal part in the day-to-day tactics of the battles of South Vietnam in its last days, the final fall of the Saigon regime follows the pattern of the most famous of Giap's military prophesies—"He who controls the Highlands controls South Vietnam". President Thieu, like his American advisers of the past 10 years, thought that abandoning the Central Highlands would leave a South Vietnam which could be more easily defended. He was wrong. A month after Thieu ordered the retreat from the Highlands, the war was over.

Victoria Brittain

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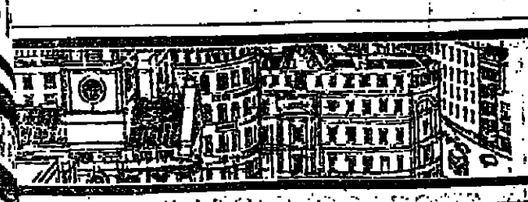
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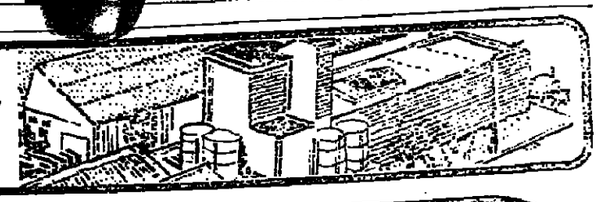
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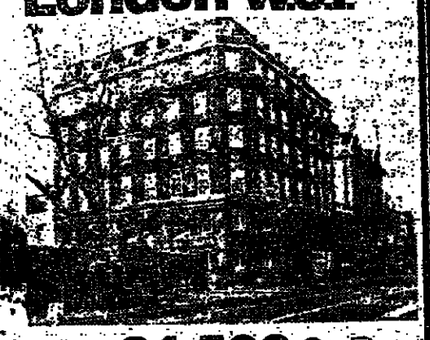
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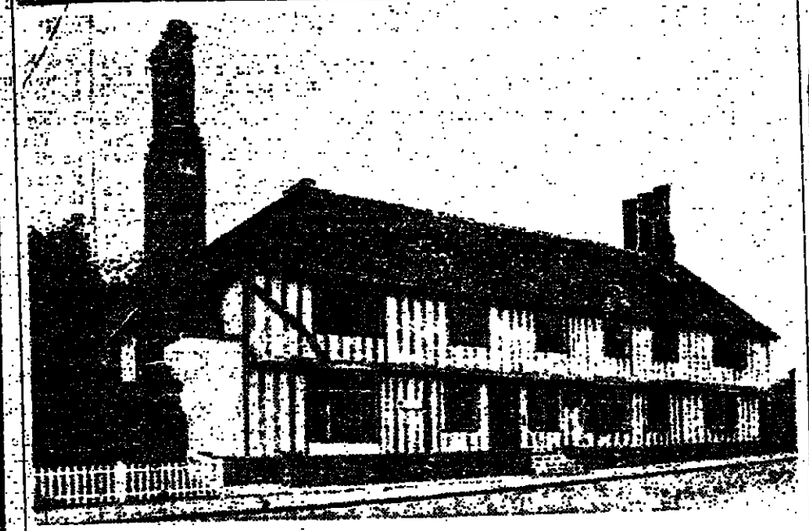


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Old manor as prestige offices

Old-fashioned offices, with windows that open and let in the sun, tall ceilings, and separate rooms and corridors, are known in the euphemism of the property business as "prestige offices". Some have come on the market this week.

Cleves' House, in Haverhill, Suffolk, is a superb timbered Tudor manor house with intimations of mythico-historical connexions with Henry VIII. The house derives its name from Henry's fourth wife, Anne of Cleves. He is reputed to have given it to her as a wedding present in 1540. When she arrived for the wedding, however, he described her at first sight as "the Flanders mare". She lost her husband, but kept her house.

Since Anne, the manor house has passed through many hands, and was overlayed with accretions of modernization and extension, finally becoming Haverhill Vicarage.

It has now been lovingly and carefully restored to its original Tudor state at a cost of £50,000. Bricks were made by hand to repair the tall chimney stacks. A two-storey bay window at the back of the house was repaired at a cost of £3,000. Several of the original four-centred-arch fireplaces were uncovered, as well as a sixteenth-century wall painting of Tudor roses.

The agent, John D. Wood, is offering it as "more than 6,000 sq ft of prestige office space, together with a range of facilities conducive to a modern business environment", which seems an inadequate way to describe the delight of sitting in an office where Anne of Cleves once slept alone.

Another "prestige office" that came on the market last week was Northampton Lodge, in Canonbury Square, Islington, a fine, detached Georgian house, listed as being of historic and architectural importance. It has been restored and converted for office use by the local architect, Sir Basil Spence. Jones Lang Wootton are offering the 4,400 sq ft of offices in the spacious style of a more spacious age for an annual rent of £28,000.

"Prestige" is a Humpty-Dumpty word in the property business, and can be used to mean almost anything. A subsidiary usage is simply as a striking, commendatory term.

The Souverain Building, being put up by Reambursi Properties on the Boulevard du Souverain in Brussels, will be finished next month. It is described as a prestige office-block in "one of the finest decentralized office locations in Brussels", ie parks, lakes, exclusive area, but not exactly the centre of town.

It is in the form of an extended rectangle of white concrete, "benefiting from four fully glazed façades, which thus permit maximum penetration of natural light to the office areas". In other words, there are lots of windows. More than two thirds of the offices have been let before completion, and the building will play its part in the redevelopmem of the sky-line of Brussels.

The Strand wing of the three-acre Arundel Great Court office block, that recent accretion to the architecture of the famous highway, has been let to the Chemical Bank of New York, which will begin fitting out for occupation later this year. The wing contains nearly 90,000 sq ft of air-conditioned offices. The rent being asked was £1,410,000, and both parties to the transaction claim to be very happy with the final rent agreed, indicating that it was less than the asking rent, but not much less.

For those with claustrophobia about offices, two considerable tracts of the United Kingdom that could be reasonably if rebarbatively described as commercial property came on the market last week. The Panmure estate at Carnoustie, in Fife, 19 square miles of farms and woodland described as prime, including much happy hunting ground for pheasants, has been put up for sale by Mr David Robinson. He bought the estate in 1971 from the Public Trustee and gave it to the trustees of the Robinson Charitable Trust. The proceeds will go towards a £10m endowment for the new Robinson College at Cambridge.

In Snowdonia the Nannau and Dolrhyd estates, about 4,000 acres of rolling Welsh scenery, have been put up for sale through John D. Wood. The records of the tract of Wales go back to AD 400, when the freemen who then lived in Merioneth moved from their nomadic way of life to permanent settlements. They formed townships, one of the first of which was Nannau and comprised about 70 families.

Philip Howard

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Proposed Editorial Synopsis
The residential market today—country property and new property.
European Residential Market—How does it compare with regard to UK nationals going abroad to stay for a period or permanently? The Overseas Market—Is it still a good investment, are there advantages to buying an overseas property e.g. for retirement, and what of the dollar premium?
The changing role of the Estate Agent—is he no longer involved with simply selling houses? Why are people trying to sell privately without going through an agent?
Mortgages—the up-to-date situation, and the likely pattern for the future. The various ways of financing mortgages. What is the best sort of property for obtaining a mortgage?
Farm Estates and Farm Management—The state of the market. How, if at all the capital transfer tax has affected this market. What interest if any is there from foreign buyers?
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PROPERTY also on pages 10 and 21

Why Italians may never get what they vote for

Within 10 days of the British referendum on Europe, the Italians go to the polls to decide, among other things, whether they intend playing a practical and promoting role in Europe's revival and development.

Normally, Italian electors are not given a choice in the sense of this or that policy: they are presented with a whole panorama of policies, as well as what might be called sub-policies which emerge from individual factions inside one or other of the half dozen or so main parties. By all appearances these elections are going the same way—a lot of talk likely to produce little more than a few nuances of change in the political spectrum, which will then be studied for their significance with all the fervour of a missionary-gardener who finds a fresh seedling in the jungle.

The jungle is dense. These elections are at the municipal, provincial and regional levels and each party proposing to fight every seat must put 130,000 candidates into the field. But the campaign has had the semblance of a shape imposed on it, with the implication of alternatives, however much the politicians endeavour to avoid simplification.

This shape is provided by the two personalities who have inevitably dominated the electoral scene. The first is Senator Amintore Fanfani, secretary of the governing Christian Democratic Party, and the other is Signor Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Communist Party. Neither likes the idea that the two names are linked in the semblance of a personal duel.

Signor Berlinguer argues loftily that he is opposing a policy and not a man, and adds with some disdain that he regards Senator Fanfani's political career as practically at an end. Signor Fanfani is equal to the slight and points out that he never mentions Signor Berlinguer by name in his speeches. He adds his own particular knock-down of the Communist leader, at least privately, which is that if he himself were somehow in a position to appoint the leader of the principal opposition party he would certainly choose Signor Berlinguer.

The two men enjoy a mutual refusal to see each other as protagonist and antagonist, beloved enemies or even sporting opponents. Signor Berlinguer has not forgiven Signor Fanfani for withdrawing the Christian Democratic Party's delegation of observers from the last Communist national congress as a protest against events in Portugal. Signor Fanfani, at 67, remains as energetic as ever. He will explain over lunch, with no suggestion of the unusual, that he got to bed at five o'clock that morning. He is ready for some losses. A party that has led every government for almost three decades could hardly be expected to be in complete fighting trim. But he is reasonably confident that the heavy losses which were being taken for granted a few months ago will not now occur.

He claims to find a surprising amount of support among young people; he believes that a number of women will break the traditional mould and abandon the party; he is aware of criticism that he has brought the party more to the right but adds that the aim of collecting votes from the extreme right-wing groups is a service to democracy because it will bring extremist voters back into the democratic fold. He is strongly anti-communist, almost as if to disprove finally the idea elaborated in Italy's current best selling novel *Berlinguer and the Professor*, which satirically describes the future of Italian politics as based on an alliance.

What he is essentially offering the electorate is a renovated version of Italy's perenially governing party. He is accused of rough methods and of authoritarian temperament, and of having shown last year, by leading the campaign against divorce, of being out of step with the times. He can, however, be given credit for the clarity with which he expresses Christian Democracy's more conservative stance under his leadership and, at the same time, he is taking pains to show a more relaxed and approachable side of his character to journalists, writers and academics, as well as keeping his formidable energies in the public eye.

It may or may not be true (almost surely it is not) that this is Sgr Fanfani's last campaign. He is fighting it as though it were, but he has always fought every campaign as if it were his last, and it is this total immersion which distinguishes him from his colleagues.

Sgr Berlinguer from the beginning of his campaign based his party's appeal on its record at local and regional government level. He is confident that this record will not only make the point that the Communists are more effective administrators than the tired Christian Democrats ("our hands are clean" is one of his party's more successful slogans), but also his own deep conviction that Italy can only be saved from misrule, and from misguided rule, by Communist participation in government at national level.

He has set an objective so specific that if it is not reached within a reasonable space of time, he will have to concede defeat. His tone and whole bearing are cheerful and unusually confident. He argues that the Christian Democrats are wilfully exaggerating the improvements in Italy's economic position, and his general condemnation is uttered in tones of almost compassionate hopelessness: "They can get nowhere with this policy, they can solve nothing."

These two men do not provide alternatives in the sense that one could lead his party to victory and take over the reins of government from the other. And they would not do so if these elections were at the national instead of regional level. The Italian system, and the relationships between Roman Catholic and Communist outlooks on politics are too complicated to allow such an easy choice. The system is now so hardened that probably the easiest way to offer an alternative would be to arrange for Sgr Fanfani to alternate with Sgr Berlinguer at the head of the opposition party and Sgr Berlinguer to spend alternate stretches running the Christian Democrats. For the moment one has to be content with the implied alternatives.

Most people are convinced that change is vital, but whether the leadership of change will rest with a renovated Christian Democratic Party or with a modified Communist Party is still not clear and will probably still not be when the elections are over.

(To be concluded)

Peter Nichols

Edward Heath on the EEC referendum

Time to wake up from the dream of splendid isolation

On June 26, 1950, having just been elected to Parliament, I made by maiden speech in the House of Commons urging the then Labour Government to join in the talks leading to the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community. Twenty-five years later, having served the Crown as a minister, leader of the Opposition, and Prime Minister, I am campaigning for Britain to remain a member of the European Economic Community. A generation has passed since six European nations came together after the devastation of the Second World War and yet Britain is still arguing whether or not it wishes to be a part of that community.

This chronic inability to make a decision on what is probably the most important issue of the century is in part the product of a political and parliamentary system that is growing steadily weaker. And once the referendum is over we would do well to examine ruthlessly the whole of our decision-making institutions and procedures both in and out of Westminster.

But the prime reason must be historical. It is more than 70 years since Queen Victoria died and yet it is the Victorian influence that remains the most potent in our political life. It is, of course, hardly surprising that a country like Britain, which for most of its history has been a medium-sized power, should eulogize the aberration in British history in the last century which made us, for a time at least, the most powerful nation in the world.

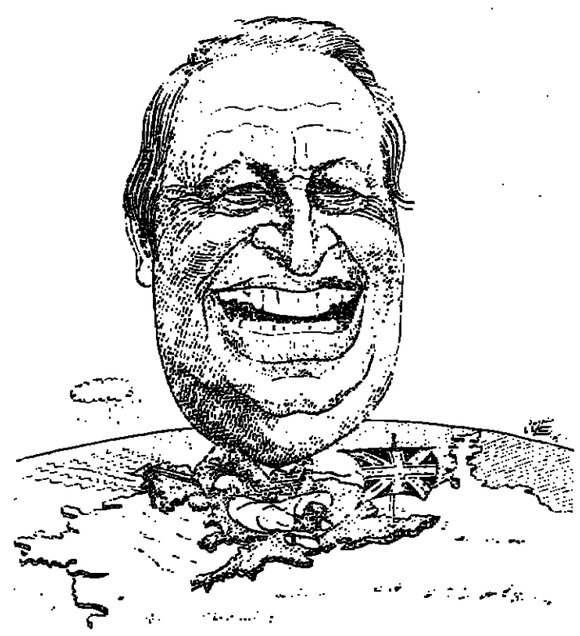
But even then the British people were slow to catch up with reality. By the end of the last century Britain was already coming to the end of its industrial supremacy as we were overtaken by the new industrial powers of the United States and Germany. But the damage was done: deeply embedded in our national consciousness was the conviction that Britain was the workshop of the world and had an almost divine right to sell its goods in receptive markets in all corners of the globe.

Again it was only towards the end of the last century, when the stirrings of aspiration towards nationhood first appeared in our imperial possessions, that Britain began to take a keen pride in the British Empire. The belief that Britain was and always had been a great power to whom the rest of the world defers was inculcated into successive generations of British schoolchildren. Indeed the persistent failure to replace school atlases, in which most of the world was coloured red, began to seem like an imperialist plot on the part of the school authorities!

There was little doubt that sometime in the twentieth century Britain would have to come to terms with the reality of its position in a world of growing military and economic powers. And with the two world wars of this century, both of which bled Britain white, one might have thought that reality was being forced on us. But history had another trick up its sleeve.

In 1940, when the rest of Europe was overrun by the dictators, Britain stood alone in the defence of liberty and democracy. Our finest hour? Yes, but we knew there was a limit to the time we could stand out against the German threat without help from new allies. Could the German armies have been rolled back but for the combined forces of Britain and her allies from across the seas? The answer, of course, is that we achieved victory because we were able to invoke the support of our friends. But the British understandably look back to 1940 as a shining example of how Britain decided to go it alone and succeeded. For a time we did: and Europe will be forever grateful to us for it. But it was with friends and allies that we won through.

It is a tragedy that Britain has allowed herself to succumb to the delusion that the "splendid isolation" of the Victorian age was the norm rather than the exception and that some are still proffering the myth that in the modern world Britain can survive alone. So once again the British people are having to catch up with reality.



The gulf that separates the pro and anti-Europeans is less about sovereignty or economics and much more about the capacity of Britain to face reality.

The anti-Europeans want to freeze the past. Their talk of sovereignty would only make sense if the Royal Navy ruled the waves and gunboats could be dispatched anywhere in the world. Their talk of trade only makes sense in terms of colonial territories buying British goods at prices which suit the British exporter. And their talk about food only makes sense with an empire supplying food to the mother country at prices that suit the British importer.

Those days have gone for good. By pretending otherwise, and by urging people to vote No on June 5, the anti-Marketeers are creating expectations of political influence, secure overseas markets and price stability that can no longer be fulfilled. If Britain were to pull out of the Community it would not be long before people's illusions were suddenly and dramatically shattered. Then, in bitterness and frustration, the nation would turn inward on itself and try to seek "salvation" in a centrally controlled siege economy at home.

If our history proves anything, it proves that we are an outward-looking nation with great reserves of energy. The European Community presents us with the opportunity to channel our experience and skill towards great and constructive causes: the security of the western democracies, the renewal of a prosperity for the benefit of all our people and new sources of help for the developing nations of the world. These are noble objectives. They can only be achieved by Britain inside the European Community. It is this which gives us the opportunity in the modern world to fulfil ourselves as a nation.

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Sky-high price for Nato's air defence

An international project team in Brussels led by a senior RAF officer has been given until July, 1976, to examine the most ambitious proposal for allied collaboration ever to be considered by Nato. The subject is Airborne Early Warning (AEW), an old, inadequate title for a fundamentally new approach to the problem of protecting Nato's 3,000-mile long frontier with the East. The background is a growing problem of air defence for Western forces in general and the RAF in particular as a new generation of long-range Soviet aircraft, capable of probing Nato air space, come into service. The goal is a system which could revolutionize air warfare.

The logic behind AEW is simple enough. Radar when installed in an aircraft flying thousands of feet above can obviously "see" much farther than radar on the ground and can thus give earlier warning of enemy attack. Moreover ground radar has become particularly short-sighted as air forces concentrate more and more upon low-flying, ducking low to avoid detection on their final attack. New over-the-horizon radar (OTHR) is an incomplete answer because it cannot accurately "read" a distant aircraft's eventual target, and cannot follow through the information by providing on-the-spot command and control facility.

An AEW aircraft by contrast can not only pick out the enemy from long distances, but can direct its own fighters to intercept, and then control the ensuing dog-fight from its own command post in the sky.

So far Britain has produced an interim answer to the AEW question. A squadron of 12 Shackletons, converted to AEW duties, were brought into service three years ago and within their limits have done a useful job in proving the concept. But these limits are close. Despite its endurance, the Shackleton is too vulnerable to electronic counter-measures (ECM) needs to be deployed nearer to the front line than AEW specialists would like (because of its comparatively low cruising height) and again lacks the sophisticated command and control capacity.

All that has so far been decided is that the RAF's long-term solution should preferably be part of a joint Nato force, assuming that the project office in Brussels can come up with the right answers and that the other Nato powers agree with them. Two aircraft are short-listed for the job. One is the Nimrod, the British variant of the Comet, which is proving a superb maritime reconnaissance aircraft with the RAF. The Nimrod already proved in its maritime role would probably be an adequate national solution for Britain, once the AEW equipment had been developed and installed, and for political and economic considerations it has to be considered.

But the aircraft the RAF would like Britain and Nato to buy is the American Airborne Warning and Control System, known to the cognoscenti as the Boeing E-3A, and to everyone else by its acronym Awacs. Awacs consists of a Boeing-707 surmounted by a pancake-shaped radar dome—an "eye in the sky" which can, it is estimated, peer more than 200 miles beyond the Nato frontier.

Awacs itself is far from being uncontroversial. Doubts have been voiced in the United States over its vulnerability to electronic jamming. An initial US Air Force requirement for 12 has been halved by Congress to six, to patrol American airspace.

But there can be no argument over the cost which is high by any standard. Nato, including Britain, would require between 30 and 36 of them and even an order of this magnitude would mean a price of about £26m for each plane. On the other hand, Awacs which can control about 18 fighters at one time from its control room is the best answer there is. Although it is still officially in the experimental stage it is several years ahead of any Nimrod development. Moreover the RAF believes that it would require more of the small Nimrod aircraft to do the same job, and the eventual cost would be about the same if not higher. Awacs too would have a better performance over land and would be more suited to a joint Nato procurement.

The project office is expected to produce a detailed operational requirement for AEW by October. But the job of working out all the detail of a joint Nato force is beset with complications. How would the cost be parcelled out among the nations in Europe, and where would the aircraft be stationed? Still more daunting, how would the organization of such a force be arranged? Who would exercise command and control? It has been estimated that about 15 Awacs would need to be airborne together to cover the whole Nato front—but where would they fly and which areas would they cover? A year ago the difficulties seemed so great that few people would have given the concept much chance of coming to fruition. Now there is a growing conviction that the returns in terms of security are worth the effort.

Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent



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Lord Chalfont

After the charade, a chance to get things done

It was, until recently, my firm belief that the most stupefying, boring experience to which any intelligent human being could possibly be exposed was a general election campaign. All those platitudes, those earnest psephologists, the union-bashing, the Tory-baiting, the sustained insult to the intelligence of a captive electorate. I was, it is now clear, quite wrong. The EEC referendum campaign has set new and unassailable standards.

For weeks, it seems, we have been exposed to a series of lectures from graduates of some College of Higher Expediency, designed to appeal to the lowest common denominator of greed, self interest and chauvinism. We have had to bear, with the fortitude for which this island race is celebrated, arguments about the cost of living, based on demonstrably false assumptions, intended to prove that membership of the EEC tends to cause food prices to go up, down or in both directions at once, when anyone with an elementary education knows that this year food prices may be higher in the EEC than elsewhere in the world and that next year they may be lower. We have had to listen to the increasingly egregious Mr Benn demonstrating by means of a mathematical process which has no reality outside his own fertile mind that membership of the EEC has caused our unemployment figures to rise; and then to those who have retorted loftily that on the contrary, it is *leaving* the EEC which would have that most undesirable effect.

The real fact, as everyone over the mental age of three knows perfectly well, is that in or out of Europe, our unemployment figures are going to rise every week if we do not solve our economic problems—and probably even if we do. We have had to sit still while some owlish fathead has tried to prove that our adverse balance of trade with the EEC is caused by our membership of that organization, when any moderately intelligent schoolchild knows that our balance of payments is a global problem, largely determined by factors which have nothing to do with whether we are in the EEC or out of it.

There was a moment when it seemed that Mr Heath was about to lift the debate out of this swamp of triviality; but it turned out that his besetting fear was that Britain might damage its reputation by defaulting on an international agreement.

It was, then, with a sense of lively anticipation that I heard Mr Harold Wilson announce last week that the days of this tap-room brawling were numbered. He and the avuncular Mr Callaghan were now proposing to descend from the Olympian heights and tell the British people the facts about the real issues. And what, comrades, were the real issues upon which they were proposing to concentrate? Surprise, surprise—food prices, unemployment and the balance of payments. Oh God! Oh Montreal! Is there no political leader with the vision and the courage to tell the British people what is really at stake in this referendum?

The decision on June 5 is not about food prices or jobs or even about Britain's reputation—although these are themselves matters of no small importance. It is about the kind of Britain, the kind of Europe and the kind of world in which we shall live for the rest of our lives and eventually bequeath to our children and to their children; and if this seems a shade too idealistic for the tough, hard-nosed professionals of politics, I can only observe that the tough, hard-nosed professionals of politics seem, if the present state of [illegible] nation is a reliable guide, have made a right mess of things, and that perhaps might be time for a chang

If we will lift our eyes f[illegible] moment from the contem[illegible] tion of our own unlovely na[illegible] and look out to where the o[illegible] 99 per cent of our fe[illegible] human beings live, we s[illegible] discover that there are a n[illegible] ber of massive problems wh[illegible] will have to be solved if [illegible] civilization is to survive. [illegible] have not yet brought un[illegible] effective control the appal[illegible] weapons of twentieth cent[illegible] technology—the nuclear [illegible] sile, the gas and the g[illegible] weapons—which may [illegible] through some lunacy or mis[illegible] culation, destroy us all. Beca[illegible] there is no Aldermaston ma[illegible] let us not conclude that [illegible] danger no longer exists.

Sooner or later, and pre[illegible] ably sooner, we must addr[illegible] ourselves seriously to [illegible] progressive poisoning of [illegible] physical environment by [illegible] anarchic progress of tech[illegible] logical innovation. M[illegible] important of all, we m[illegible] resolve the related problems [illegible] food production and uncont[illegible] led population growth. Alre[illegible] two thirds of the people of [illegible] world go hungry and thousa[illegible] of babies are born every day [illegible] die before they can walk or [illegible] live crippled in mind and bo[illegible] by the cruel suffering of th[illegible] childhood. Are we really c[illegible] tent to sit around, fat, comp[illegible] cent and greedy, arguing abo[illegible] the price of a pound of butt[illegible] while millions of our fell[illegible] men and women will never s[illegible] a pound of butter in their liv[illegible]

This, I ask you to believe, [illegible] what the referendum is abo[illegible] It asks, in effect, whether t[illegible] British people want to have [illegible] voice and a role in solvi[illegible] these dreadful problems. [illegible] spite of our current moral a[illegible] spiritual decline, I am unab[illegible] to believe that the Briti[illegible] people, with their history, the[illegible] compassion, and their peculi[illegible] genius, really want to resi[illegible] from the human race and s[illegible] back in a grubby and claustr[illegible] phobic offshore island, whi[illegible] all these momentous decisio[illegible] are made by other people. [illegible] our own, we are virtual[illegible] powerless. In the world of t[illegible] superstate no one listens to t[illegible] voice of the small nation. Th[illegible] is what lies behind the Eur[illegible] pean Idea—the desire to crea[illegible] a community which not on[illegible] generates wealth, peace a[illegible] happiness for its own member[illegible] but allows them also to [illegible] something for the rest of t[illegible] world and to have a voice [illegible] the great issues of peace [illegible] war, survival or decay. This [illegible] the real meaning [illegible] sovereignty, not some pifflin[illegible] argument about the power [illegible] veto in the Council of Minister[illegible] or whether the European Cor[illegible] mission can interfere with M[illegible] Scargill's blueprint for the ne[illegible] Jerusalem.

It is possible to hope th[illegible] when this tedious charade h[illegible] been played out, we shall [illegible] down to the serious busin[illegible] of translating the vision of [illegible] united Europe into reality; a[illegible] there is, in this context, [illegible] aspect of the referendum wh[illegible] does something to take away [illegible] predominantly nasty taste. [illegible] is what I heard described a[illegible] campaign meeting last week [illegible] the land of my fathers as "[illegible] grass roots coalition"—[illegible] extraordinary sense of exhila[illegible] tion and purpose experienc[illegible] by people who are, for the fi[illegible] time, collaborating across [illegible] frontiers of party politics in [illegible] endeavour which they belie[illegible] passionately to be in t[illegible] national interest. If, after Ju[illegible] 5, that spirit survives a[illegible] spreads from the grass ro[illegible] into some of the higher reach[illegible] of our political life the wh[illegible] bizarre performance will [illegible] have been entirely in vain.

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The Times Diary

Your friendly referendum call-in

Good Morning. This is Robin Daily with another referendum phone-in. I have with me this morning two of the leading spokesmen for the opposing sides: Neil Martian, the Conservative back-bencher who, as leader of the campaign to keep Britain out of Europe, has risen from obscurity to near incoherence: and Roy Junket, the Home Secretary, for long a passionate European. Now may I have the first question please from Anthony Barber of Colchester. Mr Barber, it's your referendum call to Messrs Martian and Junket.

Barber: Good Morning Mr Daily, good morning Mr Martian, good morning Mr Junket.

All three: Good morning, good morning, good morning Mr Barber.

Barber: Opponents of our staying in Europe are saying that if you vote yes your hair will fall out. Is this true?

Junket: I would like to nail this canard right away. It is true that before we entered Europe I was among those who believed—and said quite frankly—that it would result in a certain hair loss, but I thought it was worth going in anyway. Now it is clear that many people have lost quite a lot of hair since we joined. But—and this is the extraordinary thing—the loss has nothing to do with our being in Europe. It would have happened anyway. It's part of an international trend. Hair is coming out in handfuls all over the world, and our being in Europe has in fact largely cushioned us against it. So I was wrong, and I am glad to admit it.

Martian: Now that's a typical distortion of the facts, if I may say so without being offensive. Everyone can see that Mr Junket, who is in favour of staying in Europe, has hardly any hair. Whereas I and most of my colleagues on the Keep Britain Way Out Campaign have healthy growths. It's clear that being in favour of Europe makes your hair fall out, and it's useless to deny it.

Daily: Thank you. Our next caller is Giles Chalfont from Chelsea. Good morning, Mr Chalfont, it's your referendum call.

Chalfont: Good morning. I want to ask about the communists. Mr Martian, you were quoted as saying that staying in Europe would mean a Communist takeover. You said we would soon all be swamped by screaming reds from France and Italy and elsewhere. I share your apprehensions, but I read that the Russians are against our being in the Market. How do you account for that?

Martian: It's quite simple. They're devilish clever, these Russkis. They aren't fools. They know how British public opinion reacts. They know that if they say they are against Britain being in Europe they will persuade people to vote for it, which is what they want.

Junket: Really, Mr Martian, you really have no idea of how the Russian mind operates. They understand British thinking only too well. They know that if they say they want Britain out of Europe people will believe they are saying it to make them believe the opposite, and that the people will vote against Britain staying in, believing it to be what the Russians don't want, whether in fact it's what they do want. It's a classic double bluff, and I'm surprised Mr Martian hasn't seen it. On second thoughts I'm not so surprised really.

Daily: Now let's not get heated. Let's have the next question from Joan Lenin of Hackney. Mrs Lenin, it's your call to Mr Junket and Mr Martian.

Lenin: Good morning Mr Daily good morning Mr Junket, good morning Mr Martian.

All three: Good morning Mrs Lenin.

Lenin: Now comrade Tony Bunn, the Minister for State Grabs, has said that being in Europe has cost us half a million jobs. Then you, Mr Junket, said that Mr Bunn was a silly old ninny with the intelligence of a baboon, and that his figures were all wrong. What is the truth, Mr Junket, what is the truth? Secondly, is it true that the Queen is going to be abolished?

Junket: Thank you for those two questions, Mrs Lenin. I should like to make it quite clear that I do not believe in personal attacks. I believe that this debate should be conducted on a rational level, concentrating on the issues, not the personalities. When I said that Mr Bunn was a silly old ninny with the intelligence of a baboon I was not making a personal attack but concentrating on the issues. The capacity of Mr Bunn is an issue in this campaign, whether we like it or not. It has a distinct bearing on our future. And anyone who accuses me of making personal attacks is in fact making a personal attack on me.

Martian: Now as you know I hold no brief for Mr Bunn. We straddle opposite sides of the political spectrum. But it is certainly clear that many millions of jobs will be lost if we elect to stay in Europe. The British people are not to be fooled and they can see this quite clearly. And let me say this. We are told that if we opt out of Europe we will become an offshore island of no consequence. I say to that: nonsense. We have always been an offshore island and we have always been of consequence. Let the British people stand up proud and tall, going their own way, controlling their own institutions, enjoying their own Queen, as they have always done.

You asked about the Queen, Mrs Lenin. I note that Mr Junket dodged that one. Do we really want her put on the same level as the President of France, the President of Luxembourg, the President of Italy, even the President of Germany? Is this what we fought for in two world wars? Was it for this that Vera Lynn, sweetheart of the forces, sang *Lilli Marlene* to our troops as she waved goodbye to them on the white cliffs of Dover? Remember ITMA? Spam? Whale meat? Clothing coupons? Was it all so that we should let a lot of grubby foreigners run our affairs? Remember the Somme? the Charge of the Light Brigade? Waterloo? (sings) Land of Hope and Glory, Mother of the Free. . . . (Breaks down, sobbing).

Daily: Well done Mrs Lenin. You've scored a double first there. The first time anyone has sung on this programme and the first time anyone has been moved to tears, though I have heard that is the way it affects some of our listeners. Next question, please, from Denis Howell of Luton. Mr Howell it's your referendum call.

Howell: Good morning Mr Daily and thank you. My question is about football. It was quite clear that the French referee was hopelessly biased against Leeds United and in favour of Munich in the European Cup Final last week, although both Britain and Germany are equal members of the Common Market. Would we get fairer treatment from referees if we were not members? Are there grounds for appealing to the European Court? And do you agree that the French were unreasonable in their complaints about how Leeds United fans mucked in and helped them remove the seats from their stadium prior to refurbishment?

Junket: My answer is this. Only if we are inside Europe and exposed to European competition can our players hope to attain European standards. Otherwise we shall be an offshore island, reduced to playing Scotland several times a year, with all the damage to the Wembley environment that can cause.

Daily: I'm afraid Mr Martian still not well enough to resu[illegible] May we have the last quest[illegible] please from Fred Bunce [illegible] Wandsworth. Mr Bunce, [illegible] your referendum call to [illegible] Junker.

Bunce: The Common Mark[illegible] have just announced millions [illegible] pounds of aid for Britain. [illegible] it a coincidence that t[illegible] announcement has been ma[illegible] just a week before the refer[illegible] dum?

Junket: Of course it is, for t[illegible] is just a small portion of t[illegible] riches in store for us fr[illegible] Brussels. We can expect a stea[illegible] flow of money if we decide [illegible] stay in. The open-handedn[illegible] of the Brussels bureaucr[illegible] knows no bounds. Some of [illegible] may never have to work aga[illegible] If I may take your name in va[illegible] Sir, it will be bunce, bun[illegible] bunce all the way. Moreov[illegible] our weather will be like t[illegible] South of France, all our wi[illegible] will taste like Burgundy, o[illegible] trains will run on time a[illegible] some of our best friends w[illegible] be Germans. A new golden a[illegible] is ahead of us. All you ha[illegible] to say is yes . . . .

Daily: Thank you Mr Junk[illegible] and calm down please. W[illegible] don't want you to go the sam[illegible] way as Mr Martian. That co[illegible] our series of Referendum Cal[illegible] Good morning.

(The British public, meanwhi[illegible] shrugs and gets on with t[illegible] ironing.)

A colleague who seeks refere[illegible] dum references in everythi[illegible] was delighted to see this sign [illegible] Rupert Street, Soho, yesterda[illegible] "Men cleaning up market: [illegible] entry."

PH[illegible]

ADULTS FREE EACH
CHILDREN (UNDER 15) FREE EACH
SPECIAL RATES FOR PARTIES

Today's mystifying sign was photographed at Moreton Corbet Castle by I. D. Wilson of Admaston, Shropshire.

هكذا من الأصل

Germans in Britain

Foreign communities in Britain are of two kinds. Some—the Chinese, say, or the Cypriots—are so close-knit and self-aware that they can quickly be identified and tidily assessed. Others are geographically so dispersed and socially so disparate that the members are scarcely recognizable to each other, let alone to their hosts. This Special Report, the first in an occasional series, is concerned with one of the second kind—not so much with a community, in fact, as with a number of individuals whose only factors in common are their language and passports. A few of these individuals are shown on this page. They are not intended to be a representative cross-section of their 30,000 compatriots, nor have they been selected to prove anything. All except two were born in Germany between 1909 (Frau Schiffer) and 1949 (Oberleutnant Dreyer), and they all arrived in Britain between 1951 (Mrs Scales) and 1975 (Fräulein Andresen). Almost all of them are here, as Fritz Wirth, London Correspondent of *Die Welt*, reports below, in an official capacity, to work or in transit



, Margrit, born hleswig-Holstein; London office of ie Welt.



Balzer, Klaus, born Naumburg, Halle; director, German Chamber of Industry and Commerce.



Bertram, Christoph, born Kiel; director, International Institute for Strategic Studies.



Breitenstein, Rolf, born Kassel; press counsellor, German Embassy.



Dahrendorf, Ralf, born Hamburg; director, London School of Economics and Political Science.



Dreyer, Oberleutnant Burkhard, born Lower Saxony; intercept controller, RAF West Drayton.



Hansing, Captain Jan-Gerd, born Oldenburg; Aberdeen representative, Offshore Supply Association.



Hüneke, Martin, born near Magdeburg; pastor, Dietrich-Bonhoeffer Church, Forest Hill, London, SE.



Küster, Ulrich, born Schweicheln, North Rhine-Westphalia; director, Demag Material Handling, Banbury.



, Father Felix, ier, North Rhine-; rector, German ssion, London, E.



Lohmeyer, Aletta, born Bregenz; actress and producer/director of science fiction cassettes.



Matysik, Manfred; general manager, Kensington Hilton



Mruck, Martin, born Allenstein, East Prussia; director, German Academic Exchange Service (London).



Nimtz, Hans-Joachim, born Konstanz; London correspondent, Hessische Rundfunk



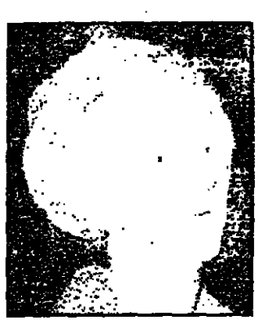
von der Nuell, Michael, born Königsberg; UK managing director, Kuehne & Nagel, shipping agents.



Renner, Hubertus-Georg, born Berlin; managing director, Klippon Electricals, Sheerness.



Renz-Halé, Paul, born Breda, Holland; UK director, German National Tourist Office.



Scales, Anne-Marie, born Mahnau, Silesia; honorary secretary, Anglo-German Association.



ke, Eberhard, enbach, Silesia; r, the German ersham, Surrey.



Schiffer, Brigitte, born Berlin; music critic.



Steffens, Günter, born Oberhausen, North Rhine-Westphalia; joint London manager, Dresdner Bank.



Vossick, Joachim, born Melle, Lower Saxony; banker.



von Winterfeldt, Baron Dominik, born Bucharest; managing director, Hoechst UK.



Witte, Harald, born Essen; London representative, Deutsche Bank.



von Wulffen, York, born Walsrode, Lower Saxony; a director, Hapag-Lloyd (UK), shipping group



Wattke, Klaus, born Brunswick; designer.



Zwirner, Wolf, born Berlin; senior lecturer in town planning, Kingston

d neighbours who have overcome the community spirit

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perhaps for two
ars—too short a

time to put down roots but too long to remain unin-volved or unaffected by Britain and its people.

Yet hardly any Germans still come to Britain as emi-grants; hardly any are build-ing a new life here. Instead, Britain has become a transit land for Germans in terms of careers. They come for two or three years, sniff the atmosphere of London, acquire an international polish in the offices of the multinational corporations, perfect their English and return home, ripe for promo-tion to the next rung of the ladder.

So the conditions which would favour the growth of anything like a German com-munity or colony in Britain are lacking. In an age when the Bahamas, Hongkong and South Africa lie within range of mass tourism, the hour flight from London to Düssel-dorf is no more than a com-muter's ride. Heimweh can-not thrive on distances that have been telescoped in this way. The German community in Britain, whatever else may be said about it, is cool, has no strong internal ties and is unsentimental.

There are a few crystal-lization points, such as the German School, which have attracted German newcomers to districts south of the Thames, and the German Embassy and Chamber of Commerce. But, characteris-tically, that typical German phenomenon, the club, which usually comes into being wherever three or more Germans are living together for longer than three days, has not flourished in Britain. Such club-like institutions as did emerge after the Second World War were never formed for the purpose of insulating their members from the host country but precisely for providing an opening into that country. There has been little attempt, particularly during the past 20 years, to trans-plant German customs to these islands or to uphold them in particular circles.

Although Bierstuben (beer rooms) have sprung up in the cellars of London in recent years and an attempt has been made to create a Lederhosen atmosphere at brightly scrubbed tables, this has never had any appeal for the 30,000 Germans in Britain, and especially not for the army of German tour-ists who much prefer to quench their thirsts in a genuine British pub. Indeed, even for German cooking, Britain has remained un-conquered territory, in con-trast to the invasion by Chinese and Italian cuisine.

At a time when almost all the British supermarkets are offering food from German sources, German restaurants have been finding it difficult to remain original and com-petitive. So, when German institutions have grown up in Britain, they have not done so to create a German com-munity spirit but to over-come it. These institutions are never one-way affairs; they deliberately seek con-tact with British friends and so with the community at large. Thus, of the 800 mem-bers of the Anglo-German Association, in the founda-tion of which in 1951 Lord Longford in particular played an active part, almost 60 per cent are British. The Königs-winter Conference, which has also become an institution, is a model of how chauvinism may be overcome. In the past 25 years it has contributed more to understanding be-tween the two nations and to the removal of prejudice than any other initiative in the history of Anglo-German relations.

The same is true of Wilton Park, which started as a "re-education centre" for German prisoners-of-war and today, under Mr Heinz Köp-pler, has become an inter-national conference centre. Even the Goethe Institute, which last year put on a highly successful, if contro-versial German Month, with events visited by 180,000 Bri-tons, does not try to force German culture down British throats. Dr Klaus Schulz, its director, says: "We regard it as our primary task to seek dialogue and partner-ship with British artists."

The efforts at twinning German and British towns have the same aim. Some 220 German and British munici-palities have become partners since the war—a phenome-non which has produced more than mere meetings of civic dignitaries marked by the jangling of chains of office. It is the younger gen-eration who have drawn the greatest benefit from these partnerships.

In many sectors the dia-logue, the partnership and the contacts have become so intensive that they have brought German nationals to the head of tradition-rich and international institu-tions. For instance, the late Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt ex-ercised a big influence on the musical life of London as a conductor. Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, West Ger-many's former European Commissioner in Brussels, regards his appointment as director of the London School of Economics as the most honourable post he has yet held in his brilliant pro-fessional and political career, and nine months ago Mr Christoph Bertram be-came the first German to head the widely respected Institute for Strategic Studies.

Germans in Britain are emigrants and diplomats, traders and manufacturers, artists and journalists. It is impossible to classify them sociologically, and together they could fill a small town. The best compliment that can be paid to them is that they have never wanted to be a community or a Ger-man enclave but simply good neighbours: that when they have something to say they do not utter it as a massed choir but as part of a dia-logue; that they carry their German passports in their pockets, not as placards above their heads. To sum up, they have never tried to influence the British way of life. They enjoy it.

Integrated into our way of life

by Richard Friedenthal

The earliest German communities in Britain date back to the Middle Ages, when the Hanseatic towns first acquired the strange overseas colonies which they were to retain long after the privileges of the House had passed into oblivion. One of these was in the little harbour at King's Lynn; another, the Steelyard in Thames Street, London, remained in German Hanseatic possession until 1853, when the site was sold to make way for Charing Cross Station.

It was not until the collapse of the German Revolution of 1848-49, that Germans once again came to Britain in substantial numbers, this time as refugees. They formed a cluster of contending coteries and factions, dominated by the names of Karl Marx and Friederich Engels, and it was from the Bishopsgate office of the *Bildungsgesellschaft für Arbeiter* that the Communist Manifesto was published, in German, in 1848.

Engels, co-owner of a large textile business in Manchester, lived in that city for 20 years where he was involved in a community venture called the Schiller Society, founded on the anniversary of the poet's birth in 1839. This was the first attempt to create a centre for the German cultural activities which are nowadays carried on under the name of Goethe *Institutes* throughout the country.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, when *Britain was the undoubted* workshop of the world, numerous young German scientists, technicians or inventors went to study in Britain, although higher academic studies in the sciences for a time lagged behind the Continent and took a more serious turn only after the middle of the century.

Those, however, were the great times of personal enterprise and rapid industrial development. The brothers Siemens are still remembered in Britain where they started their first great undertaking; Wilhelm (later Sir William) Siemens alone took out no less than 113 *patents for inventions.*

August Petermann, the *originator of scientific carto-*graphy, learnt his craft in England, and became unofficial "Geographer to the Queen" before he went back to his home town of Gotha. Max Eyth, jointly with his English partner John Fowler, was one of the pioneers of steam-driven ploughing. There were also numerous diplomats or statesmen of German origin, such as the Goschens, descended from the Leipzig publisher of Goethe's works, and the Bunsens.

These individuals did not constitute a community. Unlike the colony of Huguenots in Prussia, the Germans in Britain have never preserved their original language, manners and traditions through the centuries. They have either returned even finally to their homeland, or they have become integrated fully into British life.

This has been the case in *more modern times.* After the events in Germany of 1933, a new and huge influx of immigrants took place. They were described in their British identity papers as "refugees from Nazi oppression". These, too, formed mainly separate little groups, although they were united by a common enmity for the regime that had deprived them of their citizenship. Those of academic distinction, such as Hermann

continued on page III

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Important figures from our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1974

	in millions of DM 1974	1973
Total assets	62 164	56 589
Total loans	43 676	41 879
Advances against bills discounted	3 661	3 483
Advances to customers	23 476	21 188
Mortgage loans	12 573	10 945
Guarantees	6 774	4 796
Advances to banks	2 192	1 467
Bonds and notes	1 863	1 743
Other securities	1 021	1 225
Deposits from customers and Long-term liabilities	43 501	40 194
Demand deposits	7 449	6 683
Time deposits	12 025	12 312
Savings deposits incl. Savings certificates	11 476	10 514
Mortgage bonds issued	12 351	10 705
Capital and reserves	1 907	1 643
Share capital	610	534
Reserves	1 297	1 109

Auditor's confirmatory certificate issued without reservation. The annual accounts are to be published in the „Bundesanzeiger" (Federal Gazette) No. 97 on May 31, 1975.

Dresdner Bank

Ambassador with flair for public relations has proved reliable diplomatic partner



Herr Karl-Günther von Hase and his wife, Renate.

by A. M. Rendel

No one meeting Karl-Günther von Hase for the first time would be likely to guess the many violent vicissitudes through which his career has passed. It all seems so incompatible with his friendly, likable, optimistic personality. Since February 1, 1970, when he became West Germany's Ambassador in London, the past five years have evidently been by comparison with the rest of his life a placid, peaceful and pleasant period despite the constant activity of the London post.

Karl-Günther von Hase was born on December 15, 1917, in Wangern, a district of what was then Breslau, the capital of Silesia (now renamed Wroclaw and incorporated into Poland). His great grandfather was a professor, his grandfather an army doctor, and his father served with distinction in the First World War as a young officer in the Prussian Guard. When the German Army was disbanded in 1918, the Ambassador's father was one of that elite group of regular officers who obtained commissions in the police, but when the Nazis came to power, his career was again broken. As a conservative officer opposing the Nazis he was forced into early retirement in 1934.

At that time Karl-Günther von Hase was still at the impressionable age of 16. He decided two years later to join the army, partly to maintain his family connexion and partly because the army and the Diplomatic Service were by then the last refuges of the anti-Nazi professional class.

From 1936 to 1945 Herr von Hase served as a regular artillery officer, and will tell you with a rather surprised smile that he liked army life. When war began he was quickly promoted to battery commander and by 1944, after attending a staff course, he became at a remarkably early age General Staff Officer in charge of Operations at an Army Corps headquarters in Italy.

His personal good fortune must have seemed at its peak early in 1944, when he became engaged to attractive Renate Stumpff, a daughter of Colonel-General Stumpff, Commander in Chief of a German Air Fleet. Then his luck suddenly turned. His uncle, General Paul von Hase, was one of the leading figures in the attempted assassination of Hitler on July 20 1944. Karl-Günther von Hase was removed from his staff post on account of his relationship and sent to the eastern front, but not before his fiancée had rejoined him for a marriage service. They did not meet again for five years.

For the rest of the war, Major von Hase, as he then was, saw heavy fighting against the Russians. His defensive "fortress", fought its way out but was again cut off and captured near the German border.

Major von Hase was sent to a prisoner-of-war camp for 5,000 senior officers. He regards some of his experiences during the following five years as most formative. Captivity, he learnt, rank Von Hase clearly had distinguishes man from man, however lowly or exalted his plenty of personal resources to prevent him from going to pieces. He learnt Russian fluently and later he attended law classes. When ultimately freed in 1950, he joined the Foreign Service.

Three years in embassy

Two years later he won a much enjoyed bursary to Georgetown University, Washington. He then served for three years in the German Embassy in Ottawa, but this was followed by another (this time, fortunate) turning point in his career, when in 1956 he joined the press section of the Federal Foreign Office, becoming its head two years later.

Although he has held other appointments briefly, almost all the rest of Herr von Hase's career, until he became Ambassador in London, has been spent in information work, including six years from July 1 1962 to January 1 1968 when he was head of the Federal Government Press and Information Office. This, for a German diplomat, is no small compliment.

Dr Adenauer, with whom Herr von Hase naturally was closely linked, often made plain that Germany must rehabilitate itself by good public relations, and that this could be achieved only by pursuing sound policies and having good people to explain them. Herr von Hase gives the impression always that he wants to help and he has the straightforward, good-natured, conscientious personality, which commands respect and affection. He proved this up the hilt both with foreign and German journalists, by serving tirelessly not only Adenauer but two other very different Chancellors, Erhard and Kiesinger.

After two years as State Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, Herr von Hase was appointed Ambassador to London. He says that he has indeed been very lucky, since there are no outstanding bilateral Anglo-German problems. He has been for successive British governments a reliable diplomatic partner without any touch of pomposity, and he has been throughout a devoted pro-European.

One of his main preoccupations now is to assess the future standpoint of the EEC opponents if and when the referendum has gone, as he profoundly hopes, in favour of British membership.

Clearly, the referendum for an ambassador already five years in London could be an occasion for transfer, but Herr von Hase is well liked in Winnebell and evidently been happy in don. Four of his daughters are studying Britain. For many rea therefore, he might stay yet longer. However, if von Hase is transf before long, it is safe t that any new appoint will certainly be an i tant one.

Reconciliation after three generations

by Roland Hill

"We were ordered to take leave of our relatives quickly, go straight to the train, and once we were inside, windows and doors were sealed. Shortly before the train left our relatives appeared again on the platform. From behind the closed window I saw my parents, rigid and unsmiling, like two statues, for the last time ever."

This was the first impression which a 16-year-old girl had of being a refugee, saved from concentration camp and gas chamber in which her parents perished. Karen Gershon quotes this and other personal accounts in her moving *Collective Autobiography* of German refugee children. The book conveys something—difficult to realize for those who lived in the comparative security of Britain before September 1939—of what it meant to be uprooted from family, home and friends, to arrive in an alien land, helped, as many were, by a few kind people, but surrounded in the main by people who were indifferent or lacked understanding. "Home is the place where you belong", one wrote pathetically. "I still think of home when I think of my childhood, but it is no definite place."

By the outbreak of the war some 10,000 children, 7,500 of them Jewish, had arrived, with identity labels round their necks, officially "admitted to the United Kingdom for educational purposes". They went to English families who, without knowing them, had acted as sponsors, or to relatives who had arrived before the refugee trickle turned into a flood after the anti-semitic outbursts of the Berlin *Kristallnacht* of November, 1938, the German invasion of Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Altogether some 73,000 "refugees from Nazi oppression" were admitted by the Home Office. However, the official figures do not tell how many settled in Britain and how many went on to the United States or other overseas countries. Most were German-speaking Jews, including Austrians and Czechs, but there were also Protestants and Catholics, "half" and "full Aryans" who had left for political rather than for racial reasons.

Cultural and social differences were sometimes more important than national ones, as between Orthodox, liberal, Sephardic Jews and Zionists, Communists, Social Democrats, Conservatives, intellectuals and non-intellectuals. Some were, strictly speaking, "exiles" in the sense of a voluntary acceptance of their fate, others "refugees" because they were persecured as a group.

As far as the intellectuals were concerned, it is probably more convenient to consider them as belonging "to the Central-European educated middle-classes, born in the first years of our century", as Hungarian-born Arthur Koestler described himself. The German culture and language, naturally not in its nationalistically exploited form, was a formative influence for writers like Koestler, Elias Canetti (born in Rustshuk, now part of Bulgaria) as much as for Michael Hamburger who belongs to a later generation (born 1924 in Berlin, educated in England), a distinguished translator of Hölderlin and modern German poets.

It also influenced Leipzig-born Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, who recently completed the mammoth task of evaluating in 46 Penguin volumes *The Buildings of England*, the Viennese-born philosopher Sir Karl Popper and Professor E. H. J. Gombrich, director of the Warburg Institute. Its famous library, brought to London from Hamburg in 1933, was instrumental in revolutionizing the study of the history of art in Britain.

Unique collection of books

Their own native countries' loss was Britain's gain. The share alone of British-naturalized Nobel Prize winners for achievements in the natural sciences is impressive: Sir Bernard Katz, Sir Hans Krebs, Professor Max Born, Dr Max Perutz, Dr Ernst Boris Chain. Among historians are Professor Victor Ebrenberg, his son, G. R. Elton, professor of English Constitutional History in Cambridge, Professor F. L. Carsten, University of London, the Cambridge orientalist and Hebrew scholar, Dr Erwin Rosenthal. British and German modern historians are indebted to the unique collection of books and documents on the Third Reich assembled by the late Dr Alfred Wiener.

There is the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, Professor H. A. Brück, the Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, Dr Hermann Bondi, the Professor for International Law in the University of London, Dr Georg Schwarzenberger, and Dr Heinz Koeppler who as Warden of Wilton Park since 1946, conducted what began as a "re-education" centre for German prisoners of war and has long since become a place for Anglo-German and European encounter.

There are painters and sculptors like Hans Feibusch, Ulli Nimptsch and Helmut Weissenborn.

Thanks to the operatic enthusiasm and the private means of the late John Christie, the artistic talents of Carl Ebert and Fritz Busch and the business acumen of Rudolf Bing were used to launch Glyndebourne as a place to see and hear Mozart perfectly performed. Christie also secured the wine expert knowledge, which the late Otto Loeb had acquired in his native Trier, so that Glyndebourne's long culinary intervals became no less satisfying than the operas.

British musical life benefited from many refugee singers and conductors. There is a remarkable roll-call of German or anglicized names in publishing, in the art market, among Harley Street consultants and psychoanalysts and Wimpole Street dentists. New skills and industries were introduced, and perhaps first dreamt of on digging assignments in the Pioneer Corps which many German and Austrian refugees joined voluntarily or to get out of the internment camp.

Later some reached the top as lawyers and stockbrokers, some entered the House of Commons or received life peerages. The rise of modern English ballet owes a debt to the late Rudolf Laban, one of the founders of expressionist dance and its notation.

British education is indebted to the expelled followers of Rudolf Steiner who established Waldorfschulen in Britain, and also to Kurt Hahn, who founded Salem, Gordonstoun School and the Atlantic Colleges project, and was the teacher of two generations of the British Royal Family.

Hahn's presence, as that of many of his compatriots, reminded the British that not all Germans were Nazis nor all "good" Germans necessarily "dead" Germans. During the war these "enemy" or even "friendly aliens", as they were officially classified, met with little hostility.

After the war Thomas Mann, perhaps on behalf of many refugees, spoke of "the impossibility of bridging the abyss between us and those who remained behind in Germany". However, many, though not all, did find it possible, in the course of time, to forgive if not to forget; some to return, others to play their part in the slow process of Anglo-German reconciliation and to cement this in a united Europe.

They were helped by the political will of the new Federal Republic to make restitution in so far as this was materially possible for the crimes committed in the name of Germany. There may also have been a realization that "any man's death diminishes me", as John Donne said, that the terrible price exacted of Germa terms of dead and bomi truction, expelled p division and collapse balance the scales of refugees' loss of statu identity, harsh intern differences of lang feeling and values they had to overcome i tain.

On the other hand, a tor Bethge, who belong the German resistance said: "Our attitude to those who have left re a symptom of our own s

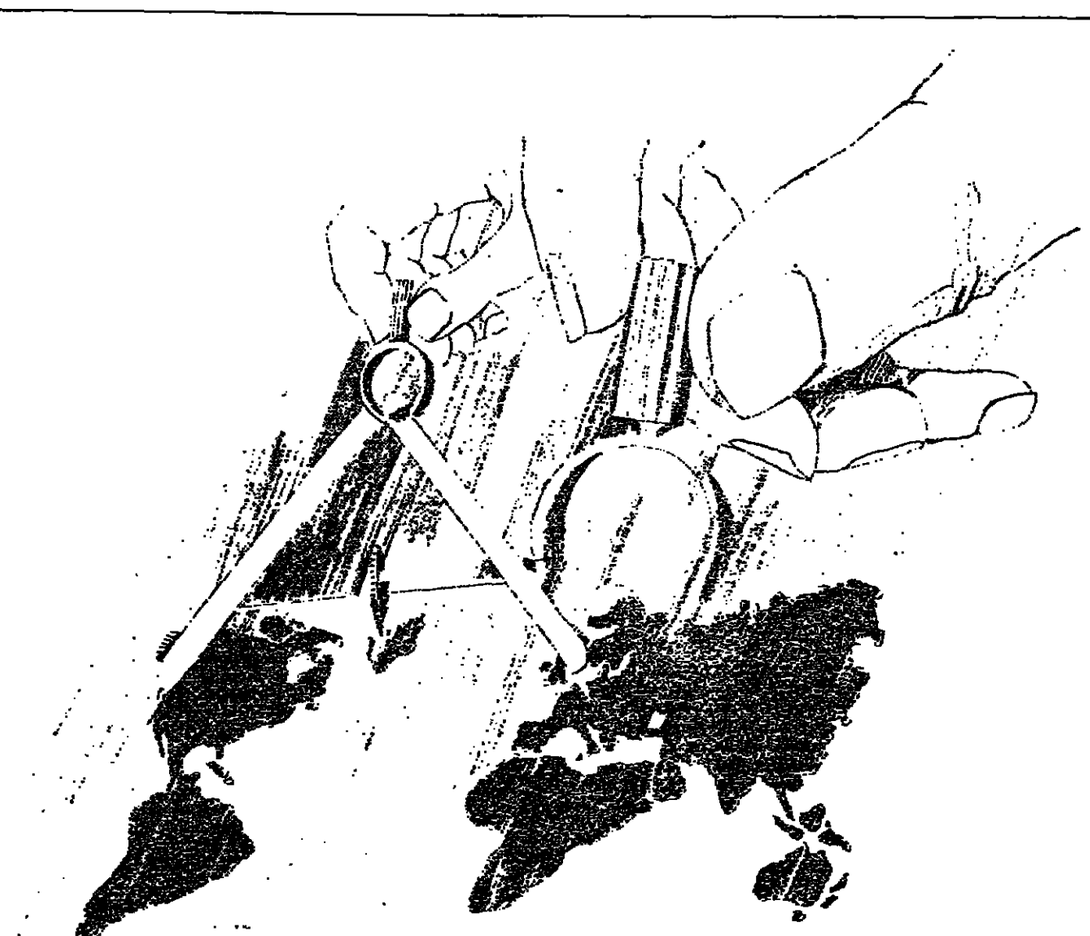
W. H. Auden, who m Erika Mann to facilita escape, spoke of "the tural sorrow of the gees". They tried ha integrate, "to belong" was easier for the chi educated in English s and universities, now grown-up children of own, than for the pare

"I rejected them an past", wrote a girl wh seven-years-old when came to England. "I petrified in case they s come to school and th friends should hear speak with their b accents." Already a generation is growing free from the refugees' indeed again interest their distant German ro feeling no compunctio buying a Volkswagen even making friends their German contem ries.

"One of our plane shot down last night" a refugee during the "You mean one of replied the Englishma

"So you have b naturalized", one refugee said to an "Tell me, did you do business reasons?" "you think—because o climate?"

Stories like these the round in the café restaurants of "Fi Strasse" and Hamp Time may not have h all the wounds, but gradually taking away who have suffered the



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In other financial centres such as New York, Beirut and Tokyo, WestLB is represented by highly versed staff members.

But these are just a few examples of WestLB's international capacity. In fact, it is a question of international presence. WestLB can serve you wherever it matters: directly or in partnership with others.

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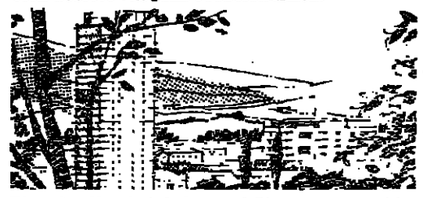
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n the spot sales advice can ease a reign firm's export drive

atricia Tisdall

difficulties of breaking any high-volume consumer market with an imd product are well nized. There are currfluctuations, transport supply problems, and all the extra burden eeping in touch with date market trends, all nich work against the ted product and favour domestically manufaccompetitor. This is so many German anies have set up liaries in Britain to t and in some cases ce their goods on the

company which has d appreciable success he British market, e the difficulties, has the Miele domestic nce producer. led 75 years ago in ny, Miele, a family- company with a turnof about DM850m, d bringing in its top- top of the market ashers and washing nes to Britain 11 ago. Seven years later up a British subsidiin its present premises st London to control nited Kingdom sales. ear another branch is open in Manchester.

ay, Miele has diver- into other kitchen nces, including s, and about 3 per of its turnover is in .

distribute its goods has established a network which contes on specialist elecretailers rather than ir houses. The owner of the firm, Miele, grandson of under, explained his policies in a recent iew with the trade ine *Electrical and Trading*.

arently discount elecgoods stores appeared many earlier than in . Miele learnt from perience there. It says "took too long for independent retailer to realize what was ling and to underwhy there was a price nce and where their weaknesses lay". According to Herr Miele, the independent retailer should be "more of a family doctor to whom a customer may go in confidence for advice".

To sell its goods in this way Miele has developed a group sales policy which concentrates on supporting "the qualified electrical retailer engaged in legitimate trade. We do not deliberately go out of our way to do business with discount houses", he added.

"The basic idea behind the new kitchen", Herr Miele says, "is to offer a complete fitment provided with Miele appliances. Now this is something the discounter cannot offer!" The only appliance Miele itself does not manufacture is the refrigerator which is brought in from Germany under the Miele label.

A recent graphic example of how an importer could lose out if he is not in close touch both with his manufacturing centre and with his market occurred immediately after the last Budget. There was a dramatic spurt in electrical appliance sales resulting from the delayed introduction of extra value-added tax on these goods.

Miele found that their British sales trebled instantly after the Budget. It was fortunate because its German based factory was able to "rush goods to us immediately by road". Any delay because of poor communications or for other reasons could have cost the firm many thousands of pounds at this time. Miele normally plans a full year ahead with three-month stocking.

Another German company which has set up a British subsidiary operation is H. Sichel & Sons, the wine shippers. German wine like German domestic appliances has had a good sale in Britain for many years. Sichel markets Blue Nun brand, a popular white table wine in Britain.

Its long-standing success is largely attributed to efficient marketing, a consistent product widely distributed and effectively promoted. A big contribution, it is believed, is made by the name which is easily pronounceable by Britons compared with most German names and by the distinctive label

From its beginnings in Britain Blue Nun now sells in 96 countries except, oddly enough, in Germany, the country where it is produced. This is one point of difference with its main competitor Goldener Oktober, another branded table wine which was launched in 1963 in Germany and was introduced to Britain in 1965.

Many German manufacturers chose to have their products handled by a specialist agent in Britain which is familiar with local trading conditions. The agent is expected not only to sell but also to advise his German principal on new developments in the British market, on consumer habits and on special wishes of trade buyers. To find new customers for the products and to introduce new products to the market, many agents participate in fairs and exhibitions in order to make buyers aware of the goods available.

Most manufacturers wishing to enter the British market for the first time will have already researched the possibilities and developed their own contacts at an early stage. But others may find valuable assistance from the British Importers Confederation, a trade association for importing organizations.

In particular, the confederation recommends a new publication due to be issued shortly which lists products and importers. Called the *Directory of British Importers*, this costs £11.50, including postage, but could be a worthwhile acquisition for a firm entering the British market for the first time.

A spokesman for the confederation paid tribute to the energy and thoroughness with which most German manufacturers tackle the problems of marketing in Britain. He said that unlike manufacturers from some less developed countries, German producers realize the need for background research which may require money to be spent before any decision is made to go ahead.

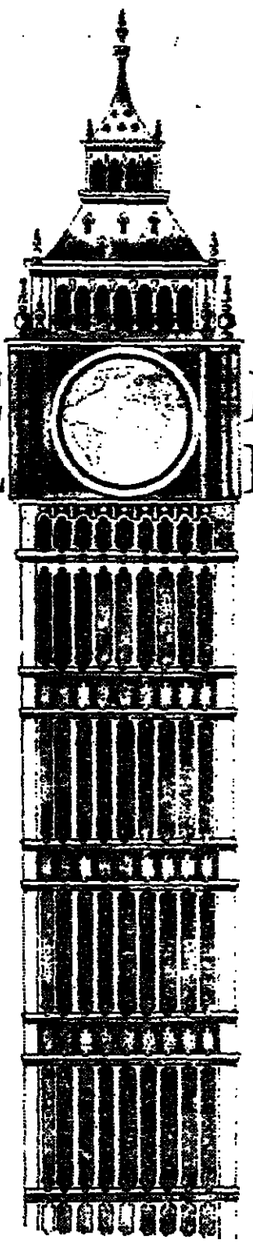
Once an agent is selected and distribution arrangements made, the supplier may wish to consider advertising his product in the United Kingdom. Most of the big advertising agencies have offices in London and Germany and the producer may choose to use the same company as in his own country. If not, the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, another trade association, will help by supplying a short list of member agencies.

There are many similarities with Britain in terms of advertising, but also a great number of differences. Television plays a much greater part in advertising in Britain than in Germany, for example, but radio much less. In Germany the national television network limits time for commercials to only 20 minutes a day and commercial broadcasts are not allowed on Sundays and public holidays or after 8 pm.

In Britain, where television advertising accounts for nearly half of all display advertising, commercials are permitted for six minutes on average in every hour.

There are probably greater similarities in publishing than in broadcasting between the two countries. With the exception of Britain and Luxembourg, West Germany has the largest newspaper penetration of all EEC countries. It has a total of more than 400 dailies and approximately 60 weeklies.

The advertiser who wants to reach all regions in Britain and has a wide reader or broadcast audience has a big selection of media to choose from. If he is planning to spend a significant sum he should devote the same care in choosing specialist help for his advertising as in producing his product or developing his distribution arrangements.



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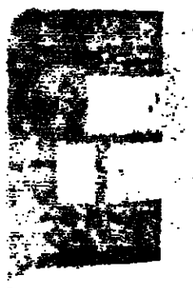
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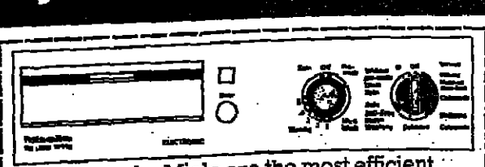


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Integrated into our life

continued from page 1

Fränkel, Victor Ehrenberg or Max Born, went to the universities and were made welcome there.

Writers formed a branch of the International PEN Club. Others joined the German service of the BBC during the war, directed by Sir Hugh Greene and Lindley Fraser. Some cultural activity was carried on by the *Deutscher Kulturbund*, organized by Communist activists, and a small group of Protestant refugees was formed around the German Church of Pastor Rieger in London.

Strangely enough, a true community came into being only during the general internment of aliens from 1940 to 1942, after the fall of France. In the Isle of Man the majority of German refugees of all age groups, from schoolboys to dons of 70, were herded together behind barbed wire, under military supervision.

It was a rather mild prison camp, however, and after a time a vigorous academic and cultural life sprang up including: camp "universities", technical "high schools", lectures in the open air, debates, art exhibitions, cabarets and musical performances. Businessmen, artisans, dons, writers, artists, rabbis and lay preachers, ex-politicians or former state officials, and a huge majority of ordinary people all took part. For a year or two these people formed a society of their own, developing from quite primitive structures to a more elaborate form of community life—a "world in a nutshell", as I have called it in a novel.

General release followed after some time for most of the internees, owing to a campaign headed by the Bishop of Chichester, Eleanor Rathbone, Lady Bonham-Carter and others. Many of the younger refugees joined the army as members of the *Pioneer Corps*. Some helped in the war effort by broadcasting, writing or joining the social services; others simply went back to their former trades and occupations.

With the end of the war the picture changed entirely. For many people there was no going back to Germany, as they had expected at the beginning of the emigration, since most of their relatives had perished in the death camps. Some did return to what were now the four different occupation zones; communists mostly went to the Eastern zone, not without a degree of compulsion.

Since then, a gradual process of dissolution has taken place. The older generations were mostly assimilated and integrated into British life; their descendants have largely discarded their German ties, often losing the command of the language.

But this is a new chapter. It is still too early to assess the longterm results of this influx of some 40,000 German refugees of such utterly different social, political and intellectual origins.

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A large and fast expanding vested interest in our continuing prosperity

by Anthony Rowley

Germans invariably take the long view when it comes to planning a business venture. So it is significant that a number of German industrialists are holding up their planned investments in Britain pending the outcome of the referendum on the European Economic Community.

This clearly has little to do with the possibility of tariff barriers being erected if Britain opts out of the Community: the whole purpose of direct investment is *to circumvent any tariff or* non-tariff barriers to trade that may exist. The implications are deeper than that, and perhaps more worrying.

As Herr Klaus Balzer, director of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (Deutsche Industrie und Handelskammer) in Grosvenor Crescent, London, explains, it is a matter of psychology. The Germans do not see how the British economy could avoid a decline outside the EEC.

There is no question of their adopting an economically superior or patronizing stance. As Herr Balzer again *points out, apart from West* Germany's "anglophile" inclinations. German industry has a large and fast-expanding vested interest in Britain's continuing prosperity.

The size of this vested interest can be seen from statistics showing a total book *value of DM954m for Ger*man direct investments in the United Kingdom at the end of last year. Since then the figure is believed to have passed DM1,000m and is centred mainly on the chemical industry, insurance and banking; although mechanical and electrical engineering *investments are not insignificant.* Admittedly, the value of British direct investment in West Germany (mainly in holding companies and in petroleum) is about four times as great but 10 years ago the ratio was more than five to one.

There are particular reasons why West Germany has *chosen to increase its direct* investments in the United Kingdom by more than seven times over the past 10 years —and the figures, being in Deutsche marks, are undistorted by sterling inflation.

One of the principal ones is that comparative labour costs have been in Britain's *favour until now.* Rampant wage and general inflation in the United Kingdom is fast altering this position, however, to the point where it might well offset the advantage a German industrialist enjoys from the fall in sterling, which reduces the Deutche mark cost of his United Kingdom investment.

More cautious attitude

Domestic considerations, too, mean that German industrialists, who moved from a position of extreme wariness over foreign investments after the two wars to one of active international diversification, are now adopting a somewhat cautious stance again. The economic situation in West Germany is doubtful and political considerations dictate that redundancy within the country must not become too great. So industrialists have to tread a delicate path between domestic investment and overseas direct investment.

Nevertheless, where specialist opportunities exist abroad, the Germans are not slow to seize them and they have identified a number of such opportunities in Britain at present.

One of these is in the supply industries feeding the exploration for and exploitation of North Sea oil. Household names in West German industry, such as Siemens and AEG-Telefunken are already active in supplying equipment for offshore vessels and platforms and a good many more firms see their opportunity there.

Promoting German direct investment in Britain is only one of the chamber's functions, though it is a very important one. In its dual-language journal *British German Trade* in April the chamber ran a long article entitled *North Sea Oil — Scope for a German Initiative?*

The interrogative title was typical of the chamber's initiative-taking approach in so many aspects of its work to promote Anglo-German trade (in both directions) as well as in fostering German direct investment in Britain in many forms. The latter often starts with a company establishing a simple sales operation in Britain. Then moving on to a distribution and service company and then on to a manufacturing venture ultimately.

Ready to help businessmen

Herr Balzer and his colleagues, men like Dr Lando Lotter, head of the chamber's legal department, are not only ready to assist German businessmen new to business *in Britain but will also act as* go-betweens to establish the first links. One way of doing this is through "personal interview" days organized with the cooperation of local chambers of commerce to introduce potential buyers to potential sellers in Britain and West Germany as well as to bring potential investers into contact with Britain. A series of these personal interviews was held recently in Edinburgh and Aberdeen, obviously with more than half an eye on North Sea prospects in Scotland.

However, it is not only in Scotland where Herr Balzer sees considerable opportunities for West German industry—provided that the political climate remains favourable to North Sea oil —but also in Wales. It appears that German industrialists have had a good experience so far with the Welsh as working partners and the word soon gets back to other potential investors in Germany. The existence of a pool of labour draining away from the mines and the steel industry in Wales, as well as good road and rail communications and ports, are all important factors.

Working in conjunction with the British Embassy in Bonn and the Department of Industry, the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce does much to inform German industrialists on their home ground of what *opportunities and regional* incentives to investment exist in Britain.

Investment seminars are often addressed by men like Herr Balzer. A booklet on investment opportunities in Britain, which the chamber recently produced for consumption in Germany, sold more than 1,000 copies and the cost, as Dr Lotter points out was the equivalent of £4 a copy. That there is more than casual interest in the prospect of direct investment in the United Kingdom is proved by the serious inquiries, up to 100 a year, which the 950-member chamber has been getting in the four years that it has existed in London. Nearly half of these turn out to be potential investors and about 30 projects were launched last year. Increasingly, they involve medium-size as well as large companies.

Not tempted by takeovers

Despite the low stock market values of British companies in 1974, West German *companies were not tempted* to acquire ready-made industrial assets by the takeover route it seems. A takeover can obviously be a cheaper alternative than a greenfield industrial investment in certain circumstances. There is no restriction on German exports of cash to finance overseas direct investment. However, the takeover bid is a device alien to the German business mind, though one which British companies have not hesitated to use in West Germany.

German companies mostly prefer to start their own overseas investments from scratch or to undertake a joint venture with local companies. One of the reasons, it appears, why they fight shy of equity participation in existing British companies is their belief that these companies tend to distribute too much of their profits by way of shareholders' dividends and not to retain as much as a West German company would for financing growth. Dr Lotter claims to have produced figures proving this point.

Import and export promotion is as important a function as promoting direct investments as far as the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce is concerned. Part of the reason for West Germany's favourable trade balance with Britain can be attributed to the chamber's success in this direction. Last year the value of West German exports to Britain, at DM8,107m, was nearly double those of Britain to Germany.

Having already taken over various commercial functions from the German Embassy in London, the chamber is considering a further extension of its activities into the legal field. There are plans to set up an arbitration committee to mediate in commercial disputes arising out of Anglo-German trade and to avoid the necessity for litigation wherever possible.

The annual general meeting of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce takes place today, followed by a lunch at which the guest speaker will be Sir Christopher Soames.



Members of the recently formed Welsh committee of the German Chamber of Industry & Commerce visit the Thyssen (Great Britain) factory at Bynea, Llanelly. Mr Richard Englert, managing director of the company since it was formed 21 years ago, is second from the left.

City is to see new brass plate

by Karl Grün

"If you want to learn about international banking, the City of London always has been, and still is, the best place to go." Herr H. J. Abs, the grand old man of German banking, is all set to prove that London provides not only an ideal training ground for young bankers, but also good hunting for extra profits. Early next year the Deutsche Bank, of which Herr Abs is chairman and which sent him on various prolonged missions to London between the wars, will set up a branch in the City.

The occasion will mark an important turning point in the international strategy of Germany's largest commercial bank which, since the First World War, has been reluctant to open up subsidiaries and branches abroad. For a long time this policy of a low international profile was not confined to the Deutsche Bank, and it was not until 1973 that the first German bank opened branches in London. Among the reasons for this belated arrival were the heavy losses some German companies suffered abroad *earlier this century, when* their assets were confiscated in the course and consequences of two wars.

There were other considerations behind this policy. German banks have always been strong believers in the concept of multinational consortium banking and other forms of international cooperation and joint ventures, and they started quite early to participate in London-based multi-banks.

Westdeutsche Landesbank, for instance, holds a 20 per cent interest in the Orion Bank group. The Deutsche Bank is a member of the European Bank International Company, and the Dresdner Bank has a stake in various international partnerships, including the Associated Banks of Europe Corporation and the Société Financière Européene.

Commerzbank has joined in various London-based *activities of the Europartner*group. All these banks (except, for the time being, the Deutsche Bank) as well as the trade union-owned Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft and the Investitions und Handelsbank have in the meantime opened branches in the City. At least 12 German banks are represented in London, either directly or in the form of joint ventures by way of 22 different companies.

The ties between the City and German financial centres are not only visible in the institutionalized form of reciprocal shareholdings and subsidiaries. One has only to take a closer look at some of the names among London's famous merchant and accepting houses to find that there have been, and very often still are, strong family and commercial links across the North Sea. Examples range from Rothschild, which originally had its roots in the shadow of Frankfurt Cathedral, to later arrivals in London such as Warburg, Salomon (of Rea Brothers) and Bleichroder. London's internationality and hospitality have always attracted entrepreneurs as well as refugees, some of whom have not only become good citizens of the country but have also been honoured by it.

German insurers, too, are taking an increasing interest in the London scene. While British insurance companies have continuously fostered their business ventures in West Germany, German insurance companies were late *in detecting the importance* of obtaining their own premises in London. Aachen and Munich Insurance, Gerling Global General and Re-Insurance, Gothaer and Munich Re-Insurance already have offices in the City, and there is considerable reciprocal business between *Commercial Union and* Allianz of Germany. There are now about a dozen German names at Lloyd's.

For reasons which again date back to 1914, direct premium income from business written abroad seems to be fairly low for German insurance companies. While London's reputation as an insurance centre is undoubtedly high in Germany, it came as a surprise to the German insurance community to hear recently that their knowledge was to be exported to London. DAS (Deutscher Automobilschutz - Versicherung) of Munich, one of the largest special insurers of its kind on the Continent, has joined forces with Phoenix Assurance to introduce to Britain an almost unknown form of policy covering legal expenses.

Many German imports of basic materials are traditionally conducted through London, and it is no surprise to find names of German buyers and sellers carrying fair weight in the City's various commodity markets. Metallgesellschaft, which only four years ago became a member of the London Metal Exchange, is one of the six most important metal dealers at the LME in terms of actual ring business. It is interesting to recall that it was a Briton, William Merton, who founded the company in Frankfurt at the end of the last century.

Not a newcomer in the real sense is another German company in London, Hapag-Lloyd. But while in the old days of "Kaiser Bill", Ballin and Sir Ernest Cassel associations between London and Hamburg were not always very friendly, Hapag-Lloyd's presence in London is motivated entirely by peaceful competition. It is one of several German shipping groups which recognize Britain as their most important market outside Germany, and is a partner in various powerful shipping conferences such as TRIO and the Australian European Container Group.

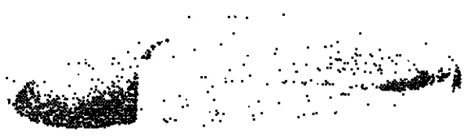
York von Wulffen, the company's chief representative in London, praises the efficiency and performance of ports like Greenock, Felixstowe and Southampton, and foresees a bright future for Britain's economy, "once her troubled labour-relations and the problems of inflation have been sorted out".

"Look at the export figures of Britain", he adds. "They prove what we have been experiencing for some time, that things can't be that bad. These future prospects are the reason why an internationally orientated shipping group like ours just cannot by-pass London."

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women merely players;
William Shakespeare

He comes, the herald of a noisy WELT*
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strapped waist,
and frozen locks,
News from all nations
lumbering at his back.
William Cowper

All DIE might, WELT*
Of eye, and ear,
— both what they half create,
And what perceive
William Wordsworth

Forward, forward let us range,
Let DIE great WELT*
turn for ever down
the ringing grooves of change.
Alfred, Lord Tennyson

DIE WELT* is to boil
of a number of things,
I'm sure we should all
be as happy as kings.
Robert Louis Stevenson

If a man be gracious and
courteous to strangers,
it shows he is a citizen of
DIE WELT*
Francis Bacon

This fair volume which we
WELT* do name
William Drummond

God's in his heaven —
All's right with DIE WELT*
Robert Browning

Great men are they who see that
spiritual is stronger than any
material force, that thoughts rule
DIE WELT*
Ralph Emerson

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Hoechst keeps thinking ahead

ıste of success for a newcomer to dairy marketing

ears ago Rolf Leh- ame from Hamburg ıdon to set up a Kingdom marketing ın for Deutsches ıntor, an organiz- bich, with an annual r of more than claims to represent cent of the German tive dairy industry. ne, as he himself s his first steps on vas then the new nity territory, with a imited knowledge of roducts and hardly g to sell anything at

Lehmann's products in the United Kingder the brand name ando. Together with her German butter they represent one ıost outstanding suc- the recent German *history*. *Rolf Leh-* manages the newly subsidiary of s Milchkontor, Gerdry Products. This which had not an ounce of butyears ago, is now ble for at *least one-*all United Kingdom *imports* from Gerıports which them- ached a 9 per cent re of Britain's butımption last year.

n 1973 and 1974 packed brand butter British offshoot of Milchkontor rose 8 tons to 15,058 from £300,000 to f Lehmann, aged se instant infil- the market almost march Irish Kerry- ccesses a few years many new plans. ects. While trying ement his aggres- lculated prices with —and, as it seems, rather belated—advertising campaign, his company has started to introduce more of its Quark, a kind of soft low-fat cheese.

This has proved to be very popular with British visitors to the Continent as well as with British housewives in selected *test areas*. Another project of German Dairy Products is the setting up of a joint sales organization with other German food producers and importers of German food in the United Kingdom. The aim is to offer a complete selection of various typical *German brands, from dairy* products via sausages and breads to sauerkraut and other delicatessen through a single network of sales representatives.

"There was a market with an annual consumption of *480,000 tons*", *Mr Lehmann* recalled soon after arriving in Britain. "And the British dairy industry—even if local production were raised considerably—was at best able to supply a tenth of this amount." Thus the United Kingdom *market seemed* comparatively easy to penetrate, "and everybody appeared to give a newcomer a fair chance", Mr Lehmann says in retrospect.

Before Rolf Lehmann joined Deutsches Milchkontor he had been with the German Plaza chain of hypermarkets. Armed with this experience, he quickly recognized how important it was to approach Britain's big food chains directly and thus to by pass some of the *influential packers who had* tried to play the "luncheon and waiting game" on him.

Today German Dairy Products markets butter in Britain with the help of three agents: DBC European Marketing, Lovell and Christmas and the Co-Operative Wholesale Society. This year's sales target: 30,000 tons of butter—double the amount of last year's business.

The success of German Dairy Products reflects more than an efficient combination of German production and British marketing techniques. While Herr Lehmann is full of admiration for the relatively cheap advertising possibilities in this country, he admits freely that he—like any other trader within the Community—was able to make use of considerable EEC and British Government *interventions*, thus adding to the competitiveness of his product.

Suppose, for instance, that German butter ex-dairy was priced at £128 per 100 kg last week. Because of various CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) compensatory amounts, on the export side from Germany as well as on the import side in Britain, together with the Labour Government's special food subsidies (which artificially boost the United Kingdom butter demand), this very butter was sold to the British housewife for less than half that price.

In spite of the costs of transport, insurance, packing, marketing and financing, a 1lb pack of German butter sold in Britain for 13p. The price of an equivalent pack in Germany would be 36p.

K.G.



About 300 customers visit the German Food Centre in Knightsbridge every day. It was opened in 1963 and its premises, which include a restaurant, have recently been extended.

London still swings and sells

"To put one thing straight: Britain is not a bargain market. If we want to buy cheaply we turn to the Far East." Herr Bodo Richter, head of the London buying office of Hertie, does not believe in quick deals. "Our aim is to build up a long-term relation with our suppliers. That was exactly the reason why our group opened its own liaison base in London two years ago."

Hertie (the name is derived from its Jewish founder, Hermann Tietz) is Germany's oldest department store group and one of its largest. With last year's turnover of DM5,700m (more than £1,000m) and 78 branch stores, its purchasing power, and even more its purchasing and marketing policy, carry big weight, both in Germany and abroad. The group's decision to set up a London office in April, 1973, was therefore more than the result of a sudden mood after Britain's formal entry into the European Economic Community, although the occasion may have contributed to its final motivation.

In their international buying many big German retailers tend to work in close cooperation with local buyers. Kaufhof, for instance, sits in at the regular sales meetings of the Lewis group and vice versa. But Hertie has usually preferred to go its own way. The London buying office, one out of 10 outside Germany so far, was an expression of this philosophy, coupled with the expectation that goods made in Britain would be on the up trend in Germany for the future.

Hertie's London listening post is situated in Eastcastle Street, at the heart of the West End rag trade. It thus provides excellent opportunities to contact and "pre-filter" many of their eventual suppliers before the chief buyers of the various departments have their final say.

"You've got to have merchandise made in Britain in your stock", Herr Richter explains. "Of course, there always have been close ties with a limited number of suppliers in this country. Bone china from Britain, for instance, or special carpets have long had their traditional followers among our customers, and the last decade's reputation of swinging London still persists strongly with the younger generation. But we have noticed that arranging British weeks and other short-lived experiments just is not enough."

Hertie's expectations so far have been justified. British-made goods are being marketed on the Continent with greater skill than before, and British suppliers are visiting their customers abroad more often. Moreover, the gradual removal of customs barriers has made a number of British goods more competitive, and thus eligible for inclusion in the range of mass market retailers in Germany. Today 36 out of Hertie's 65 department stores carry British merchandise. Most successful products, besides those mentioned already, are woollen clothing, reproductions of antique furniture, linen and table cloths and women's overcoats, underwear and fashion garments (wool as well as leather).

Children's clothing, on the other hand, Herr Richter says, "does not match German tastes in fabric, style and colours, and most of the shoes being offered in Britain that might appeal to German customers are being imported anyway. What our buyers are looking for must be either different, especially fashionable or cheaper than goods we have at home".

Have Hertie any special complaints about their suppliers in Britain, such as unreliable delivery dates? Herr Richter does not think that observations of that sort should be generalized. "You meet firms which always have been efficient and reliable, and firms which are not and possibly never will be. But that is what I am here for", he adds. He also says that he needs to put about 30 per cent more time and effort into controlling the process of deliveries in the pipeline compared with German standards.

As if regretting that he may have drawn an unfavourable comparison, Herr Richter readily offers some more reassuring opinions of this country. "The representatives of British firms are very hospitable, overwhelmingly polite and correct", he says. "For business meetings they give you the impression that they are under no time pressure, and most of the time they are well prepared with the necessary facts when presenting their case."

K.G.

ecial finish and a wide range of cars aim to satisfy the most discerning customers

ı Young

ıry which sold pro- rth £177m in Bri- 974, as the German ıry did despite its the world's econo- lems, clearly knows arket its wares. hat knowledge is in Britain differs ly from one manu- to another, but all seem to have marked degree of

for instance, leaves ging in the hands ited Kingdom con- es, part of the emsley and Mill- oup. So does Volks- d Audi NSU with bined Volkswagen Audi NSU (GB), a member of the Thomas Tilling group of companies.

Mercedes, too, has successfully followed this route. Mercedes-Benz (GB) was a member of the Thomas Tilling group for 13 years *but, since January, marketing* of the company's products in Britain has been handled directly by Daimler-Benz from Stuttgart.

The German parent company took over Mercedes-Benz (GB) with its 900 British employees and facilities at Slough, Brentford, Wakefield and Ampthill (Bedfordshire), and has since opened a new spare parts complex at Hayes.

Behind this move is Mercedes' decision to move into the British commercial vehicle market, which has been more attractive since EEC tariffs started to fall. *Light commercial vehicles* will also be marketed, and Mercedes now considers that a specialized dealer network to service commercial *vehicles is necessary. The* logical step was for the marketing to be run by the factory, but for the existing set-up to continue to be used.

Mercedes is well established at the top of the car market. It regards Britain as one of its main export markets for the V8 engined *cars (these have* been "Anglicized" with additional luxury equipment) and it reckons that British customers are probably the *world's most discerning.* The company's range of diesel-engine cars, already well established among high milage drivers, has been *gaining ground now* that many drivers regard out-and-out performance as less important than economy.

Thomas Tilling first came *in contact with Mercedes in* 1904 when the company, then a flourishing transport operator, was switching from horse-drawn to motor *vehicles and bought a* Daimler-Benz chassis. Later, when Tilling moved out of transport after nationalization and became a big industrial holding group, it acquired the Mercedes franchise from the company *which had earlier sold it the* Volkswagen franchise, which it still has.

The Volkswagen and Audi NSU dealers in the United Kingdom are merging to create a sales force of more *than 400 dealers selling* both ranges, now more comparable than in the past.

The dealers who began selling Volkswagens in Britain in 1953 were described by the trade as "very foolhardy men", although in many cases they had no choice but to start selling the *Beetle, being left without a* big selling franchise when the Jowett company collapsed. Since then the VW sales success story in Britain has become a legend and, although sales of new cars suffered a serious setback before the introduction of the new model range, they are climbing again.

BMW is the company that has probably applied the most advanced marketing techniques to overcome the *effects of the oil crisis.*

On the face of it a high-*performance car selling at a* price made unattractive by the disparity between West Germany's and our own currency would seem to be among the most difficult to sell in Britain. BMW has overcome this problem by skilful marketing, helped by the fact that its cars have an outstanding reputation for economy compared with cars offering similar performance and standards of luxury. BMW's prices on the British *market, although starting* high, have been held stable while others have climbed until the gap is not so wide.

BMW's technique is basically one of educating and involving the dealer network *to such an extent* that sales effort is not wasted and both dealers' and customers' requirements are precisely identified.

The Munich company also benefits from having a range within which customers moving down from the more expensive Mercedes (and, dare it be said, Rolls-Royce) can find a suitable model, while those moving up-market can also find an appropriate model.

German manufacturers know that it is not simply a matter of moving the steering wheel from one side of the car to the other to satisfy the British customer. Trim standards for the British market are often higher, and engine sizes are "juggled" within the same body shell ranges to satisfy performance or economy requirements.

Open models, for instance, are imported to Britain before trim changes are made by specialized companies here, using matching materials supplied by the German factory.

Opel, part of the huge General Motors, has always had its own marketing staff in Britain operating quite separately from the General Motors British company, Vauxhall. The only marketing link between the two companies is that they share 35 dealers, although Opel prefer to have a dealership solely handling their products. They have 111 such dealers, and plan to expand this number.

Cars made by the other German manufacturer, Porsche, are so specialized that their marketing is best left in the hands of the British company. Dealers selling these cars are restricted to those with highly specialized servicing facilities.

Servicing is the one area where the German manufacturers marketing in Britain are on common ground. All of them demand the highest standards from their dealer network and contribute extensively to the training of *workshop staff as well as* sales staff. BMW go to the extent of training only those with no previous experience in car selling.

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Puddings and custard for 235 children by the banks of the Thames

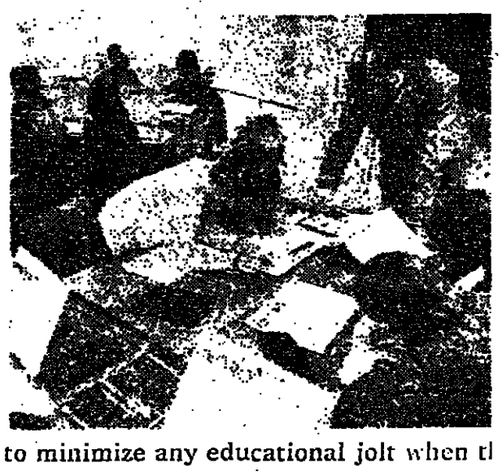
by Paul Moorman











Special buses bring some of the children from afar to the school, where the curriculum, covering four or five years, is designed to minimize any educational jolt when tl

Douglas House, at Petersham in Surrey, the elegant seventeenth century mansion where John Gay wrote much of *The Beggar's Opera* in 1727 and which was once a country seat of the Dukes of Queensberry, today forms a focal point for West Germans living in the south of England. It was bought for £250,000 by the German Embassy in 1969 and since 1971 has housed the German School.

Adjoining *historic Ham* House, the Ham Polo Club and the cricket pitches of the Petersham Sports and Recreation Club, the school is very much a piece of Germany in the corner of a foreign field.

It looks like staying that way, if not for ever at least for the foreseeable future. Tenders ranging up to £7m for a new school to be built in the grounds of Douglas House are being studied at the Ministry of Construction in Bonn. With the house a listed building, classes have so far been held in prefabricated huts.

Work, it is hoped, will start next spring now that agreement has been reached with Richmond District Council for the construction of an access road which will spare the tree-lined approach to Douglas House; local residents' objections have been overcome and the sports club looks like accepting a new piece of ground in exchange for part of its present space. Then the grounds of the school will extend to within yards of the Thames. Allegations by a Labour councillor, quoted in the local press, that "the Germans are taking over Petersham" seem to have little foundation: consultation has been painstaking at every stage of the development.

Nearly everything at the school is German: the staff of 17, with the exceptions of the English and music teachers, the curriculum and the 235 pupils, whose fathers are almost all top personnel from German companies spending a limited period in Britain and due to return home during the school-lifetime of their children.

Linking the parents is the *Friends of Douglas House* committee, a kind of parent-teacher association which also organizes social events. Administration is vested in the German School Association, registered in Britain as a limited company.

Bonn developed the school—one of only 10 so-called German "expert schools" (*Expertenschulen*) in the world—to meet the *demand of companies like* Siemens, Mercedes, the Dresdner Bank, the Kommerzbank and Lufthansa, the media and, of course, the embassy for educational facilities for the children of their British executives. Many, it was found, were simply refusing to come to Britain because of the inevitable pedagogic and cultural shocks to their *children. Fees at the school*, which, modestly by German salary scales, range up to £70 a term, cover only 10 per cent of running costs. The remainder is met by the Federal Government.

Ideally, a child may expect to spend four or five years at Petersham then return home and carry on with no more of a jolt than if his parents had moved from one part of Germany to another. In fact, perhaps the curriculum is carefully tailored to steer a golden mean through the widely varying approaches to content and method adopted in German's 11 *Länder*.

Why only 10 "expert schools" ("expert" because of the parents not the children), when the French *lycées, for example, are* known world wide? The comparison is misleading: *lycées* are open to the children of the host country and are especially popular among better-off families in those parts of the former French colonies where the education system is still under-developed and French culture still the paradigm. Germany has never had a colonial empire; its language has never done much travelling. Even so, Bonn does run 200 French *lycée*-type institutions, called "meeting place schools" (*Begegnungsschulen*).

"Expert schools", on the other hand, are restricted to German nationals. They exist in those few places where there are large enough concentrations of peripatetic executives to warrant them, like Moscow, Brussels and, now, London. In countries like the United States, with its large number of different home-*grown communities, private* facilities will obviously have been developed.

Comprehensive in two years

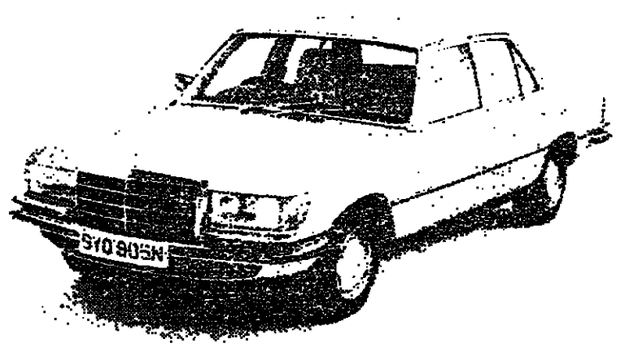
With the German School catering so far only for children up to 14, one hurdle yet to be crossed is how to mirror the three types of secondary institution in the Federal Republic: roughly equivalent to grammar schools, secondary modern schools and technical schools. The probable solution, according to Herr Eberhard Schierschke, the school's 37-year-old head master, will be to go comprehensive in two or three years; though he is a little unsure of the effect this may have on those who would have been attending a grammar school had they been in *Germany*.

There are exceptions to Petersham's "German only" régime. Herr Schierschke, an almost flawless English speaker who came to the school in August from a grammar school in North Rhine Westphalia, points to compulsory school dinners as an example.

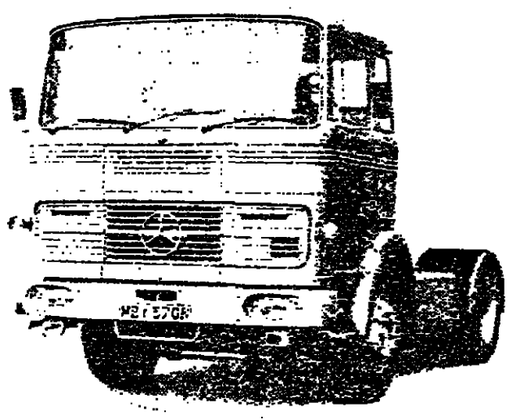
German schools still normally open for six days a week, finishing at lunch-time, when pupils go home. The German School operates on the British all-day system, mainly because the pupils come from such a wide catchment area that up to three hours' travelling a day on specially laid buses is not unusual.

Nor are the dinners th selves German—a which Herr Schierschke, Anglophile who has spen year teaching in the A lands, said diplomatic has caused a certain amo of animated discus among parents and pu Typically, peas, mash meat of some kind will on the menu followed "those lovely English dings with custard".

One small doubt ho over the development of school: the fear that British economy deteriorate to such a de that companies will cu their operations here redeploy their execut elsewhere. Meanwhile, children continue to ga across the once-immacu lawns in a most un-Germ like way—obviously f approving the English h of walking on the grass.



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Central Germany

A special report to appear in The Times on 18 June, 1975

The Times plans to publish a Special Report on Central Germany, the third in its series of Special Reports on the Federal Republic, on June 18. It will examine the political, economic, social and industrial scene in the central "Länder" of **North Rhine-Westphalia Rhineland-Palatinate, Hesse and Saar.**

This Special Report presents an excellent advertising opportunity to all companies with an interest in the central states of the Federal Republic and in addition to being read by businessmen with a special interest in this area it will reach the influential readership of The Times: over 1½ million readers in the UK, Europe and Overseas.

To find out more about this Special Report contact: **Peter Thomas at The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1 8EZ, or telephone: 01-837 1234 Extension 7407 before June 10th**

THE TIMES

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GERMANY

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German School
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01-948 3410

German Welfare Council
57 Birkenhead Street,
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01-278 6955

German YMCA
Lancaster Hall, 35 Craven Terrace,
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01-723 9276

German Chamber of Industry and Commerce
11 Grosvenor Crescent,
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01-235 9947/8
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German National Tourist Office
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TIMES PAST
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LICIES FOR BRITAIN

or the first time Mr ce has expressed political with a bluntness that has a number of his Labour colleagues. He has made that he was not calling coalition and there is no to question that denial. ly would have been redible initiative for any r of the Cabinet to take moment but it was not the natural inference to rom his remarks at Leeds. y sentence was: "people itled to demand that ans of all parties should n their obsession with points off each other and trate on finding answers critical problems facing ". That related not to the ition of the Government the style and tone of l debate.

ing has done more to h the standing of politi- n the eyes of the general than the belief that in reatment of issues they t measured up to the high ness of the difficulties this country. The criticism confined to one party s the sense that politicians parties cooped up in the se atmosphere of West- have become so absorbed own war-games that they st touch with the wider outside. To some extent ticism may itself mistake earance for the substance. amount of the party that takes place in the of Commons or is seen television screens is ritual ay. But a good deal of it ance of the narrow, party hat is too often brought study of great questions, of it makes it harder for l leaders to communicate eople at a level that is necessary to restore confidence and conviction.

This criticism is related to another that is heard with increasing frequency these days: that our political system does not give adequate expression to centre opinion. All the evidence suggests that this is where the main body of British opinion lies. But any system that attaches obsessive importance to the party battle, particularly to the small change of party conflict, must make life harder for politicians of the centre. They are the ones most likely to concede points to opponents in debate to be suspected of sharing their views on particular questions or, even, horror of horrors, to be prepared to combine with them on occasion. It is left-wing Conservatives who are accused of being crypto-Socialists, right-wing members of the Labour Party who are exposed to the taunt of being Liberals in disguise. So in each of the main parties the balance of power is further from the centre than it would be if they were to reflect public opinion.

Various corrections have been suggested. One is to reform the electoral system so that the composition of the House of Commons should be a more accurate expression of political opinion in the country. That is the case for switching to a form of proportional representation. Another possible corrective would be the formation of a coalition, but if a coalition is to be formed it will be under the pressure of events not by the deliberate calculation of politicians. In any case, it is not necessary to believe in either of these developments in order to advocate a third: a more constructive approach to the traditional party battle. That was the cause that Mr Prentice was championing at Leeds, and he was justified in using the experience of the referendum campaign as an argument in his favour.

One of the most damaging quotations in Britain political history is that it is "the duty of an Opposition to oppose". It should rather be said that it is the duty of an Opposition to scrutinize. If the scrutiny satisfies them then it is the duty of an Opposition to approve. That has been the justification for all bipartisan policies down the years: the recognition that the national interest should have priority over party advantage. Only if that principle is generally observed can party combat be constructive. It is a principle that has been applied by a number of politicians in the referendum campaign. One should not have too many illusions about this. Personal advantage has been sought on both sides. Jealousies have been apparent. But politicians have none the less been prepared to take great risks with their personal careers, to defy large and influential sections of their own party, for the sake of the policy they believe to be correct for the future of Britain. For the same reason the Opposition parties have denied themselves the luxury of opposition.

This is the spirit that needs to be preserved after June 5. The economic crisis that Britain faces requires the disinterested search by moderates of all parties for the most effective remedies. They have shown on the European issue that they can put the national interest over what Mr Prentice terms the "traditional party dogfight". They will need to do so again over the economy whatever Government rules Britain, whether Labour, Conservative or coalition.

TER NEWS FROM LISBON

al's Constituent Assembly opened today in circum- more favourable than likely a week ago. At ne relations between the 's military rulers and the atic parties which form ajority of the Assembly perilously close to an able breach, while the nists were hinting that sembly might profitably pensed with altogether. cialist leader Dr Soares n effect, called on the to make a clear choice n his own party and the nists, and there was a eal danger that it would ither by coming down on mmunist side or by doing with all political parties. it least was the apparent ution of the decision taken Monday by the general ly of the Armed Forces tent (MFA) when it ted the Revolutionary l to rebuke the Socialists eir decision to boycott t meetings.

ow appears, however, that ures had timed his gesture hrewdly. The timing might to have been dictated by ponents, inasmuch as the of the Socialist-owned aper *República* was an able provocation which urty could scarcely ignore. n seeking to solve this e by escalation rather than ompromise, the Socialist must have been well aware that the circumstances were more favourable to him then than they were likely to be later if the confrontation were postponed. The popularity and representativeness of his party could hardly be questioned so soon after its election success, and the approach of last week's NATO summit made it acutely necessary for Portugal to present a democratic face to the Western world.

Dr Soares exploited these two factors to the full. He first reminded the regime of his strength within Portugal by staging a mass demonstration of his supporters in Lisbon, and then flew to France to emphasize his international contacts by attending a conference of South European Socialist leaders and also—a particularly shrewd move—by meeting the leader of the Spanish Communist Party. While in France he gave an interview to *Le Monde* in which he declared that the attitude of the Portuguese Communists was "compromising détente in Europe".

Meanwhile similar messages were reaching Lisbon from other quarters—expressed with characteristic bluntness by President Ford in his interview with the BBC, and no doubt more tactfully by various European heads of government at private meetings in Brussels with the Portuguese prime minister, General Gonçalves. One way or another, the point seems to have got across, for the communiqué published on Saturday after a four-hour meeting between the Socialist leaders and the Revolutionary Council contains no hint of a rebuke. On the contrary, the Council admits to having been "advised of distortions in the way in which the Portuguese political process is developing" and promises to correct them, to reinforce "democratic activity" and in particular to "safeguard the normal working" of the Constituent Assembly. It appears that the Council also promised to act quickly to enforce the verdict of the press council, which earlier last week ruled that the Communist printers of *República* had broken the press law and should restore control of the newspaper to its owners.

Dr Soares can thus return to the Cabinet with his head high. No doubt there will be many further battles to be fought before Portugal can be safely counted one of the West European family of pluralistic democracies. But at least Dr Soares has found some support among the military leaders for his view that that is where it belongs, rather than among the "people's democracies" of Eastern Europe or among the populist one-party states of the Third World, whose philosophy some Portuguese officers seem to have picked up from the movements that defeated them in Africa.

t to picket

Professor Charles Wright

was with considerable interest read in *The Times* of May 14 cision of the Court of Appeal case of the estate agents, *rd v Pitt*, as well as your "A General Right to ?", commenting on the dis- g opinion in that case of the r of the Rolls.

would, I think, be inappro- for an American lawyer to ent on the decision itself, par- rly when the divergence of within the Court of Appeals is in part on varying interpreta- of a very recent decision of the of Lords. But I think I may propriety offer a few words on bservation of *The Times* in the that a general right of picket- ould be undesirable and that would be impermissible on of the right of an individual sanctuary of his own home if s were permitted to communi- their views on issues of public tance by picketing a person at ouse.

e position advanced by Lord ing in his dissent in the ard case and criticized by *The* s is the law in the United s. Indeed the United States eme Court decided only four ago a case that is strikingly ar to the *Hubbard* case. An lization seeking to preserve the l ratio in an Illinois community ved that a real estate agent was improper tactics to encourage residents to move elsewhere. sought unsuccessfully to ade him to sign an agreement to use these tactics, and to ce him to sign distributed leaf- in his home neighbourhood, miles from his office, that critical of his business prac- A state court enjoined the nization from distributing leaf- or picketing in the town in h the agent lived. It believed the activities of the organiza- though peaceful and orderly, fered with the privacy of home family from encroachments of kind.

he Supreme Court reversed. *Organization for a Better Austin v Keefe*, 402 US 415 (1971). The eight justices who reached the merits of the case joined in an opinion by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, held that the members of the organization were exercising their right of free speech in openly and vigorously making the public aware of the agent's real estate practices. The Court said: "Designating the conduct as an invasion of privacy, the apparent basis for the injunction here, is not sufficient to support an injunction against peaceful distribution of informational literature of the nature revealed by this record."

Doubtless there are occasional abuses of this right, but there are remedies for that abuse in this country as there would have been under Lord Denning's view. When the right is not abused, however, I think it is generally accepted here that this limited intrusion on the privacy of the home is justified by the need for allowing information to be communicated and views expressed.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT,
The University of Texas at Austin,
School of Law,
2500 Red River,
Austin, Texas 78705.

Spiritual symbolism

From the Reverend Don Cupitt

Sir, Mr Leech (May 28) stresses the imaginative power of the symbolism of warfare between angels and demons in the soul: but does he recall the condition of the insane when that imagery was used to explain their symptoms and to suggest methods of treatment? We cannot revert to that.

An isolated half-sentence in the Open Letter has raised for many the question of Jesus' beliefs. But the point is not controversial. The New Testament shows that Christianity was never a simple prolongation of Jesus' teaching and practice, but a creative interpretation of them in the light of the Resurrection. So the news of the coming kingdom developed into the gospel of God's finished work in Christ. To move immediately, without theological reflection, from Gospel saying to present practice could lead, and has led, to such absurdities as Christian snake-handling; and would require the clergy to forsake their parsonages and become itinerant prophets and miracle-workers.

Finally, may I protest about the assumptions that those who signed the Open Letter are not pastors; and (more importantly) that rationality is opposed to spirituality? In an age of anxiety the church's first duty is, not to lead the way down the slope, but to keep its head.

Yours faithfully,
DON CUPITT,
Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Battered babies

From Dr K. T. Farn

Sir, Dr. John Howell (May 28) alleges that 700 battered babies are killed each year, and he quotes the Tunbridge Wells Survey Group, the NSPCC, and the Institute of Family Psychiatry to support him.

Their respective allegations that 700 infants die each year from homicide is simply untrue.

The Births and Deaths Registration Act 1874 requires all deaths in the United Kingdom to be medically certified and duly registered. The Registrar General publishes annual statistical surveys and from those for England and Wales we learn that during this century "Deaths due to Homicide and Violence inflicted by other persons" in children under 5 years, has steadily declined. Such deaths in 1910 totalled 115. By 1972 the number had fallen to 80. The total population of England and Wales during this period has increased from 36.05 millions to 48.59 millions.

Will Dr Howell and those learned bodies upon whom he relies for his statistics tell us how they managed to bury 620 infants in 1972 without informing the Coroner or the Registrar of Birth and Deaths?

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH T. FARN,
Coleshill House, Coleshill Road,
Atherstone, Warwickshire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Drawing up a new constitution

From Professor O. Hood Phillips, QC

Sir, When a few years ago I advocated a new written constitution for the United Kingdom, with entrenched provisions and judicial review, it seemed then that the most important matters included the reform and entrenchment of the Second Chamber, a reduction in the maximum life of Parliament to four or (preferably) three years, some fettering of the Prime Minister's power to advise a dissolution of Parliament, as well as the call that was beginning to be heard for a new Bill of Rights. A Bill of Rights that would limit Parliament only makes sense if part of a comprehensive written constitution with judicial review, and in my opinion it is one of the least important aspects of our constitutional problem.

Individual rights have been overemphasized in recent years, and more attention needs to be directed towards duties owed to the community and respect for the rights and freedoms of others. Further, it would be difficult to secure consensus on the definition of such freedoms as picketing, demonstrations and the education of one's children. The section of society that would profit most from a Bill of Rights with judicial review would be the legal profession, though the proposal should not be ruled out merely on that ground.

As Lord Hailsham (in a recent series of articles in *The Times*) says, a written constitution would need to include many other matters, to which I should add the formulation of certain conventions relating to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, the taxing power, citizenship, electoral laws, an improved law relating to judicial tenure, and emergency powers and their limits. I think that Lord Hailsham and Lord Justice Scarman (in his recent Hamlyn lectures) underestimate the theoretical difficulty of breaking the legal continuity between our existing system of a Parliament incapable of limiting itself and a new system with a limited legislature. There is a logical and legal objection to "self-limitation" which suggests that a legislature cannot bind itself unless it is empowered to do so by some "higher law", that is, some prior law not laid down by itself.

In order that a new written constitution should be wholly or partly entrenched, it seems that we must have a new legislature which would owe its existence to a constitution not enacted by itself, from which it would derive both its powers and its limitations, including restrictions on amendment. Our existing Parliament would have to extinguish itself, having made provision for the drawing up of a new constitution, probably transferring its powers to a Constituent Assembly (not identical with the present Parliament because its Second Chamber is unreformed). The statute setting up the Constituent Assembly, as well as the new constitution itself, would require existing and future judges to take an oath of loyalty to the new constitution. The ultimate court of appeal in constitutional cases might be a body like the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Yours faithfully,
O. HOOD PHILLIPS,
24 Heaton Drive,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham.
May 28.

Spending on roads

From Mr Roger Calvert

Sir, According to Cmnd 5879 the nation is still spending £647 million a year on new road works taking central and local government contributions together (main roads are little use without the local supporting network). It is difficult, therefore, to see what the British Road Federation is worried about. The slight reduction has to be viewed not only against inflation and the consequent demand for public spending to be cut, but also against changed circumstances in the motor industry due to the energy crisis. Expansion seems to be ceasing and new cars are only needed to replace old ones.

With regard to the railways, the danger is that government money will be used to prop up unsatisfactory services instead of to transform them into the high power automated transport system that the country needs. At present our railways are labour intensive but, as every schoolboy who has owned an electric train set will know, are capable of almost complete automation. We still have four largely autonomous regional managements in England and Wales to administer a system that has shrunk in route miles to less than that of the former LM & S Railway. Some sensible reforms might not only reduce those deficits but also transfer that traffic from road to rail which seems to be possible in other countries but not in Britain.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER CALVERT,
Honorary Secretary,
National Council on Inland Transport,
Woodside House,
High Road, N22.
May 28.

Students in Peking

From Mr Richard Auty

Sir, May 1 round off David Bonavia's picture (May 28) of the British students in Peking, some of whom he claims were mortified by the British Council's refusal to sponsor them for a further year? I am happy to tell him that of the six who applied four were given extensions. This was an encouraging score against the strong competition of a lot of very good new candidates for the 15 places offered to us by the Chinese. The selection board, incidentally, included three university representatives from the world of Chinese studies.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD AUTY, Controller,
Overseas C Division,
The British Council,
10 Spring Gardens, SW1.
May 29.

Referendum issue: jobs and trade

From Mr John Horam, Labour MP for Gateshead West

Sir, No doubt due to the heat of the battle, the argument about jobs lost due to EEC membership seems to be getting rather out of hand. For example, the notion that 200,000 jobs will be lost this year because of the outflow of capital to the EEC is, with all due respect to my colleagues who dreamed it up, a bit of codswallop.

First, money spent in Europe is now almost always either earned or borrowed in Europe, and is not therefore "diverted" from investment here. To claim one job lost here for every £5,000 spent there is thus fundamentally unsound.

Secondly, much of the money spent in Europe actually creates additional jobs here because it is specifically designed to improve the Continental marketing arrangements of British companies, and thus their sales of British-made goods.

Thirdly, in any year you care to name British investment in the EEC was at least equalled by non-EEC, eg, American, investment here. How much of this would we get if we were not in the EEC?

Fourthly, the figure of 200,000 is based on a calculation of 82,500 for 1973, and the presumption of a dramatic worsening since then. This scarcely squares with the fact that Denis Healey imposed stringent controls on investment in the EEC in his March 1974 budget.

I have also no doubt that a lot of European and American companies want to invest here, but are waiting until the referendum decision is known. Viewed from abroad, Britain is quite clearly a better investment prospect inside the EEC than out, and this is particularly important for development regions like the North and Scotland.

The argument that we have lost 500,000 jobs because of our trade deficit with the EEC is also full of holes, but others have dealt with this.

The real anti-Market argument in this area is the one put forward by Professor Neild in *The Times* on Thursday last, namely that we are too weak to compete and need protection to regain our strength. This is a longstanding argument and it has gained force over the years.

I still think it is wrong, on balance, partly because I do not think that even now we are as weak as we are sometimes painted, partly because I am doubtful whether safe havens where we can quietly careen our ship are actually readily available off the coast of western Europe, but mainly because I do not believe that we will adjust most rapidly to the world if we shield ourselves from competitive economic reality; wholesale protection could so easily become a reason for postponing tough decisions.

Where I am at one with my more protectionist Labour colleagues is in believing that in any circumstances we need some well conceived industrial and manpower planning to both facilitate change and ease its pain. We have come some way along this road, but it is vital that after the referendum we go further.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN HORAM,
House of Commons.
May 30.

From Professor A. R. Prest

Sir, Professor Robert Neild argues in *The Times* today that there should be a "No" vote on June 5, so that British industry can be protected behind a tariff wall. Mr Douglas Jay was reported on the radio this morning as saying that something like free trade with EEC countries could and would be likely to continue even with a "No" vote.

Surely the "No" advocates must explain how they reconcile such disparate views. If they won on June 5, would they then advocate another referendum to decide between them? And if not, why not?

Yours faithfully,
A. R. PREST,
London School of Economics,
Houghton Street, WC2.
May 29.

From Professor G. G. Ionescu

Sir, I found Professor Neild's article particularly depressing. Its blend of defeatism and anachronism is epitomised in his open advocacy of protectionism. But one country's protectionism triggers off the chain reaction of counter-protectionisms, leading to unforeseeable international relations. Professor Neild reassures us by reminding us of Bismarck's policy of protectionism; may he be reminded of the fact that two world wars were started by Bismarck's successors?

Economics not being my professional discipline, I shall not continue my comments on this aspect of the article. But insofar as the avowed aim of Professor Neild's article is to speculate on what our internal political situation will be, according as to whether we remain in or leave the Community, as a professor of politics, I can state my view that it seems to me that his assessment is inaccurate and his predictions faulty.

If Britain leaves the Community and therefore the present trend of State-interventionism and nationalization continues, or indeed is rapidly accentuated by the strong autarchic measures advocated by Professor Neild, the command economy (an expression which I prefer to the dramatic "seige-economy") thus created will, by necessity, require an authoritarian government. That government will, in turn, rely more and more on the methods of "mobilization" by a party which will develop monopolistic ambitions and less and less on the methods of parliamentary decision-making and parliamentary opposition. The political mentality which leads to the exaltation and the supremacy of a party (a subject which not long ago filled many letters in these columns) goes together with the economic mentality of arch-centralism, State-controls and State-monopoly.

If Britain remains in the Community, it will strengthen considerably the latter's supreme purpose which is to maintain in existence the specific European solution to the problems of modern industrial society: the combination of mixed economy and of the welfare state. Britain's prominence as the superlative parliamentary democracy will give her a leading role in the establishment of the new European institutions: direct European elections and a fully-fledged European Parliament.

At that level, the prominent groups in the British society, like the groups and parties of the initial Six members, will find that the more decentralized process of the Community offers better opportunities for political participation. A medium-term European economic policy and social policy (in the sense of *Gesellschaftpolitik*) will be the real beginning of the long-required modernization of the nine Western European countries together. But for this, we must not be imbued with defeatism; but rather like the pro-European youth, whose speeches you reproduced a few days ago, exchange the "old yawn" for the "new dawn"!

Yours, etc,
GHITA IONESCU,
University of Manchester,
Department of Government.
May 29.

From Sir Robert Lusty

Sir, As Thursday draws near and with it a decision on the future of our country and its people many must find it saddening to reflect that so much of the public debate should have centred around the giblets of chickens and the price of chops. They have of course, with other issues, their own importance, but should not more have been done to stir the imagination of the young and especially those who are in any way concerned with the vitality of the creative arts and the vigour of our English language?

For nearly all my life I have been involved with the publication of the printed word in English and I cannot now conceive of a moment when I would better like to begin again at the beginning than if we enter the community of Europe. We would take with us all the glories of the English language and its literature to enrich beyond price the creative purposes of a new Europe and bring to the world a new conception of "communication" and the freedoms necessary to sustain it.

The spur to the imaginations of those at all involved in the creative arts should, surely, be of profound significance and worth a mention? I can find no reference to these matters in the utilitarian wordage now engulfing us. Within the community of Europe the English language (which is within our custody) can attain a new vigour and a new influence. From without the community its cradle could, within a short while, become its grave and its status that of a dialect.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LUSTY.
The Old Silk Mill,
Blockley,
Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

From Mr Edgar Newgass

Sir, In all this Referendum controversy, no one seems to have approached the subject from the standpoint of how much Britain has to give Europe and the world, rather than how much she stands to get, by remaining in or, if so be, not doing so. We still seem to be "A nation of shop-keepers".

Yours truly,
EDGAR NEWGASS,
Pinns Farm,
West Wellow,
Romsey, Hampshire.

From Mr Roger Maran

Sir, Some of those patriotic doves which are campaigning for Britain in Europe have eyes; some do not. Is there any significance.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER MARAN.
15 Nottingham Place, W1.

Entry to professions

From Mr J. P. C. Sumption

Sir, Lord Justice Scarman's assertion (May 17) that the professions are legitimately concerned with "basic educational standards" scarcely answers the question whether that concern can be satisfied with anything less than a degree. Though quarrelling with points of detail, neither he nor the Ormrod report to which he referred me succeed in justifying the capricious use of power by bodies operating a public monopoly. It is surely a capricious use of power for the existing members of a profession to obstruct the careers of others by demanding qualifications irrelevant to the practice of that profession, without very clear evidence that (a) standards of professional competence are now too low or likely to become so, (b) this is due to the recruitment system, and (c) the proposed changes would improve matters.

References to the increasing complexity of professional life are an argument for better vocational training, not for more A levels in unconnected subjects. Nor, in the case of the law, is it true that professional life is more complex than it was. If Victorian lawyers whose only qualification was their performance in professional examinations were capable of mastering the highly involved and technical rules of pleading or the pre-1925 land law, then their successors are *a fortiori* capable of mastering the rather more straightforward law of today.

That they live in uniquely "sophisticated and complex" times has been a common delusion of men in most ages and it is, in general, no truer today than it was of those "brisk and giddy-paced times" of which Sir Andrew Aguecheek complained in *Twelfth Night*. We are, however, unique in reacting to this notion by putting teenagers through an ever larger number of unnecessary examinations in the belief that this will broaden, not narrow, their intellects. I can think of no policy more likely to transform learning into drudgery or put a premium on that "cramming" approach to knowledge which Lord Justice Scarman rightly abhors.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN SUMPTION,
5 Circus Street,
Greenwich, SE10.

Indian doctors in the NHS

From the Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security

Sir, I should like to make it quite clear to the Indian Medical Association (Great Britain), whose President's letter you published on May 29, and to all Indian doctors working in this country that the "meritorious service" they have given to this country is fully recognized. The National Health Service has been extremely fortunate to be well served by many doctors of high professional competence, who originally qualified in India, and have added to their experience and skills while in this country. Many have of course subsequently returned overseas.

The General Medical Council is statutorily responsible for deciding which overseas qualifications to recognize for full registration. They have made it clear that their decision about qualifications gained in India relates to those graduating from now on, and not to those who graduated before May 23 this year—including many already working here with full rights. Doctors qualifying in India will in future be considered in exactly the same way as doctors qualifying in many other countries.

Yours faithfully,
H. YELLOWLEES, Chief Medical Officer,
Department of Health and Social Security,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant and Castle, SE1.
May 30.

Access to common land

From Mrs Mary McArevey

Sir, Lord Denning's remarks in New Windsor Corporation v Mellor (*The Times*, May 21) about the need for legislation to give the public a right of access to all common land, provided they did not injure the pasture, are most timely. The last general legislation on the management of commons was 99 years ago.

Although it is true that the public are rarely physically excluded from common land, in many cases they have not actual legal right of access. The absence of up-to-date legislation means that often no one has the responsibility of managing a common in such a way as to hold a proper balance between the traditional rights of the commoners (grazing of animals, etc) and access by the public. Land which is to be used by the public needs positive management; especially, for example, the provision of well sited car parks and the exclusion of vehicles from all other parts of the common.

The Royal Commission on Common Land, which reported in 1958, made detailed and generally acceptable proposals for legislation. The best way to celebrate the centenary of the Commons Act 1876 would be with a Commons Act 1976.

Yours faithfully,
MARY McAREVEY, Acting Secretary, Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society,
166 Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2.
May 28.

Goughie

From Miss Anne Gough

Sir, Speaking for myself and my three sisters, we were delighted to see the review of the biography of our father Sir Hubert Gough ("Goughie") in *The Times* on May 22. However we much regret that your critic described General Sir Neill Malcolm—my father's Chief of Staff—as "arrogant and venomous".

A hard staff officer he may have been, but, as General Farrar-Hockley has well described, he was as hard towards GHQ as the divisions of the Fifth Army. He cared for no man's opinion. In the March, 1918, fighting—and after—he showed himself to be a brave and resolute leader in the thick of the battle.

Yours faithfully,
A. A. GOUGH,
The Little Garden,
Ferbies,
Speldhurst, Kent.
May 25.

Cricket insurance

From Mr Murray Rosen

Sir, Mr Booker's justified discontent (May 24) may be ameliorated by the suspicion that, counsel's opinion notwithstanding, *Bolton* v *Stone* (1951) is not really authority for the broad proposition that "when a cricket ball leaves the ground, the club is not liable for the damage it causes".

Poor Mrs Bolton sued in negligence. She was injured by the offending ball while standing outside her garden on the highway. It was held that the club had not been negligent because in view of the minute risk their precautions were reasonable.

But Mr Booker's shattered window and porcelain figure were very much in his own property. Was the risk of hitting Cricket Green Cottage significantly greater than that of striking a mobile passerby? People on the highways must chance certain hazards: cottages are designed to be left alone. The insurance company's "precedent" seems far from conclusive. Neither despair nor campaigns are called for.

Yours faithfully,
MURRAY ROSEN.
Trinity College,
Cambridge.

From Mr C. M. Barlow

Sir, If Mr Hubert's exposition (May 29) of the law in relation to Mr Booker's complaint against a cricket club be valid, I see nothing to prevent bands of young hooligans calling themselves airgun clubs, catapult clubs etc, and claiming that they cannot be held responsible for damage done by slugs or stones once these have passed beyond club grounds.

Yours faithfully,
C. M. BARLOW,
Norman Corner,
Kingsgate Road,
Winchester.
May 29.

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Where participation by the workers solves problems instead of creating them

"Seven years ago if we had a problem at eight in the morning, it would have been a major dispute by nine; in 1975 a problem at eight is usually solved by nine", says Mr Ron Haincock, shop steward of the Society of Boilermakers and Shipwrights at Bristol Channel Shiprepairers.

Mr Haincock has become a strong advocate of employee involvement and participation through his own experience with the company. Seven years ago, after a bitter two-year struggle over the rationalization of the South Wales ship repairing industry, a new and revolutionary agreement was worked out.

"The company was dealing with a score or so of unions, and what seemed like millions of pay scales", Mr Haincock recalls. Today there are mainly three unions (the Boilermakers plus T&GWU and AUEW), and two rates of pay: skilled and semi-skilled.

The company's moves towards participative management began when Mr Chris Bailey, then in his early thirties, became Chairman. Through his contact with some American academics he became convinced that the only solution to the problems of the company and the industry lay in participative directions, and he took advantage of the new agreement to begin a structure of committees that included members of the workforce, then quarterly conferences for about 100 people from all parts of the 1,500-man parent company (C. H. Bailey), and finally, two years ago, a structure of daily "P & L meetings" to discuss the company's finances with everybody in the work force.

The chairman, the shop steward and other workers at BCSR credit these meetings for being more than financial discussions. The need for more financial information became clear through the quarterly conferences, when shop floor representatives began demanding clearer explanations. Then *all employees were given* shares (framed) for the company's 50th anniversary in 1973, which raised further questions about shareholding (eventually the majority of shares and board positions may be held by employees).

Mr Bailey decided on the daily meetings, with 10 to 12 people present every day, as the best medium for both presentations and discussions. (The meetings are about 40 per cent presentation, 60 per cent discussion.) "The last person you should use to put over financial information is an accountant", he reflects today. "We made that mistake our first year. But you have to *sell* the ideas. And you can't use line management, because people won't speak out openly in front of their immediate supervisors.

"You have to use the best salesmen in the company, the *men who relate best* to the work force, the men they will believe. Otherwise they will think you're trying to fool them. You have to pay a lot of money to people like this, too."

At first, when the P & L presentation team (internally known as "Morecambe and Wise") went around to a couple of supervisors in one port *and asked for* 10 or 12 people, they would find the same docile faces turning up, so they began to keep track of attendance, so that every employee in the 500-man subsidiary would attend at least four or five meetings a year. Then as their employees began to have more current information and better understanding of the finances than the supervisors, they, too, began to ask for P & L meetings of their own.

Bernard Bulpin, the AUEW shop steward, feels that middle management is the group most threatened by the participative environment. "Some middle managers tend to think that the more involvement there is from the shop floor, the more their authority is weakening. This is not so. We must bear in mind the fact that middle management, like the shop floor, needs to be educated along these lines.

"They must honestly believe in it, or not take part at all. I'd advise anybody to start the way we have. It's ordinary and mundane, but we are proud of our progress so far. The P & L *meetings are the best excuse* for involvement we've found. Meetings have to have a reason. Ours is to define targets and objectives, not just as an end in themselves, but to try and get people involved in this company.

"The meetings are a link in the chain, with ample time to discuss the financial information. Informality is important, so we keep the meetings under 12 people. All the information is there for everybody—total sales, to the bottom line. We used to present it company-*wide*, but *people are more in*terested in the figures for their own parts of the company. We explain why we gained or lost a contract. And people really give management a view of their real problems."

Mr Haincock focusses on a practical aspect of the meetings. "I feel that the P & L meetings have had a direct *bearing on our wage negoti*ations. We understood how far we could push. We wanted as much of it for ourselves as possible. But if we go over the limit, we would cease to be a profitable company.

"If we get a set of figures that show we're not doing too well, we want to know why, and how we can improve the situation. We *do* feel dis*appointed then, but we realize* we have to put our backs into it. Fortunately, perhaps due to our excellent sales force, we haven't had any major problems along these lines. If we did, owing to our involvement, we'd fight the battle collectively, and win it."

Both shop stewards agree that participation is easier to achieve in a small company than a large one. The 1,500-man corporation is broken down into 12 smaller ones, and within BCSR there are four separate ports, including the Swansea facility that was acquired three years ago from the government receiver. (The entire 150-man workforce there was recently treated to a dinner-dance at company expense to celebrate their first profitable year of operation.)

The chairman also cites the size of the company as an advantage: "It would cost more money in a bigger company, I grant you—but we're spending at least 2 per cent of our toral sales on our overall programme to try to get involvement and participation—and it could be double that.

"It's closer to *10* per cent if you count the time it takes—including 1½ hours a day for a dozen men from the shop floor. But look at our results. Our productivity per man is three times that of any other ship-repairing company in the country.

Nancy Foy

Eaton gets to grips with a new image

Eaton Corporation, the Amer*ican multinational company*—some 17 per cent of whose $1,760m a year sales are generated by its United Kingdom and European establishments—spent $1.5m in the early seventies establishing a corporate image coast-to-coast in the United States.

With headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, and now well diver*sified beyond its original base* of truck axle manufacture, Eaton has whittled 150 different trade names in its empire down to 20.

But outside the United States there is the suggestion still of a giant partially hidden behind better known brand and trade names. In the United Kingdom, for instance, Eaton is a corporate image in transition compared with the Yale subsidiary, with its security systems and fork lift trucks, or Fuller in transmissions or even the old ENV name now swallowed in the corporate identity.

For the moment, Mr E. Mandell de Windt, Eaton's chairman and chief executive, is content to say: "We have in the past wanted to blend into *the background rather than* stand out. We have been many things to many people".

It could be logical at some point in the future for Eaton to consider extending the major image-changing exercise at least to Europe, but strenuous attempts are already being made worldwide to get away from the equating of Eaton only with truck and motor components.

In fact just over 50 per cent of sales is still in those areas with not so many of the world's trucks or other vehicles leaving the production lines without some component originating from Eaton. The Corporation is the second largest heavy-duty truck transmission producer in Europe which Mr de Windt still sees as a big truck growth market despite the energy crunch.

There are more than 30 Eaton manufacturing establishments alone in Europe, with major concentrations in the United Kingdom, Italy and Germany.

Consumer products like the security items, components for dishwashers and other white *goods and excursions into ventures* like car service centres account for one third of the company's sales. The car service centres, which have been a success in Texas, operate under the Eaton banner.

Two years ago, Eaton established a new managerial structure, streaming activities into four channels—worldwide operation, law and corporate relations, financial activities and corporate development.

There are two management committees. One copes with the day-to-day programming for corporate objectives and is chaired by Mr Paul A. Miller, the company's president and chief operating officer; the other, the executive committee headed by Mr de Windt, looks to long-range aims and allocation of resources.

In Europe, with a communications clearing house near London, a coordinating committee sorts out overlap problems. Eaton debated whether to appoint a European head of operations to add to corporate presence, cope with problems such as relations with governments and generally show the flag.

It is still not sure that the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages, especially in an era of the tightest profit margins it has known for years, an outlook still bedevilled by world trade recession and parched capital markets.

While Mr de Windt, like everybody else, is scratching his head over the trading future—although, for instance, he now believes the levelling out of the truck and motor recession is in sight—he is encouraged at the success of a complete switch in work methods now operating in a number of the company's newer plants established in largely rural areas.

Within the company they are earning the name of the "new philosophy" plants. Essentially the old system of wages, work rotas, time cards, bells and buzzers have been thrown out in favour of salaries, flexible working time, no pay penalty for occasional tardiness and various means of closer worker consultation.

Mr de Windt describes it as a *programme* of treating people as individuals "concentrating on the 95 per cent. who are upstanding citizens instead of as in the past basing the strategy on the other 5 per cent."

The first experiment was in Nebraska and the impact apparently was dramatic. Plant output turned out 50 per cent better than had been achieved before and absenteeism ran at under 2 per cent against the 10 per cent or so which manufacturers in Detroit usually have to suffer.

Staff turnover has turned out remarkably low—in three years in a workforce of 500 only four people moved on. Arguably these and the other encouraging results have something to do *with the quality of* a workforce trained from agricultural workers accustomed to consistent work and bedded solidly into their communities.

But the system is now operating at 13 plants, with productivity up between 35 and 60 per cent. The plants are all non-unionized but at older plants with the traditional working methods some of the new philosophy is percolating slowly. Some of the union men have visited the new plants and have apparently been impressed by much of what is going on.

How far the new philosophy moves beyond the United States is another matter. Eaton usually has nationals running establishments in other countries so that systems tend to follow national patterns.

But Mr de Windt—a believer in job enrichment "properly implemented" although not sold for instance on Volvo's substitution of batch production for a car assembly line—says: "I am encouraged to believe we will make good progress in the States with these new methods, and hope that as time goes on we can show some innovation in our factories in the United Kingdom and other parts of the world—even though detail in each country will inevitably be different."

Derek Harris

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Burmah: some answers from the shareholders

From Mr D. A. Hunter Johnston

Sir, I have seen Dr F. H. Peakin's letter to you and as chairman of the joint committee of institutional shareholders of the Burmah Oil Company I write to give the reply for which he asks.

The Burmah institutional shareholders' committee was set up on January 24, 1975, and has issued three statements to the press. I am sending the complete texts of these statements direct to Dr Peakin. On February 12 we said:

"One of the first objectives of the committee is to encourage the board of Burmah Oil to provide all shareholders with a more ample account and explanation of recent events than they have yet received, and as much information as possible about the present state of the company's affairs. The committee has every reason to believe that the directors of the company are well aware of the need to do this without avoidable delay.

"The responsibility which rests upon institutional shareholders for taking the initiative in a situation of this kind is inescapable; but the committee does not believe that there is any conflict of interest in this matter between institutional and private shareholders. While acting by the authority of those shareholders by whom it has been appointed, the committee thinks of itself as representing to the best of its ability the general body of shareholders, institutional and private alike, and will endeavour to act in the best interests of them all."

On May 8 we said:

"The committee has made the *strongest representations to the* Deputy Governor of the Bank of England and the Paymaster General for a revision of the terms of the sale of the company's holding of BP shares. It regrets that the authorities have not so far been prepared to consider any form of profit-*sharing arrangement on any sub*sequent sale of the BP holding by the Bank and strongly supports the views expressed by Mr Down on the transaction."

Since the committee was established, the Burmah shareholders' action group has been set up. The two bodies have met. Our discussions have not revealed any conflict of interest between the two groups of shareholders which we represent, or between the objectives which the action group and my committee are pursuing.

I am confident that at no stage "during Burmah's slide to near-solvency" was "early news of it . . . disclosed to shareholders of a limited group". I have not previously heard it *suggested that the directors* of the Burmah Oil Company might have been guilty of any impropriety in this respect and I am not aware of any evidence which could support such a suggestion.

Yours faithfully,

D. A. HUNTER JOHNSTON,
Park House,
16 Finsbury Circus,
London, EC2.
May 30.

PO telephones—the good new

From Mr Anthony J. Dan

Sir, I feel obliged to com the defence of the Post O

On advising the ope recently from Penryn tha 2p, intended to link me *the neighbouring parish of* stantine for some 15 sec had stuck halfway down coinbox and would not to gentle persuasion. promptly and cheerfully nected—and there was any suggestion that a se coin might clear the bloc or that I might care at the s time to test the 10p slot.

Perhaps your recent c spondents lack the Country touch.

ANTHONY J. DAVIDSON,
Tyneholme,
Barrack Lane,
Truro,
Cornwall.

—and the bad

From R. C. Symondson

Sir, Mr Martin of the Office tells us that the charge when a call is through the operator fro coinbox is to avoid fraud a small section of the publ

I have quite often ha put calls through the oper when the dialling system malfunctioned on my pri telephone. In this case I informed by the local telep manager that the extra ch was made to prevent lar impatient subscribers using operator instead of the dia code.

This is a rather differen planation for making a charge to cover faulty oper of equipment. No refund mentioned.

R. C. SYMONDSON,
Charles Cottage,
West Horsley, Surrey.

Education at shop-floor level

From Mr L. P. Bayly

Sir, In my opinion the disclosure of information envisaged in the Industry Bill is an essential *prerequisite of the orderly* development of our industry and therefore our economy in the future.

Discussion so far has centred on the perfectly valid reservations of company chairmen about confidentiality. Another important aspect of the matter has perhaps as a result received very little attention. If the information disclosed is to fulfil the aims of the Bill, it must be understood on the shop floor.

Many companies are already devoting effort towards making their annual accounts easier to read and understand, and this is all to the good. It is not, however, enough.

If financial information is to be understood and discussed in a sensible way there must be a *reasonable level of understand*ing of the constraints and disciplines within which companies have to work. This implies the need for a serious programme of education.

It is doubtful if the trade unions have the training capacity to do this. The excellent training college of one major union can give each of its shop stewards a course once every 20 years approximately. Ordinary members of the union never go there at all.

Other unions may be better fixed, but probably not to any great extent. It is likely, moreover, that some officials may be only too pleased to confine real understanding of the subject to a ruling handful of "activists", which would for most of us be defeating the purpose of the Bill.

It seems, therefore, that the task of education must fall on management. I am involved in the planning of what must be a long-term development in education in this field at the shop floor level.

I would be glad to hear from anybody else who is giving attention to this matter, as I am sure there will be a great deal to be gained from the exchange of ideas and experiences.

L. P. BAYLY,
Willowthorpe,
High Street,
Stanstead Abbotts,
Hertfordshire.

European pay luring executives

From Mr N. F. C. Williams

Sir, Some time ago you published a letter from me on the subject of low British executive salaries and high income taxes. *Subsequently, the McKinsey* report to Lord Diamond's Royal Commission on the distribution of income and wealth presented conclusions broadly similar to mine.

Commenting on that report ("Danger behind low pay for executives," May 23) you prefer their use of the argument on the danger from apathy and imply criticism of their use of the brain-drain argument.

There are a very substantial number of British subjects (reportedly upwards of 400,000) resident in Europe, and it is difficult to imagine that these consist entirely of idle tax-evaders.

There may be, as you suggest, people who are "willing able" to fill the places lef them. The real questio whether they are equally and *a fortiori* the answer i The fact that successive C cellors and Governments neglected this argument is a criterion of its validity, th it does reflect interesting the British political scene.

You might also speculat the social consequences of a movement. Arguably, at l an exodus of middle ma ment increases polarizatio society by weakening the juvenating bridge bet either end.

Yours faithfully,

NIGEL C. F. WILLIAMS,
The European Institute
Business Administration,
Boulevard de Constance,
77305 Fontainebleau,
France.

Modern Engineers of Bristol (Holdings) Limited

Highlights from Dr I. W. Adler's statement at the Annual General Meeting held on 30th May 1975, covering the year ended 31st December 1974.

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Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Dixon Road, Brislington, Bristol BS4 5QW.

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Oil countries raise the aid stakes, page 17

hrysler may try to raise ash by pre-shipment oan to cover Iran exports

elwyn Westland

ain's troubled Chrysler ompany could be one of firms to obtain under the Government's "pre-shipment finance" e for helping exporters, enis Healey, the Chancel-

management of Chrysler he wholly-owned subsid- f the Detroit group, has ently been advised to e with officials of the Credits Guarantee tment (ECGD), which perate the pre-shipment e scheme, this avenue of funds to overcome its difficulties.

might make it necess- ask the Government for ial assistance under the that Mr Don Lander, ry Act 1972, one possibi- ing director of Chrysler as admitted to be under eration. Assistance of £5m under section 8 of *Industr Act* requires mentary approval.

hoped that the pre-ship- finance scheme can be ed in the next few if the outstanding tech- obstacles can be over- with the clearing banks, will finance the scheme. ussions aimed at getting heme working as quickly *sible* have been going on Bank of England be- representatives of the g banks, led by Mr Ken manager of National inster Bank's Export Shipbuilding Finance ment, and Mr Ken Cot- an under-secretary of

This *government-run* ment already insures ssmen, accounting for than a third of all Bri- exports, against default eign buyers.

Under the preshipment finance scheme the banks would put up the cash for the production of goods to meet export orders, and the ECGD would guarantee thee banks against loss if the exporter subsequently went bankrupt.

Such a scheme is ideally suited to the needs of Chrysler which desperately needs cash *to finance a big increase in* exports to Iran. Consideration has also been given to the possibility of Chrysler developing a new "compact" car that could be exported to the United States by the British subsidiary's American parent.

Last year Chrysler-UK exports were worth £98m and the company has orders from Iran alone worth rather more than £20m this year.

Chrysler UK, which lost £17m last year and is still losing money, has already asked for a loan of £35m from Finance for Industry, the medium-term lending institution owned by the clearing banks and the Bank of England.

Although there is no official *comment about this application* there has been some suggestion that Chrysler's needs for production finance are not entirely consistent with FFI's objectives of lending for productive investment.

A Chrysler spokesman refused to comment on Friday *about the possibility of obtain*ing pre-shipment finance. He said that as a large exporter his company was in regular contact with ECGD, but it would be wrong to link this with the FFI loan application which was still under discussion.

The Department of Industry said that there had been no formal request for Government money by the car company.

But Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, has been looking at Chrysler's financial position and there has been speculation that the Government would take a stake in the company in return for cash.

Mr Harold Wilson raised the whole question of Chrysler's future presence in Britain with President Ford when he was in the United States earlier this year. *In an effort to forge a* new relationship with its labour force and put an end to the industrial unrest at the company's assembly plants, it announced last month a radical worker participation and profit sharing scheme.

If Chrysler could obtain a large sum of money under the pre-shipment finance scheme it would ease its money problems and tide it over until its new schemes for improving industrial relations began, hopefully, to bear fruit.

However, several more ad hoc meetings between clearing bank and ECGD representatives may be necessary before the pre-shipment finance scheme gets off the ground.

There is some disagreement over the level of interest that banks should receive on what will effectively be risk-free loans.

The official view is that the banks should not earn more than they do on other risk-free ECGD export business which is related by a strict formula to the cost of the banks' own money.

Another problem relates to the desire within ECGD to strengthen its own security in the exporters it guarantees by taking a claim on such companies' assets. The banks think this could undermine their own regular security in these companies.

Bank wants new model of economy

By Tim Congdon

A new model of the economy is being developed by the Bank of England. Unlike the existing Treasury model, it will try to include numerous monetary and financial variables and to show how changes in monetary policy affect the economy.

Although the Bank of England has given a warning that the model is still at an experimental stage its interest in this field represents an important change in the official approach to economic forecasting in this country.

Until now all official models have been of the so-called "Keynesian" type and have been dominated by demand variables, such as consumption, investment, exports and government spending, while tending to exclude monetary variables like the rate of interest and the money supply.

Official models have been well-equipped to answer questions of the kind "How does an increase in government spending or reduction in taxation affect the economy?", but they have been unable to give clear and convincing answers to questions like: "If interest rates are increased and money supply growth is slowed what is the effect on the economy?"

The Bank of England's concern to develop a new approach stems mainly from strong criticisms which have been levelled at the conduct of monetary policy in 1972 and 1973 after the introduction of Competition and Credit Control.

The excessive growth of the major monetary aggregates in those years is now widely considered to be the main cause of the present inflation.

But no official model in 1971 or 1972 was able to forecast the consequences of the fast rate of money supply growth. Similarly, no official model was available to analyse the implications of the abrupt slowdown in money growth in late 1973 and early 1974.

The Bank of England is taking advantage of work which has been carried out at the London Business School by Mr Terry Burns and Professor Jim Ball. The LBS model has recently been expanded to take account of a number of monetary influences of a relatively uncontroversial nature.

These are mainly constraints on behaviour which must be true because of the need to satisfy certain financial identities. The Bank of England has been given access to the LBS model in its entirety, but it is understood that the Bank would like to construct its own model with different features.

Economists working on the project have expressed some scepticism at the prospects of finding relationships involving monetary variables which are as reliable as those already discovered involving demand variables.

The reason is that most financial processes operate with a lag and the length of the lag tends to vary considerably from cycle to cycle.

But the erratic nature of responses to changes in monetary policy does not mean, the economists argue, that monetary policy does not have a powerful effect on the economy. Indeed, a feeling that more account should be taken in forming stabilization policy of monetary variables has spread to the Treasury.

The Treasury model, which until now has been predominantly Keynesian, is also being gradually modified by the inclusion of monetary variables.

Boardroom troubles hit audio factory

A boardroom split and production difficulties are troubling a government-backed company set up to create 1,500 high-technology jobs in the Andersonstown area of Belfast.

The marketing director of the wholly publicly owned Strathearn Audio has resigned before the company has sold a single items of the advanced hi-fi equipment developed for production. The intended product range is to be scaled down and the employment build-up is being slowed.

Mr Dennis Wratten, marketing director, was recruited from one of the leading United States hi-fi companies, Acoustic Research, when Strathearn Audio was launched by the Northern Ireland Finance Corporation in January last year. He declined to comment on his resignation which comes after the departure from Strathearn's board of Sir Leonard Crossland, Ford's former European chief, and Mr Leonard Kingshott, British Steel's financial director. It is understood to be as a result of policy disagreements.

More than £2m capital has already been provided by the NIFC and £3m will be fully paid up next month. Additionally, the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce is providing grants and the factory on the edge of Andersonstown which the company will occupy fully later this week.

The department denies that its grants are said to amount to the £6m, but declined to say how much they total.

Mr J. Shiels, former head of Ford's Belfast components factory, and who was also appointed at the outset, said: "By the end of 1977 investment could be as high as £7m but we will be breaking even by the middle of that year." But it is not now expected that employment will reach the target figure of 1,500.

Only about 400 will be employed by the end of this year instead of the 700 first forecast. Forty production workers have so far been taken on and passed through the company's training centre.

About 95 per cent of the workforce is recruited through labour exchanges and the standard has been very high, Mr Shields said. Because of production difficulties, however, an equipment show to the trade press scheduled for last month had to be cancelled as no working samples had been produced in Belfast.

The only models available were development prototypes from the PA Consultants' Research Centre, Cambridge, which was commissioned by the NIFC to develop a range of equipment around which to build the company.

The initial views on the equipment at a United States Audio Engineering Society seminar in London earlier this year were that the technology was superb with a five-year lead over the rest of the industry.

Now Mr Shields and the Department of Commerce confirm the initial product range is to be scaled down.

Import duty on glass containers to return

By Patricia Tisdall

British glass container manufacturers are preparing to cut production after a sharp fall in deliveries to the cosmetic, grocery and drinks trade.

The slump in demand has also led to a reintroduction, starting this week, of import duties on glass containers coming into the country.

United Glass, which supplies about one third of all glass containers used in Britain, says it has temporarily shut down machines so that stocks would not reach excessive levels.

This is the only way the industry can introduce short-time working, according to Mr Vic Hender, the company's managing director.

Rockware, another major glass container manufacturer, is also keeping a close watch on stock levels. The company has been complaining that it is being used as a warehouse by customers who are slow in taking deliveries.

Deliveries from British manufacturers have dropped by about 12 per cent during the first three months of the year. But there is hope that the situation will be eased by the restoration of duties on imported glass containers, lifted in February, 1974 to meet a shortage.

The duties will amount to 5 per cent on the price of containers coming from the European Economic Community and 10.7 per cent on those from other countries. But it may take several months before the full effect is felt because of contracts signed with overseas suppliers.

Flat glass as well as glass container makers have been hit by the fall in sales.

Big saving for industry in combined heat and power system, report says

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

British industry could become self-sufficient in electrical power by adopting combined heat and power generation systems, a Commons Select Committee has been told.

If industry went further and adopted central hydraulic systems in place of electrical/mechanical drives for machinery, the additional power saving would be equivalent to the domestic electricity demand.

In terms of fuel consumption, the effect of these changes would be a net annual reduction of about 1,000 million tons of coal equivalent, or over 25 per cent of the 1973 United Kingdom consumption.

These points have been made to the Energy Resources Subcommittee of the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology in a statement by Power Management Associates, of Todmorden, Lancashire, industrial energy consultants.

In conventional power generation, the statement says, the second law of thermodynamics dictates that only about one third of the energy content can be extracted as electricity, the remaining two thirds appearing as waste heat which is difficult to apply usefully.

By contrast, if the process is, in effect, reversed, using local diesel units to generate both heat and power, the heat is produced where it is required; and the "waste" electricity becomes a far more versatile by-product which can be transmitted easily via existing lines wherever it is required.

"The financial return for industry/commerce for its surplus electricity, even at less than CEGB rates, would be a sufficient incentive for industry to invest in the necessary generating plant", Power Management Associates argue, "obviating the need for public sector finance for further power stations".

The total investment that industry would face would be about the same as the value of the fuel saved in one year, ie, £1 invested would reduce energy consumption by £1 a year. And, since the equipment required is of the type made in the automobile industry, a source of manufacture having increasing spare capacity would be utilized.

"In pursuing energy conservation of this kind", the committee was told by PMA, "the role of Government would be to foster, at little cost to the Exchequer, the equivalent of a perpetual and substantial source of indigenous energy".

ve more med for yland) jobs

ward Townsend

new top appointments been announced by Bri- eyland in its *international* n including the key post ector of European opera-

European job goes to Mr Lawrence, aged 40, pre- the corporation's sales *arketing director*, whose sk will be to concentrate proving BL's *sales record* le big European car ts.

Lawrence, like three of her new directors named today, has a Ford back- d. He spent 10 years with *company* up to 1967 in- g jobs in Europe as a ger for Ford of Austria Jack Reardan, who is 50, 28 years in the motor ry, including 22 years as director for Standard ph. He retains his present of overseas operations or in the international n, while Mr Geoffrey who has spent the past ears as staff director of eas manufacturing ser- becomes the division's or of overseas manufac- .

new finance director for ivision is Mr Clive Strow- ged 33, formerly controller national division, and Mr is Bexson, aged 37, retains b as personnel director.

rts rise: Britain's motor rs in April exceeded im- by £95m, 16 per cent more in April, 1974, according gures from the Society of r Manufacturers and ers issued today.

Car shop stewards discuss offer today

By R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Shop stewards representing the 4,000 workers on strike from the Chrysler engines plant at Coventry will meet today to discuss bringing forward a mass meeting of strikers from Thursday and whether to recommend a return to work on the basis of new company pay proposals.

The outcome of the meeting remains in doubt. At talks last week stewards and management failed to resolve a claim that men should be paid for days last week when their plant would normally have been closed for the spring holiday.

Both the engines plants at Stoke (Coventry) and Ryton would be due to reopen this morning following the holiday shutdown. About 8,500 workers at the two plants are laid off, together with more than 3,000 others from the Scottish car plant at Linwood.

All Chrysler car production in Britain has been halted by the dispute, now more than a month old, and the American-owned company is losing output worth £1m a day.

The engines plant workers originally demanded that the company make an interim pay offer of £8 a week more, pending the conclusion of new pay deals in each of the Chrysler plants due to take effect at the end of this month.

Just over a week ago Chrysler tabled its pay proposals in each of the plants. Since these will have the effect of increasing earnings by between £10 and £12.50 a week they appear to meet the claim of the engines plant men although they do not meet the full package of demands.

However, the new problems over holiday payments may still prevent an immediate return to work, pending plant-level negotiations on the main pay deal. Unless the mass meeting is brought forward there is little prospect of any car production being resumed before next week.

Another of the American-owned car companies, Vauxhall Motors, has unresolved problems at its Ellesmere Port plant on Merseyside. These stem from a walkout by 300 men in the paint and trim areas before the weekend which led to a shutdown of production on lines producing the new Chevette car range.

The stoppage appears to have come after speculation on the shop floor that Vauxhall was planning to transfer some work on the new car from Ellesmere Port and to cut the labour force there by a further 2,000 to 3,000 workers.

The company has denied that any transfer of work is imminent, but it agrees that talks are in progress with the car unions about a further reduction in manning because of the present depressed state of the car market generally.

At the start of this year Vauxhall called for voluntary redundancies at Ellesmere Port and—perhaps surprisingly in view of the high unemployment figures on Merseyside—it very quickly got far more applications for severance pay than the 2,000 it had asked for.

Vauxhall, which is owned by General Motors of America, has cut its total labour force in British plants by some 6,000 since the start of the year.

£35m rise in insurance premiums

Despite a difficult year for Britain and the insurance industry, life and general premium incomes of the 18 insurance offices operating the "home service" market rose to a record total in 1974, according to a statement from Mr Dennis B. Berry, chairman of the Industrial Life Offices Association.

Premium income in both life branches increased by £35.7m to £838m. Industrial life premiums reached £382m, and ordinary life premiums £456m. Premiums for general insurance reached £300m.

But, reflecting the abolition of tax concessions on guaranteed income bonds new single premium business fell from £61.3m to £34.3m. Payments to life policyholders rose to £298m (industrial) and £314m (ordinary).

Private steel to evaluate scheme for £50m plant

By Business News Staff

Detailed plans for a direct reduction plant in South Wales to provide iron for steelmaking have been presented to Britain's private sector steel producers by workers at the British Steel Corporation plant at East Moors, Cardiff.

The proposal, put to the British Independent Steel Producers Association (BISPA) by the East Moors works council, involves the building of a plant with a capacity of around one million tonnes of iron pellets a year and costing at least £50m.

Mr Selwyn Williams, a director of BISPA, described the East Moors scheme as "solid and substantial". The well-documented proposals, if accepted, would lead to a direct reduction plant in Cardiff to serve private steelworks and any future BSC requirements.

The plan, put to BISPA apparently with BSC approval, represents a major attempt by the East Moors workers to safeguard employment in the area.

It is now to be evaluated at an early meeting of BISPA member companies. For more than a year they have been involved in joint exercises to study the ways by which directly reduced iron might be provided to the private sector as an alternative raw material to scrap.

Private steelmakers in Britain use about 4 million tonnes a year of iron ore scrap.

The group has already studied other proposals for direct reduction plants, including a report which was understood to have selected Immingham as a suitable location for a plant with a one million tonnes a year capacity and feeding steelworks in Sheffield, South Wales and the Midlands.

The BSC has also been experimenting in direct reduction methods and is expected to announce plans shortly for the construction of a plant at Hunterston with an annual capacity of 800,000 tonnes of pellets.

Sharp fall in figures for world trade

Washington, June 1.—The International Monetary Fund said today that the imports and exports of major industrial nations fell in the first quarter of this year.

In United States dollar terms, exports of industrial countries as a group showed an overall 4.7 per cent drop from the final three months of 1974. The IMF said exports totalled $132.6m (about £57m) between January-March this year, compared with more than $139m in 1974's final quarter. In the first quarter of last year exports of industrial countries had totalled $109.6m.

The industrial country grouping includes Western European countries, the United States, Canada and Japan.

The IMF said imports of the industrial group, on a cost insurance and freight basis, "declined even more sharply", by 7 per cent from $143.9m in 1974's final quarter to an estimated $133.9m in the first quarter of this year.

ngineers run into estructure hold up

erek Harris

ore problems appear to be ing for Britain's engineer- profession, divided for 10 ths over reorganization. diverging blocks of opinion ged over the weekend. ter a meeting last Thursday chartered institution mem- of the Council of Engineer- Institutions—centre of the ments over restructure— CEI summed up the res- e of members as indicat- an attitude for retaining a ally federal structure but new features to ensure upter decisions.

pparently nine institutions in favour of this approach er than a direct-election nominee procedure sugges- by the CEI and supported its three original critics— Institutions of Civil Engin- , Mechanical Engineers and trical Engineers.

x institutions appear to been largely opposed to nine in varying degrees. hat could throw up more iculties in the way of ieving a firm decision when a workable new ucture seemed to be in reach, he relative strength of the groups.

he nine federalists are all ller institutions in terms of membership. The six—with Civils, Mechanicals and Electricals far the largest in membership terms — among them represent about two-thirds of the engineers attached to the CEI through institutions.

Some of the six appear now to feel that a straight majority vote hardly reflects the majority of total CEI individual membership.

If that developed into another controversial issue there is the danger that when the restructure plans come to a formal vote, four or more of the institutions will, as they can, block the nine.

Further discussions between now and the board meeting are certain. The CEI is expected to produce another paper summarizing the current state of discussions and line-up of proposals.

It is unlikely that the last has been heard of the trade union activities issue. The CEI's present royal charter legally precludes it from negotiating salaries or work conditions. But there are increasing grass-roots demands for the institutions to look to members' interests in such matters. One way out would be to establish working agreements with selected trade unions.

Bank of Italy chief intends to resign

From Patricia Clough
Rome, June 1

Signor Guido Carli, the governor of the Bank of Italy, in a surprise announcement yesterday said he intended to resign.

The move, however, was promptly rejected by Signor Emilio Colombo, the treasury minister who said he knew he could rely on Signor Carli's high sense of responsibility to continue in the job he has held for 15 years.

Signor Carli chose to make his announcement after his annual report to the assembly of the Bank of Italy, in which he declared that Italy was solvent again a year after it appeared close to bankruptcy.

He read a letter of resignation he had sent to the minister last August, the latest of repeated attempts to step down in the past five years, giving as his only reason the need for a change at the top of Italy's issuing bank. He refused to comment or give any further explanation for his move.

Italy was today speculating about Signor Carli's motives—whether he really intended to resign and why, or whether he really intended to stay and therefore what his aim really was.

One thing appears agreed, that Signor Carli will stay on for the time being. As a seasoned state official he is unlikely to have expected the government to make such an important decision as the choice of a successor in the present pre-electoral period.

In his annual report, low key and devoid of his customary comments or criticisms, presumably in view of the imminent elections, Signor Carli announced that "the objective of defending the external solvency of the country has been attained". Italy had had to go it alone, he said, criticizing the international community for lack of cooperation.

After a balance of payments deficit of $6,000m (about £2,610m) in 1964, Italy had achieved a $100m balance of payments surplus in the first four months of this year, repaid international loans of $900m and interest on loans of $400m. But a reduction of activity was an inevitable consequence, he said.

The improved situation is attributable to a fall in imports and raw materials supplies to industry. The overall deficit for the year will be less than expected but will still remain considerable, he said.

Forecast of million jobless by end of year

Unemployment will have risen to more than a million by the end of 1975, when some form of statutory wages control will have been introduced, according to an economic forecast today.

Predictions by the London stockbroking firm of Phillips and Drew conclude that the rate of inflation is "almost certain to accelerate to a minimum 27 per cent by the time the next wage round bbegins in September".

The belief that wage settlements can be reduced substantially below 30 per cent by a voluntary tightening of the social contract was "clearly misguided".

Analysing the political factors behind the possible course of the economy, Phillips and Drew say they regard the future of Mr Benn as the key factor the Government

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Lending rate 10 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is unchanged this week at 10 per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications	£567.8m	Allotted	£300m
Next Fri	£300m	Replace	£150m

We know Zambia like you know the U.K.

In banking, knowing the ins and outs of the local market is a very definite plus. That's why if you're banking in Zambia the National Commercial Bank of Zambia is your best bet. If you want things done in Zambia, come to see us at our London Branch of the National Commercial Bank.

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STANWOOD RADIO LIMITED

Substantial increase in cash sales

Highlights from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr Stanley Wood, F.C.A., A.C.M.A.

● Hire purchase and rental business continued to be severely restricted by Government controls but due to a change in our marketing policy in the second half of the year, when greater emphasis was placed on cash sales rather than a continued heavy investment in increased rental business, a substantial increase in this section of our business was achieved.

● Finance charges reached a peak during the year but with benefit of substantial net cash inflow enabling a steady reduction in borrowing, coupled with lower interest rates, these should reduce appreciably during the current year.

● Our rental business being restricted will enable us to finance new business out of rental income which should reach approximately £3,000,000 this year. The provision for depreciation should now tend to fall as older television sets are fully written off.

● Turnover in the first quarter of this year was approximately one-third higher than the first quarter of 1974. Part of this increase was due to "pre-budget" buying and higher prices.

● The Budget proposals imposing a V.A.T. of 25% as from 1st May on almost all products sold by us will undoubtedly restrict new business for a time. Fortunately our customers did not share the opinion of the Chancellor that televisions, washing machines, refrigerators, freezers and other electrical appliances are "luxuries" (or as they are now classified "non-essential"), with the result that sales in the two weeks following the Budget were at record levels. This will enable us to withstand a limited period of lower turnover until such time as trading returns to normal once again.

FIRST FINSBURY TRUST LIMITED

Summary of Results for year ended 31st December 1974

	1974 £	1973 £
Turnover	11,352,000	13,471,000
Group profit before taxation & minorities	869,000	1,238,000
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	481,000	462,000
Earnings per share	5.4p	5.1p
Dividend (net) per share	2.0p	1.92p
Net tangible assets per share	36.0p	36.0p

The Group's interests include:

Financial services; Property; Leather merchanting; Importing and distributing of toys, giftwares and finished leather goods.

Copies of the Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, 38 Savile Row, London W1X 1AG

AMC

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Limited announce that following the half-yearly review, with effect from 1st June, 1975, the rate of interest for

EXISTING VARIABLE RATE LOANS

will be

13%

until the next review on 1st December, 1975

The above rate will also apply until further notice to new Variable Rate loans.
For full details of this loan facility and other AMC Farm Loan Services, please contact

The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Limited

Bucklersbury House, 3 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4N 8DU. Tel. 01-248 6711.

BANCA POPOLARE DI NOVARA

HEAD OFFICE, NOVARA, ITALY.

Representative Offices in: Frankfurt am Main, London, Zurich, Bruxelles.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 31st DECEMBER 1974

ASSETS	L
Cash in hand and items payable at sight	22,872,847,676
Foreign Currency	206,206,453
Balances with other banks	590,630,628,797
Investment:	
Fixed-interest securities:	
Ord. and long-term Govt. Treasury Bills	41,090,275,737
Government and other securities	275,964,962,136
Holdings:	
Quoted shares of Companies not controlled or associated	220,627,520
Unquoted shares of controlled or associated companies	7,638,877,374
Unquoted shares of other Companies	2,033,957,136
Holdings in Public Bodies	2,315,400,002
Bills	
Ordinary	138,128,626,198
Secured by collaterals	4,933,474,149
Agrarian	2,619,656,715
For Loans to Craft Industries (Law 27.7.1962 No. 1228)	4,990,412,820
(—D.P.R. 29.9.1973 No. 601)	2,105,437,548
Rediscounted Bills	11,300,844,070
Loans against Securities	68,559,358,550
Contango loans	9,750,980,000
Sundry Current Accounts and Guaranteed Accounts	604,950,608,248
Loans to Controlled and Associated Companies	11,486,688,989
Loans to Public Bodies	55,343,073,176
Medium Term Loans	
Law 27.7.1962 No. 1228	2,420,539,221
D.P.R. 29.9.1973 No. 601	4,715,240,782
Current Accounts with Banks	140,995,424,360
Current Accounts with Branches	125,716,648,985
Real Properties	
Bank's premises	7,978,846,283
Other	9,382,402,463
Fiscal Adjustments	6,242,845,677
Movable Property and Equipment	
Furniture and Equipment	529,472,348
Plant, machinery and technical equipment	1,888,524,671
Fiscal Adjustments	3,368,399,251
Bills for collection	105,196,286,004
Sundry	98,664,775,946
Provincial Tax Collection Department—due by Taxpayers	10,869,901,429
Accruals	2,449,549,959
Prepayments	20,227,440
Debtors for Documentary Credits, Acceptances, Tax Guarantees	10,648,579,773
Debtors for Endorsements, Guarantees and Sureties	42,121,010,190
Forward Securities and Foreign Exchange transactions	25,970,212,711
Signed Blank Drafts held	2,834,676,490
Securities Deposited	
—as collateral	1,004,549,476,037
—as surety	12,128,095
—in safe custody	303,668,617,602
Depositaries of securities	241,863,896,995
TOTAL	L.4,212,341,876,254

CAPITAL AND RESERVES	L
Capital: 8,214,203 shares	4,107,101,500
Reserves	
Ordinary Reserve	7,341,548,176
Special Reserve	25,339,711,081
Share Premium Reserve	10,310,685,000
Funds	
Provision for debts not collectable	2,500,000,000
Securities Equalisation Fund	1,500,001,000
Special Reserve in respect of real estate	1,500,000,000
Fund for purchase or repayment of Bank's shares	500,000,000
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	3,000,000,000
Fund for possible devaluation of holding	500,000,000
	54,499,045,757
LIABILITIES	
Savings Accounts	961,791,081,959
Current Accounts with Banks and Correspondents	1,073,556,694,218
Deposits of controlled & subsidiary Companies	42,070,746,109
Bank Drafts outstanding	31,666,204,816
Administration of third-party funds	349,744,008
Advances	5,108,355,173
Mortgages	1,409,493,139
Current a/cs with Branches	55,530,272,440
Surplus-value to reinvest (D.P.R. 29.9.1973 N.597—art. 54)	49,264,298
Taxed Reserve	28,403,208,999
Sundry	146,603,766,191
Assignees of Rediscounted Bills	11,300,844,070
Bills for collection	99,650,577,093
Provincial Tax Collection Departments: due to authorities	10,046,740,232
Staff Severance Fund	64,407,791,389
General Welfare Fund	1,832,709,795
Depreciation Fund: movables, plant, machinery & technical equipment (of which: Fiscal Adjustments L. 1,691,949,490)	4,109,946,508
Amortisation Fund: real estate (of which: Fiscal Adjustments L. 1,493,210,778)	2,774,821,937
Accruals	756,078,189
Prepayments	4,329,605,207
Net profit for the year, to be allocated	5,000,066,408
Liabilities for documentary credits, bills, acceptances, tax guarantees given	10,648,579,773
Liabilities for endorsements and guarantees	42,121,010,190
Forward securities and foreign exchange transactions	25,970,212,711
Correspondents for signed blank drafts	2,834,676,490
Depositors of securities:	
As collateral	1,004,549,476,037
As surety	12,128,095
In safe custody	303,668,617,602
Securities deposited with third parties	241,863,896,995
TOTAL	L.4,212,341,876,254

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Metal Box MEPC and P&O report this week

Referendum Week sees the line-up of company profit statements rather thinner—certainly in the latter half—but not short of star names.

Today's instalment is impressive: full-year statements from Metal Box and James Finlay, plus a mid-term report from Hanson Trust and first-quarter figures from Morgan Crucible. Charter Consolidated (final) stands out tomorrow, along with De La Rue.

Apprehensions which were building up in MEPC at the end of last week on the stock market should be settled one way or the other on Wednesday, when the half-yearly figures are due. On that day, too, P & O Steam unveils its half-time results.

Details of the week's diary are given below:—

TODAY, Finals:—Percy Bilton, Brook St Bureau, James Dawson, Elswick-Hopper, Fairdale Textiles, James Finlay, Firmin & Sons, Gough Brothers, I. & J. Hyman, Macdonald Martin Distillers and Metal Box. **Interims:** Hanson Trust, Martin Newsagent and Morgan Crucible (first-quarter figures).

TOMORROW, Finals:—Bibby & Baron, Charter Cons, Culter Guard Bridge, De La Rue, and Vernon Fashion Group. **Interims:** J. H. Fenner, Land Investors, McCorquodale, A. J. Mills and United Scientific.

WEDNESDAY, Finals:—John Bright, Fine Arts Developments, Philip Hill Inv. Trust, Edward Jones Contractors, and Rotaprint. **Interims:** Hickson & Welch, MEPC, and P & O Steamship.

THURSDAY, Finals:—Alida Packaging, Buckley's Brewery, Ciro Holdings, Holt Products, E. E. Jeavons, Westbrick Products and B. S. & W. Whiteley. **Interims:** N. Greening & Sons, Jessups, Rand Selection, and Spencer Clark Metal.

FRIDAY, Finals:—Wm. Cook (Sheffield) and Ferguson Industrial. **Interims:** Gloucester & Cheltenham Greyhounds and Greenall Whitley.

Hopeful signs at First Finsbury despite initial fall in profits

By Our Financial Staff

Although first-quarter profits of First Finsbury Trust, the merchanting and investment banking group where Far East trading conglomerate Hutchison International holds just over 75 per cent of the equity, were down, there are hopeful signs of a recovery later in the year, according to the group's annual statement released to shareholders today.

Last year the group pre-tax fell from £1.2m to £869,000 after difficult trading conditions in the leather merchanting division and write-downs or unrealized losses on the group's trading and investment properties totalling some £480,000.

In the leather division, where First Finsbury acquired the remaining 25 per cent interest in Alpha, results were affected by falling auction prices for hides and cutbacks in the shoe manufacturing industry. The export market also proved difficult and efforts are being concentrated on new markets in Europe and elsewhere.

In its first full year of trading the investment banking division made a total commitment of £120,000 to three private companies where a 50 per cent equity stake was taken. In recent weeks there are signs of an improvement in the leather division and interest costs should be reduced in the current year.

Spread will safeguard Brown Shipley

The board of merchant banking group Brown Shipley is "continually striving" to improve profitability and is confident the business is widely spread and soundly based, writes Mr Ion Garnett-Orme, chairman, in his annual review.

But the continued uncertain state of the economy and steeply rising operating costs make it unwise to forecast the level of profits for the year ahead, he says. Over the year to the end of March the group was helped by both its banking and non-banking operations in achieving a rise in net profits from £1.18m to £1.24m.

On the banking side the chairman says that because of the many uncertainties and the resulting lack of confidence in the stock market the company felt it prudent to adopt a "defensive" investment policy last year. But with interest rates falling a portion of cash resources was invested after Christmas and the company has gained the benefit of the rise in the market since then.

Arrangements are now virtually complete for the joint occupation later this year of premises in London by the two main insurance broking subsidiaries. In line with the original agreement with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith the company's stake in Merrill Lynch-Brown Shipley Bank has been cut from 50 per cent to 26 per cent.

Haw Par-Ldn Tin question

Minority shareholders of the London Tin Corporation will get great benefit from Haw Par's plan to raise its stake in the Corporation from 29 per cent to just over 50 per cent, says Mr James Gammell, HP chairman. He is hoping to persuade the Takeover Panel not to enforce the rule under which a company with more than a 30 per cent stake in another is forced to make an all-out bid.

Mr Gammell says he hopes to convince the Panel it would not be in shareholders' best interest for this to happen. The chairman added that the important thing was that Malaysian shareholders were seeking a partnership with British shareholders and purchase of the remaining shares would "completely frustrate what they are setting out to do".

The increased holding in London Tin forms part of a transaction with the Malaysian State-controlled Pernas Securities under which Pernas will have almost 40 per cent of HP.

Sony home sales slump

Mainly because of sluggish demand in its domestic market net profit of the Sony Corporation slipped from 9,082m yen to 7,639m yen over the half year to April 30. Sales were down from 155,065m yen to 143,798m yen. But the company is to pay an unchanged dividend of 7.5 yen.

A breakdown of sales shows that in Japan they fell just over 16 per cent while exports improved 3.3 per cent. Sony's major problem was television sets where turnover fell by almost 25 per cent. Sales of tape recorders and radios dipped 6.4 per cent, but there was a jump of more than 20 per cent for sales of audio equipment and video tape recorders.

RMC outlook uncertain

Ready Mixed Concrete is planning to develop the United Kingdom concrete and aggregates division this year, although no acquisitions are planned, Mr J. Camden, chairman, told the annual meeting. The company has budgeted £7.5m for capital expenditure.

But the outlook remains uncertain, he added. Although the group was helped by the mild winter in Europe, trading conditions in many areas have proved more difficult than in 1974. The position has not changed in the past few weeks.

Pre-tax profit in 1974 was £9.22m, down from £16.06m.

More share prices

The following will be added to The London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:—

Commercial and Industrial
Brammer, H.

BSQ to buy Court

Under an agreed bid worth £1.3m BSQ Securities will take over Court Hotels (London), whose shares have been suspended for a fortnight.

Court is a subsidiary of Tollman Holdings of South Africa and as a further part of the deal Court has agreed to sell to Tollman Hotels & Tourist Industries a subsidiary which owns and operates the Montcalm Hotel, London. This is in exchange for the reciprocal assumption of certain liabilities.

The whole deal is subject to the approval by Court shareholders—with the exception of Tollman who will not vote—of the Montcalm transaction.

Utd Engineering

For the 16 months to January 31 the pre-tax profits of United Engineering Industries fell from £479,000 for the previous 12 months to £462,000, and to £346,000 on a year. Earnings a share were 2.86p against 3.5p, but the total dividend rises from 2.5p to 3.34p.

James Finlay

Four companies of the James Finlay tea group report results for last year.

At Consolidated Tea & Lands taxable profits jumped from £731,000 to £2.9m, the in dividend is stepped up fro to 30p but there will b further payment. Profit Cessnock Holdings rose £64,000 to £1.3m, while at Holdings there was a more fourfold rise from £487,0 £1.98m with the dividend r from 7.86p to 12.5p.

An increase from £486,0 £1.2m comes from West Holdings. The dividend is from 18.37p to 20.7p.

P'MOUTH S'LAND NEWS
Taxable profit last term £ (£1.36m). Dividend 3.57p (3.

AMC RATE CUT
Interest on new variable loans cut from 14.5 per ce 13 per cent from June 1.

WRIGHT BINDLEY-PENTOS
WBG still think offer inade and tell holders to take no a Pentos has 50.2 per cent in

TOWN & CITY PROPS
Shareholders and holders per cent stock and 81 per stock offered by way of £25.2m further issue of 8½ cent stock at par.

TOOTAL
Chairman's confidence qua by inflation and unemploy Confident N America and Au lian businesses will ove problems.

IRELAND

Encouraging outlook for 1975

RESULTS Profit before tax of Ernest Ireland amounted to £457,5 for the year ended 31st December 1974, and the total recommende dividend was 9.2821 23% the maximum allowed under the Prices and Pay Code.

In his statement to shareholders Mr. J. D. Fitzjohn, the chairmar said that the result was not in line with the forecast in the Interim Report last autumn of £1.5m for the year. At that time it had been anticipated that three recently completed developments would hav been sold for inclusion in the 1974 results and that, together with losses on certain subsidiaries, had mainly caused the difference between the anticipated and actual results. Since the year end one project had been sold and negotiations on the remaining two were likely to be completed shortly.

OVERSEAS Commenting on the Group's overseas activities, the chairman said that two office developments had been successfully completed in Brussels; the larger one was completely let and since the year end had been profitably sold. In the Middle East the Group had tendered for a variety of projects during 1974 on a joint venture basis with a partner in the Gulf states. The first major contract, approximately £4m, had been obtained for new warehouses for the Port of Abu Dhabi.

ACQUISITION In a circular accompanying the annual report, shareholders were given details of the acquisition in October of a 51% interest in Weir Construction Limited, with options to buy the remaining 49% of the ordinary share capital. The company, engage in timber framed housing and construction in Scotland, had earnec satisfactory pre-tax profits in the peak years of the 1960's and in 1965 exceeded £1m. In recent years the results had been disappointing but, said the chairman, much work had been done t turn the company around and a modest profit was forecast for 197

PROSPECTS Concluding his statement, Mr. Fitzjohn said: **"All subsidiaries of the Group are busy and the turnover for the year is expected to be approximately £30m, inclusive of Weir Construction. Th outlook for profit in 1975 is encouraging."**

ERNEST IRELAND

Building & Civil Engineering Contractors • Property Develop

INTERIM STATEMENT

K Shoes Ltd

The unaudited results of the K Shoes Group for the half year ended 31st March, 1975 are set out below against those for the comparable period last year.

Half year ended 31st March	1975 £000's	1974 £000's
Group profit after all charges but before taxation	1,327	1,043
Taxation—corporation tax at 52% (1974—52%)	719	553
Group profit after taxation	608	490
Amount absorbed by dividends	£	£
preference—half year to 31st March	5,512	5,512
Ordinary—interim	115,573	90,057
Total	121,085	95,569

The Board has decided on the payment of an interim dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 0.77p per share (1974—0.60p) which with the imputation tax credit of 35% (1974—33%) is equivalent to a gross dividend of 4.74% (1974—3.58%). The interim dividend is increased by the maximum permitted by the legislation for the full year. Last year the increase was applied to the final dividend. The dividend will be paid on 8th September, 1975 to ordinary shareholders on the register at close of business on Monday, 23rd June, 1975.

The Chairman, Mr J D Younie, comments:—

"With retailers reducing stocks to conserve working capital, and the public having to pay so much more for a pair of shoes than a year ago, the shoe trade in general has not been brisk.

In spite of this, we have maintained volume. Our factories have enjoyed the freedom from fuel crises, and profits are now running ahead of last year.

The second half-year started with a cold wintry April which discouraged shoppers. Since then, business has become a little livelier and I am glad to report that all our factories are busy.

At this rate our profits for the full year should finish ahead of 1974."

Business appointments

Mr F Garner, new deputy chief of Pearl Assurance

Mr F. L. Garner has been elected deputy chairman of Pearl Assurance.

Mr Alan Topallan is joining Unit Five Design as senior business consultant.

Mr I. G. Cottle is to join the board of Martini & Rossi as deputy managing director.

Mr K. D. Bridger, Mr S. S. Marshall and Mr D. P. Trezies have been appointed directors of C. E. Heath (Insurance Broking).

In a major realignment of European public relations operations, Carl Byoir & Associates has elected Mr George Hammond chairman and Mr Henry McNulty president of Carl Byoir Europe—a new post. Mr Arthur Wallis has been elected vice-chairman and Mr Alan Butler managing director of the company.

Mr H. Vanson becomes managing director and chief executive of Moss Bros. Mr M. Silverman has been made deputy managing director and Mr N. A. Highton has joined the board as finance director.

Mr Paul Tillotson has been appointed managing director of Calvert Wine and Spirit Company.

Mr Michael Cliff has been appointed managing director of Cock Russell Vintners.

Mr C. H. Cuthbertson joins the board of Burmah Oil Trading. Sr J. R. Garcia becomes alternate director for Mr W. P. G. MacLachlan.

Mr Gordon Simpson has been appointed a director of The First Scottish American Trust and The Northern American Trust.

Mr W. A. McPhail, who has retired from the chairmanship of Barker & Dobson, will be succeeded as acting chairman by Professor Geoffrey Clarkson.

Mr Keith Moss, sales director of Rycroft Baxendale, has been elected chairman of the Guild of Architectural Ironmongers.

Mr B. A. Crowe has been appointed to the board of Morice Tozer & Beck (International).

Mr John Dean has been elected to the board of Staflex International.

Mr Ian Martindale has been appointed chairman and managing director of BFC Trust. He succeeds Mr E. J. Bramble.

Mr George Hodgson has been made managing director of Acrosols International, a division of Jeyes group.

Mr J. D. Champalbert has been elected chairman of Creusot-Loire Steel Company, after the retirement of Mr G. Gay. Mr M. Simon and Mr H. Froissart have joined the board.

Mr William Hilling has become senior investment manager, Barclays Bank Trust Company. Mr David Cottingham is to be chief manager, Barclaytrust Pensions Services.

Mr A. H. F. Selmes has been made a director of Gateway Building Society.

Dr G. V. Planer has become a non-executive director of Ultra Electronic Holdings.

Mr H. C. B. Bereas has retired from the board of Hambros Bank, but will continue as an adviser. Mr K. H. Wallis has also resigned from the board.

Industry in the Regions

Wool textile makers face referendum dilemma

Wool textile manufacturers, like wool merchants, are by nature ultra cautious. The pattern of slump and boom periods of recent years, more pronounced than usual and wildly fluctuating wool prices, now thankfully stabilizing, make it a brave man who will venture an opinion on future activity.

The unknown quantity of the June 5 referendum and the uncertain nature of wage claims add to the confusion. It may then be taken as an occasion of some moment when forecasts of brighter times ahead come from leading figures in the wool textile industry.

In Bradford last month at least four principals in the industry made it clear that if increased activity were not exactly just around the corner then certainly it could be expected in nine to 12 months time. The situation was somewhat improved further by the Prime Minister's recent announcement that measures were to be taken, after suitable discussions with the industry to assist textiles among others.

The Government is prepared to take "vigorous protective action" where cases of dumping are proven, and in this area strong representations have been made concerning the dumping of acrylic yarns. It seems most unlikely however that the main demand of the industry for restrictions on imports of clothing which pre-empt the home trade market for cloth will be imposed. There is an obvious fear of retaliatory action by exporting countries.

Nevertheless the situation seems brighter. At the annual press conference of the industry's main organizations, Mr Michael Roberts, vice-chairman of the Wool Textile Delegation, the industry's senior body was first to observe that in the early process stages of the industry there were signs of recovery. There had been, he said, an upturn in certain consuming countries which have resulted in a steady demand for wool tops (combed wool).

Combing plants, he suggested, looked like being actively employed through to the August holidays. Mr Roy V. Stroud, his chairman, while stressing that there would be no upturn in trade yet, pointed out that the supply pipeline would eventually become empty and restocking would have to start. In the meantime the industry would have to discipline itself to the hard realities of the present precarious economic situation.

Mr Victor Blackburn, vice-chairman of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation, was firm in his assertion that the mills would be busy again in about a year's time, when marked changes would occur. Mr Philip A. Brook, the chairman, was perhaps most optimistic of all.

There was no doubt, Mr Brook said, that exports had displayed a falling trend recently in both volume and value but things were not quite as black as they were painted. There were signs in Europe that the outlook was better than last year, particularly in Germany. Italy was another example where economic difficulties were being surmounted. "Things are picking up . . . I have great hopes of the export trade", he said.

These then are not the noises of a failing industry. Plans are formulated and soon will be presented to union leaders to provide incentives to entrants to the industry, and destroy for ever any suggestion that wool textiles is a dead-end job for young people.

The Employers Council is convinced that sooner or later, when the upturn in the industry comes, there will be an urgent demand for labour, so a plan has been made for the recruitment, education and training of new people.

It was pointed out that the present labour force was an aging one and there was the danger that training facilities would cease to exist unless a demand for them was created.

Mr J. D. Bradbury of the council explained that there would be a "ladder" up which individuals could climb as they qualified technically, so that eventually a new kind of labour force better equipped to do the jobs of the future would emerge.

Add to these views and actions the conviction that wool and other natural fibre is making a comeback partly because of stabilizing prices and partly because man-made fibres are increasing in price, and one has an encouraging picture.

A return to prosperity cannot be achieved by the industry on its own. Other industries, particularly clothing manufacture, have an important part to play, and there is without doubt a feeling in many parts of wool textiles that clothing could be more on its toes in promoting the sale of British cloth.

Basically the complaint is that British clothing manufacturers do not come out as well as they might when competing with overseas manufacturers on style and design of menswear in particular.

Needless to say the clothing industry is not slow in stating its position. The Clothing Manufacturers Federation said it was rubbish to suggest that British clothing was not well made and was not fashionable. Price was the clothing industry's main problem. It was difficult to compete with clothing from low cost labour countries.

A spokesman for one of the country's leading clothing manufacturers based at Leeds maintained that styling and design in Britain was as good if not better than that of overseas competitors. He did admit, however, that the quality of manufacture from some overseas countries, particularly Scandinavia, was of a higher standard price for price than that of British manufacturers.

He said: "A suit from Scandinavia marketed here at, say, £40 would cost probably £70 if produced by a British clothier to the same standards of manufacture". The big problem was labour costs and in the current climate of wages equal pay for women and the like, British manufacturers could not compete on price.

Ronald Kershaw

Trade talks with Nigeria start today

From Peter Hill
Lagos, June 1

Nigeria's largest ever foreign trade mission will begin two weeks of talks with bankers, business organizations and the Government in Britain tomorrow.

The visit is being strongly supported by both the British and Nigerian Governments, which are hopeful that it will give further impetus to the already substantial volume of trade between the two countries.

British exports to Nigeria last year amounted to £222m, while Nigerian exports to the United Kingdom, mainly crude oil, were valued at £352m.

But in Whitehall there is concern that British industry is not paying sufficient attention to the huge potential of the Nigerian economy and the United Kingdom share of the market has fallen from 31 per cent five years ago to about 25 per cent.

Nigeria, now one of the world's largest oil-producing countries, has become enormously wealthy following the surge in oil prices, and earlier this year embarked on its third five-year development programme which will involve expenditure of some £20,000m.

On a visit here earlier this year, Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, identified four areas—agriculture, hydrocarbons, iron and steel and infrastructure, including railways and ports—where British industry could develop its trade and investment with Nigeria under the five-year programme.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

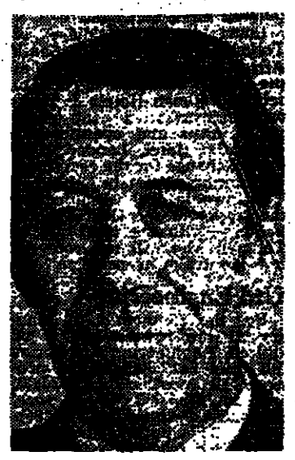
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Sir Ronald McIntosh, director general of NEDO: a blueprint for reform.

publication last week but certain conclusions are inescapable.

First, United Kingdom industrial investment has lagged too far and too long behind that of other industrial nations and secondly manufacturing investment has taken a smaller share of gross domestic product here than elsewhere. In short, we may have one of the most effective stock markets in the world but not necessarily one of the best capital markets.

One reason for this is that the Exchequer has not only made major demands on national income to finance public spending but has also in effect made these demands preemptive by granting fiscal concessions to government securities issues at the expense of industrial bonds and equity. Reforming the stamp duty and capital gains differentials on these issues could help, as could a limitation on gilt edge stock maturities.

These things could not in themselves be expected to overcome industry's basic reluctance to employ external finance for fixed investment however. This goes a good deal deeper and it does seem that United Kingdom companies face a singular dilemma in this respect.

So far as equity issues are concerned, the relatively high volatility of the United Kingdom stock market makes it hazardous to pitch an issue at the precise point in the market where a company finds it economic to service the yield implied by the share price. It is also hard to avoid the danger of excessive equity dilution for the same reason.

Even if a company does its sums on the cost of capital and decides that a debt issue would be advantageous, particularly in view of the tax concessions available, it is quite likely as things stand at present that debt of the right maturity might not be available. The need for term finance to match the maturity of an investment is hardly met by overdrafts or any form of unfunded bank loan. Central rediscount facilities to enable clearing banks to match their deposits to term loans might help.

So might the availability of more bond finance. Again though, a more effective industrial bond market does not solve the problem of finding suitable repositories for such bonds. Insurance companies and pension funds, with their special contractual obligations, are not necessarily going to hold much larger bond portfolios.

This raises the question of whether new institutions could be needed to channel savings directly into such bonds. However, so long as the existing and more performance oriented institutions exist — including investment and unit trusts—it is hard to see how such new institutions could attract funds.

Maybe, as NEDO suggests, existing institutions should accept the principle that some sacrifice of capital growth and yields elsewhere in favour of industrial investment could eventually bring higher dividends from that source. Without some overall coordination it is hard to see them all agreeing to play the game by the same rules however. Higher gearing means effectively cheaper capital for industry but at a cost to the saver. In the end it is the saver who must decide and so inevitably the issue comes back into the realms of politics.

... But banks
Anticipating reform

When NEDO talks of encouraging a greater volume of medium-term loans by banks to industry it is less fundamentally at variance with the traditionally short-term lending institutions than might appear. Certainly NEDO's plea for wider Bank of England rediscounting facilities must have struck a chord with the finance houses which have just been turned down when they asked for their own paper to be classed as eligible for rediscount.

As far as the clearing banks themselves are concerned, moreover, their growing interest in medium-term lending, sparked off largely by Competition and Credit Control, is apparent enough from the spate of such loans to have been announced in recent weeks. Myson and Duport provide just two instances of medium-term bank loans to have been negotiated lately, the latter being for the unusually long maturity of 10 years, although Midland, the lending bank, insists it is an exceptional case.

It would be unfair, however, to characterize the growing interest in lending longer as a new preparedness to abandon cardinal principles. The extent to which bankers are prepared to lend long on the basis of short-term deposits remains limited, albeit possibly greater than it used to be despite the lessons of the secondary bank collapse—precipitated in part by inadequate matching of loans and deposits.

A more potent consideration has been the belated recognition of harsh realities. As Mr Ronald Grierson points out in the NEDO report, an overdraft can be the longest loan of all, and in times like the past two years when loan capital has effectively been unobtainable through the stock market it is inevitable that companies should tend to regard their overdrafts as indefinite and, as such, to be used for hard-core investment purposes.

Banks have increasingly been taking the view that where they can identify instances of this sort the overdrafts should be put on to a medium-term footing, usually through a floating rate loan at a higher margin over base rate than would be applicable to an overdraft.

Not only does this strengthen balance sheet structures, enforce repayment disciplines and hence greater cash flow awareness upon the borrower, but it also means the bank gets a return more commensurate with the longer-term risk it is taking. And doubtless the banks are not unaware of the benefit to their own profits.

The Treasury, too, it seems, is happy to see the banks tightening up on overdrafts and increasing their medium-term lending. Borrowers' ability to go on drawing upon unused overdraft facilities is one reason why it can take six months or so for a movement of the economic tiller to have any marked impact upon actual direction.

Oil exporters raise the aid stakes

Few nations can ever have been as generous with their wealth as the leading oil-exporting states are now showing themselves to be. Since the huge rise in world oil prices in 1973-74, they have displayed a great willingness to redistribute a part of their export earnings to the less well-endowed nations of the Third World.

Doubtless, like the more traditional aid donors among the industrialized countries, their motives for providing such foreign assistance do not stem entirely from altruism. It is, for instance, partly the price that must be paid for the continued political support of other developing countries in the oil producers' skirmishing with the consumers.

Moreover, many of the very poorest nations have suffered severely as a result of the oil price increase and the consequent stimulus it gave to global inflation. But the oil exporters' generosity also emanates from their identity with (as they view it) the other economically exploited states of the developing world.

However mixed their motives may be, the oil states' foreign aid is now of considerable significance. In absolute terms, it is true that it is still a good deal less than the foreign aid of the industrialized nations, but as a proportion of the oil exporters' national wealth it is, comparatively, very much greater.

Specific comparison of the foreign aid levels of the two groups of countries is difficult because the 10 main donors in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries do not systematically provide information about such assistance.

Their aid does not always conform to the traditional criteria applied by the 17 industrialized aid donors which comprise the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD membership mainly embraces the rich non-communist world).

According to figures compiled by the OECD secretariat, the major Opec donors gave almost $2,540m (about £1,143m) in overseas development assistance in 1974, 1.8 per cent of their combined gross national product and 2.7 per cent of their combined oil income during that year.

By comparison, the countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) are estimated to have provided $11,300m, or just 0.33 per cent, of their combined gross national product. In fact, the proportion of the industrialized nations' gnp devoted to overseas development assistance has shown a steady long-term decline from 0.53 per cent in 1961.

"Overseas development assistance" is a precise term used to define both bilateral aid and contributions to multilateral institutions, which are concessional in character, contain a substantial grant element and are intended to promote the economic development and welfare of Third World nations.

But the figures quoted above do not give a completely fair picture of Opec aid because they relate only to actual disbursements and, because new donors lack experience in creating assistance programmes, there is inevitably much delay between "commitments" to provide money and the actual "disbursement".

Thus, Opec commitments in the broadest sense, including general pledges and statements of intention expressed in connexion with state visits and similar occasions, is thought to amount to $7,500m, or three times actual 1974 disbursements. Furthermore, if purchases of World Bank bonds, pledges to the International Monetary Fund, investments and loans on non-concessional terms are also lumped in to the equation, the figure rises to a hefty $14,000m.

Military aid is excluded where it can be identified. The total net flow of resources, both concessional and non-concessional, from Opec to other developing countries is put at $4,750m for 1974, or 3.4 per cent of the Opec aid donors' combined gnp.

This compares with an estimated net flow of financial resources from the 17 industrialized countries in DAC, of $26,350m, or 0.77 per cent of their combined gnp. Thus, the aid performance of the Opec states compares extremely favourably with that of the traditional industrialized donors.

On aggregate, Opec aid, unlike that of the traditional donors, more than surpasses the United Nations targets which require that official development assistance should amount to at least 0.7 per cent of a donor's gnp, and that total financial transfers amount to at least 1 per cent of gnp.

This state of affairs is viewed with some ambivalence among officials of western countries. For although they welcome Opec's large contribution to the support of other developing nations, particularly when the world economic recession threatens a reduction in the aid programmes of the industrialized countries, there is none the less some political sensitivity at being so dramatically upstaged.

The size of aid flows is of great importance in the propaganda battle to win friends and influence people. Of course, the DAC nations argue that the oil states have more spare cash which, at least for the time being, they are unable to spend (although the Opec aid donors resent terms like "recycling" and "surpluses" which appear to imply their earnings are in some sense ill-gotten). Yet it still remains true that the industrialized countries are by far the richest. By contrast with the aid performance of both the DAC and the Opec nations, official development assistance from the communist countries to the Third World is relatively small, amounting only to about $1,100m last year.

Not surprisingly, there is little in the way of additional resource flows of a non-concessional or investment character to developing countries from the communists—that is China, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Because of the lack of reliable information about the level of economic activity in the communist countries it is impossible to estimate what proportion of their gnp is devoted to foreign assistance.

However, it must be acknowledged that the communist nations are a good deal less rich than the DAC states, and China is itself a developing country on a parity with some of the poorest. Furthermore, the communist states argue that the whole problem of the Third World results from the colonialist exploitation of the western capitalists, who must bear the burden of repairing the damage.

One feature is shared, however, by the communist and Opec foreign aid policies: that assistance is concentrated on a comparatively few developing countries. Four such countries received about three quarters of the bilateral disbursements of Opec donors in 1974. Of this, Egypt alone received 30 per cent, while India and Pakistan each received 15 per cent and Syria 13 per cent.

Another seven developing countries (Argentina, Bangladesh, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Somalia and Sudan) have enjoyed a further 14 per cent of total Opec aid, leaving just 13 per cent to be divided among the rest of the Third World.

The bulk of communist development assistance also goes to just four countries—North Vietnam, Cuba, Yugoslavia and Tanzania.

By contrast, the four largest recipients of DAC aid in 1973 (the last year for which figures are available) accounted for less than 25 per cent of the total. These four were Indonesia, India, South Vietnam and Bangladesh.

In one further aspect the quality of the DAC countries' aid would seem to be superior to Opec aid. This is in the degree of concessionality or "softness"—the low level of interest rates, the extended length of maturity periods on loans and the length of grace periods.

According to the figures compiled by the OECD secretariat, the official development assistance of Opec countries was 57 per cent concessional, compared with the 87 per cent concessionality for the industrialized nations' aid in 1973 (which was comfortably above the DAC target for its members of 84 per cent).

It is estimated that Soviet aid is typically only 38 per cent concessional, whereas Chinese aid is 80 per cent concessional. The future level of Opec aid, however, is very uncertain. It is clearly not going to continue to rise at the rate that it did in 1974. The projections of Opec surpluses up to 1980 have been progressively scaled down.

Increasingly, the oil exporters will deploy their earnings towards their own development. But it is equally possible that oil revenues will be diverted from investment in the industrialized world towards promoting food and other raw material production in the Third World. Opec monetary surpluses will eventually be confined to five countries—Sauda Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

At the moment the list of largest Opec aid donors (by volume) is slightly different, being Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya and the UAE (although when aid is calculated as a proportion of gnp Qatar also figures quite high in the league table).

It appears likely the overall level of aid from the Opec countries will remain high for some years yet. But whether, with continuing inflation, it will be held in real terms (as DAC aid has not) will no doubt depend on the future level of the oil price.

Melvyn Westlake

WHO GIVES WHAT

	1970	1973	1974 (estimated)	As % of GNP in 1974	Concessional Element %
Official development assistance $ million					
*DAC countries	6,845	9,408	11,300	0.33	87 (in 1973)
**OPEC countries	379	531	2,540	1.8	57 (1974)
†Communist countries	1,000	1,100	1,100	—	China (80)‡ USSR (38)‡
Total (including small amounts from other sources)	8,250	11,080	14,320	—	—
Total flow of financial resources $ million					
*DAC countries	15,737	24,429	26,350	0.77	—
**OPEC countries	650	1,350	4,750	3.4	—
†Communist countries	1,150	1,400	1,400	—	—
Total (including small amounts from other sources)	17,600	27,200	32,550	—	—

* Development Assistance Committee comprising 17 industrialised nations.
** Ten major aid donors of the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries.
† China, Soviet Union, Eastern Europe.
‡ Typically.
Source: OECD.

Brazil opens door on portfolio investment

For some years the City has been arranging finance for Brazil's huge development programme which, including trading accounts, amounts to a foreign debt of about $13,000m (about £5,650m). Now for the first time City institutions are lining up to invest directly into Brazil's stock markets through the newly-created portfolio investment funds.

Legislation approved only a few days ago by the Brazilian government allows foreigners to get a piece of the action, as Professor Mario Henrique Simonsen, the Minister of Finance, describes it.

Brazil's growth, which is expected to be around 8 per cent this year after a heady three years of more than 10 per cent annually has finally caught the eyes of the over cautious and often fickle-minded merchant bankers and investment managers.

Sceptics, particularly those with long memories of ill-fated ventures in Manaus and Sao Paulo, have often described Brazil as being the country of the future, "and always will be". This can no longer be said to be true: Brazil has very much arrived. To prove the point more than 1,600 bankers and businessmen from Europe and Brazil attended the country's first international seminar on investments which concluded last week at Salzburg.

The almost unprecedented interest in the future of one of the world's most successful developing countries was emphasized by the blue chip gallery of speakers.

Originally planned for 500 delegates, the organizers had to turn away another 500 after they reached a top limit of 1,600. It was no coincidence that one of the reasons for the interest in the seminar was because of new legislation which allows direct investment into Brazil's capital markets through investment societies.

The new investment societies formed under the so-called 1401 decree have been under discussion for a number of years. The necessary legislation appears to have been rushed through in time for the conference.

Many City institutions have been watching for the legislation and two leading investment managers said the institutions were ready to subscribe to the new funds as soon as the prospectuses had been issued.

Total capitalization of the Brazilian stock exchanges, of which Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are the leading ones, is approximately $15,000m according to Professor Simonsen.

There are 761 companies registered on the two main exchanges, which have a trading volume of $10m a day. Trading is limited to a very small number of leading stocks—probably not more than a dozen or so on both Sao Paulo and Rio exchanges.

Foreign investment will be allowed through investment societies which will be established with the approval of the Central Bank. Requirements for setting up and operating the societies are fairly strict. They must be sponsored either by Brazilian investment banks or brokers with previous experience in fund management.

About 50 per cent of the portfolio investment at all times must be in shares of Brazilian open private companies. The rest has to be in government treasury bills or debentures. "We do not want hot money", Professor Simonsen said.

For that reason money has to stay in the fund for three years before any capital can be withdrawn at the rate of 20 per cent every six months for the next five years. To stimulate a "buy and hold policy", tax on dividends and capital gains for remittance overseas declines on a sliding scale over the eight year period, after which there is a flat rate of 15 per cent.

Unfortunately, because of the apparent haste with which the legislation is being drafted, there still seems to be a number of small but important points yet to be officially clarified. The most important being whether the new investment funds are closed or open.

According to Article 22 of the Law it implies that it must be closed. On the other hand Professor Simonsen says that it can be open and that there must therefore be a secondary market abroad for overseas investors.

Just how profitable the growth of the Brazilian economy has been was made clear to participants of the seminar by a great flag waving operation by the European motor chiefs. Signor Umberto Agnelli of Fiat, Signor Gaetano of Alfa Romeo, Herr Joachim Zahn of Daimler Benz and Herr Toni Schmucker of Volkswagen.

Despite a minor upset, the Brazilian motor industry last year passed one million mark, when everywhere else in the world the motor industry has been in a state of decline. According to Señor Mario Garneiro, president of ANFAVEA the national car manufacturers association, production will reach two million cars by 1980.

Michael Frenchman

Brown Shipley

"Policy of conducting business according to sound banking principles justified"

Extracts from the statement by the Chairman of Brown Shipley Holdings Limited, Mr Ion Garnett-Orme, for the year to 31 March 1975.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

The disclosed net profit of the Group has risen from £1,180,000 to £1,245,000. The Board recommends a final dividend payment of 3.9423p per share which, with the imputed tax credit, represents a total of 10.5427p, compared with 9.3712p for the previous year, and is the maximum permitted.

BANKING

The increased profit justifies the policy of conducting our business in accordance with the traditional principles of sound banking. In spite of the problems of tight money markets, high and increasing rates of inflation, and the unpredictability of exchange rates, we have been able to take advantage of opportunities for profitable trading.

Our associated banking companies, Merrill Lynch-Brown Shipley Bank Limited (London) and Trinity Bank Limited (Dublin), have continued to make satisfactory progress.

INVESTMENT POLICY

We felt it prudent to adopt a defensive investment policy during the year. However, with a portion of our cash invested after Christmas, we have benefited from the rise in the Stock Market since then. Until some of the political uncertainties are resolved, our investment policy will continue to be one of extreme caution.

INSURANCE

The profits of our insurance subsidiaries amounted to £789,000 an increase of 15.5% over the preceding year. The two principal insurance broking subsidiaries will move into new joint office premises in London in the near future.

RETURN TO FOUNDERS COURT

Brown, Shipley & Co. have now returned to the new building at Founders Court, specifically designed for our Merchant Banking operations and as the Headquarters of the Group. The rebuilding has taken 4½ years to complete and the improvement in working conditions should lead to greater efficiency.

PROSPECTS

With our widely spread and soundly based business we are continually striving to improve the profitability of the Group. However, the uncertain state of the economy and steeply rising operating costs make it unwise to forecast profits for the year ahead.

Year ended 31st March	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total Gross Assets—£000's	88,878	100,306	122,754	143,327	152,099
Net Profit after Tax—£000's	573	745	885	1,180	1,245
Earnings per Share	24p	30p	35p	42p	22p*
Rate of Dividend	15%	17%	17.85%	18.74%	10.54%*

*The figures marked * are not comparable to the prior years as a result of the 1 for 1 capitalisation issue in July, 1974.*

Copies of the Report and Accounts are obtainable from the Secretary,

Brown Shipley Holdings Limited Founders Court, Lothbury, London EC2R 7HE

Business Diary in Europe: When the Kissinger had to stop

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but probably accurately,
ted that Dr Kissinger was
over-influenced by the
an domestic practice of
top-level economists to
in public what should

be done in the American situation.

Another, even less kind idea being floated in some circles around the meeting was that Dr Kissinger still hankers after his contacts with academic colleagues which he built up during the time when he was at Harvard University, and which no doubt he would restore were he to retire to private life.

The OECD of course has a large research staff of its own, which regularly produces interesting studies on likely changes in the Western economies.

Scotched

The European Investment Bank's latest sweetener in the form of a £12m loan for the financing of a new blending and bottling plant at Shieldhall, near Glasgow, will no doubt please members of the pro-EEC General and Municipal Workers' Union now gathering in Aberdeen for their annual Congress.

The GMWU has members in the Scotch whisky industry and will no doubt be looking for more among the 300 new jobs the new plant is likely to create. However, one motion down for debate at Aberdeen deplores the creation of new distillery capacity "whose future will depend entirely on unstable markets".

This motion comes from the union's Keith, Banffshire, branch, one of the heartlands of malt whisky distilling. The workers there are concerned at a "dramatic" increase in exports of bulk malt whisky to places like Japan, where it is mixed with local spirit before bottling as a very unScotch whisky.

The GMWU branch wants this bulk trade throttled in favour of the export of "bottled in Scotland" stuff, which will of course create still more jobs.

Malt distilleries in the Keith area include Chivas's Strathisla-Glenlivet and Glenkeith-Glenlivet, Justerini & Brooks' (IDV) Strathmill and Auchroisk and James Munro's (DCL) Knockdhu.

The Shieldhall plant is where malt and grain whiskies would be blended to make DCL's Johnnie Walker brands.

Time and motion

At a time when management and unions appear to be after a shorter working week, possibly of four days, Wolf Muller-Limmroth is pulling the opposite way.

Professor Muller-Limmroth, a specialist in industrial medicine at the Munich University of Technology, believes that the two-day weekend upsets the body's rhythm and that unions seeking or managements conceding three-day weekends are doing nobody a favour.

Tests on animals at the Professor's Munich laboratory show to his satisfaction that after 15 years or so of such breaches, irreparable damage to the heart and circulation may appear. He points to the increase in people pensioned off early for health reasons in industrialized countries despite shorter weeks and longer holidays.

Not that he wants us all back to Victorian times. He suggests we all work seven half-days a week and dispense with short holidays, taking two breaks a year of at least three weeks apiece. If he practises what he preaches, he must be awfully short of laboratory assistants by now!



One idea from the Printing Machinery Exhibition opening today at Olympia might save a few bob when it comes round to calendar time later this year.

The lady left is from an old advertising print for a magazine, and figures as "January" in Mirabilia Antiqua, one of a series of off-the-peg calendars printed or published by G. W. Lockwood of Cheetham, Manchester. They will also frame the prints.

You can buy these calendars in lots as little as 200 instead of the more usual 2,000 or so, and have your organization's name added. The calendars are also available in four European languages, so it's possible, for instance, for a British company to send one to a German, French or even Spanish client in his own language, or indeed for them to do likewise for him.

Apart from the advertising plates, there are calendars based on the goodies in Nationalgalerie Berlin, antique cars and there's also a desk calendar whose leaves can later be torn off and sent as postcards.

Keeping pace

After last week's decision by Citroen to put Maserati its Italian subsidiary into liquidation, the situation at the Modena-based performance car specialist has taken on shades of the drawn-out Aston Martin saga.

An Italian group headed by Argentine-born industrialist Alessandro de Tomaso has opened negotiations with the liquidator with a view to taking over the company, which Citroen bought in 1968, and continuing production.

About 800 members of the workforce will be laid off from this week pending the outcome, but Carlo Donat-Cattin, the Italian Minister for Industry has pledged that they will be paid about 80 per cent of their salaries from a special state fund during the interregnum, in the hope that production will restart.

The similarity with the Aston Martin case is striking. Both specialist car producers were put in the hands of a liquidator after heavy losses and both are in the throes of being rescued by industrialists convinced of the continuing market for high performance cars.

Drummond's Freedom Suitings ...for the patterns of success

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End, June 13. § Contango Day, June 16. Settlement Day, June 24.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
60.7m	Bowring	80	-1	3.2	5.3	..
931,000	Brentnall Beard	50	+5	4.4	8.7	5.8
38.4m	Britannic	148	-2	10.5	7.1	..
527.9m	Com Union	172	-10	10.2	5.9	..
152.3m	Eagle Star	142	-1	7.1	5.0	..
32.0m	Equity & Law	160	-20	7.6	4.8	..
195.1m	Gen Accident	168	-12	8.1	5.2	..
245.7m	Guardian Royal	198	-20	11.6b	5.6	..
5,423,000	Halford Shead	168	-6	8.1	4.8	10.5
19.7m	Heath C. E.	228	..	9.4	4.1	11.0
23.2m	Hogg Robinson	146	-2	6.1	4.2	14.1
61.9m	Howden A.	128	-2	3.2	2.6	14.8
158.4m	Legal & Gen	132	-8	6.5	4.9	..
23.1m	Leslie & Godwin	116	-1	5.2	4.4	15.2
24.4m	London & Man	118	-12	6.5	5.5	..
27.3m	Matthews W'son	166	..	11.3	6.8	13.9
33.7m	Minet Hldgs	143	-6	3.3	2.3	16.2
11.8m	Orion	237	..	9.7	4.1	..
78.4m	Pearl	218	-12	14.3	6.6	..
106.0m	Phoenix	226	-6	12.7	5.6	..
2,532,000	Prov Life 'A'	115	..	9.4	8.2	..
—	Do A Br	115	..	9.4	8.2	..
2,242,000	Do B	115	..	9.4	8.2	..
—	Do B Br	115	..	9.4	8.2	..
319.0m	Prudential	117	-19½	7.8	6.7	..
10.1m	Refuge 'A'	254	-3	18.7	7.3	..
11.8m	Do B	124	-4	9.3	7.5	..
373.0m	Royal	312	-14	18.7	6.0	..
69.3m	Sedg. Forbes	228	-2	10.9	4.8	17.7
21.7m	Stenhouse	78	-2	4.7	6.7	8.2
181.4m	Sun Alliance	418	-15	23.7b	5.8	..
48.2m	Sun Life	85	-5	4.0b	4.7	..
4,932,000	Trade Indem'ty	137	..	9.8	7.2	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
24.5m	Aberdeen Trst	112	-1	5.2	4.6	33.4
2,224,000	Acorn Secs 'Cap'	56	-1	..	..	..
728,000	Do Inc	55	+1	6.0	10.9	12.9
93.2m	Alliance Trust	185	-6	7.8	4.2	32.0
51.2m	Ang-Amer Secs	95	-3	3.2	3.4	38.3
1,177,000	Anglo Int Inv	33	-1	3.9	11.8	13.5
1,400,000	Do Asr	70	-2	..	..	..
10.6m	Anglo Scot	36	-2	2.1	5.4	26.6
3,560,000	Ashbourne	40½	..	1.3	3.2	22.1
2,616,000	Ashdown Inv	103½	..	4.4	4.3	32.5
1,155,000	ABC Regional	38½	-½	0.6	1.6	..
14.2m	Atlantic Assets	54	-2	1.2	2.2	..
45.3m	Atlas Electric	42	-2	1.8	4.2	31.6
18.5m	Bankers Inv	48	..	2.6	5.4	25.3
6,536,000	Berry Trust	43	-1½	0.9	2.1	63.2
42.0m	Border & Sthrn	232	-3	6.9	3.0	43.4
15.0m	Brit Am & Gen	33½	-½	1.8	5.3	24.3
39.0m	Brit Assets Tst	47½	-4½	1.9	4.0	40.3
1,472,000	Brit Emp Sec	7½	..	0.8	10.3	12.1
73.4m	Brit Invest	136	-6	5.2	3.8	39.4
11.9m	Brit Isles & Gen	350	+6	6.7	1.9	73.6
13.6m	Broadstone	115	-2½	4.6	4.0	33.2
10.6m	Brunner	66½	-1½	3.6	5.5	25.8
3,675,000	Brycourt Inv	52½	..	2.5	4.8	29.2
7,700,000	CLRP Inv	55	-½	2.2	3.9	30.9
111.3m	Cable Trust	128½	-2½	6.3	4.9	27.5
5,220,000	Cairnton	290	-2	6.0	2.1	63.7
29.5m	Caledonia Inv	168	..	9.6	5.7	21.4
19.0m	Caledonian Tst	62	-2½	1.8	3.0	51.7
3,433,000	Do B	58	-2	..	..	..
1,812,000	Cannon St	32	..	2.0	35.6	..
12.2m	Capital & Natl	92½	+½	4.6	5.0	..
1,842,000	Do B	84	..	..	..	..
9,173,000	Cardinal 'Dfd'	131	+3	6.3	4.8	..
10.8m	Carliol Inv	108	..	3.7	3.5	39.6
16.7m	Cedar Inv	58	-1	2.6	4.8	24.7
16.2m	Charter Trust	44	-½	2.2	5.1	26.7
2,087,000	City & Grace	29	+6½	1.7	5.9	23.6
240,000	Do Cons	30	+4	..	..	..
30.1m	Clydesdale Inv	59½	-3½	2.4	4.0	42.5
4,735,000	Do B	55	-2	..	..	..
17.7m	Common Mkt	£12¾	..	39.0	3.1	30.9
37.6m	Cont & Ind	163½	..	5.8	3.5	43.8
295,000	Corporate Guar	14	..	..	..	..
5,200,000	Crossfriars	52	-2	3.0	5.8	21.7
1,259,000	Cumulus	24	..	1.1h	4.8	30.0
1,128,000	Delta Inv	78	-6	..	..	..
3,443,000	Derby Tst 'Inc'	135	-1	14.7	10.9	13.9
3,190,000	Do Cap	126	+6	..	..	..
28.3m	Drayton Com	177	-1	5.2	4.4	32.1
41.2m	Drayton Cons	136	-2	5.3	3.9	38.5
52.3m	Do Premier	186	-3	7.8	4.0	32.2
7,727,000	Dundee & Ldn	46	-1	2.5b	5.5	25.8
3,720,000	E & W Inv	41	..	1.3	3.2	37.3
53.8m	Edin & Dundee	121	-3½	4.0b	3.3	..
58.1m	Edinburgh Inv	181	-1	7.3	4.0	35.1
9,132,000	Elec & Gen	64	..	1.5	2.3	62.1
3,832,000	Embankment	70	..	3.0	4.3	30.0
8,648,000	Eng & Caledon'n	67	+2	3.2	4.8	31.5
7,340,000	Eng & Int	56	+4	4.9	5.6	26.7
27.7m	Eng & N York	60	-1	2.5	4.2	30.0
11.2m	Eng & Scottish	134	-2	4.9	3.6	35.7
2,900,000	Do B	124	-1	0.3	0.2	..
32.0m	Estate Duties	265	+3	10.8	4.1	34.4
10.6m	First Re-Invest	260	+8	5.7	2.2	64.2
22.4m	First Scot Am	77½	-1	3.3	4.2	33.7
81.1m	Foreign & Colnl	139	-4	3.6	2.6	48.8
5,250,000	Gt Japan Inv	105	-1	0.8	0.7	98.7
5,729,000	Gen Funds 'Ord'	113	-1	5.3	4.7	31.9
2,108,000	Do Conv	93	-1	..	..	..
11.0m	Gen Inv & Tsts	88	-1	4.2	4.8	26.6
5,749,000	Gen Scottish	46	-1	4.0	6.1	24.0
6,204,000	Glendevon	76	..	3.1	4.1	36.5
79.7m	Globe Trust	85½	-2	4.3	5.0	26.6
3,721,000	Grange Trust	39½	-1	2.2	5.7	26.5
11.5m	Great Northern	62	-1	4.5	5.3	24.5
2,720,000	Greenfriar	68	-1	1.4	2.1	73.1
1,888,000	Gresham Hse	39	..	4.5	11.5	..
46.0m	Guardian	61½	-1	2.7	4.4	34.6
9,189,000	Hambros 'A'	79½	..	6.9	7.6	37.7
7,812,000	Do B	58½	..	..	..	..
7,845,000	Harcros	47	-2	2.2	5.1	29.4
54.0m	Hill P. Inv	120	-2	6.9	5.8	25.8
8,504,000	Hume Hldgs 'A'	51	-3	4.3	8.3	23.7
2,606,000	Do B	46	-2	..	..	..
78.5m	Indus & General	38½	-2	1.8	4.5	28.9
191.7m	Internat Inv	56	-3	2.7b	4.8	26.7
6,732,000	Invest in Suc	110	..	3.1	2.8	48.2
50.5m	Inv Tst Corp	163	-2	7.0	4.3	37.0
38.9m	Inv Cap Trst	62	-1	1.5b	2.4	54.8
12.4m	Jardine Japan	124	-3	0.8	0.6	..
5,086,000	Jersey Ext	112	+4	..	..	..
290,000	Kellock Conv	20	..	..	..	..
31.6m	Lake View Inv	72½	..	3.6	4.9	45.1
7,089,000	Law Deb Corp	69	-3	5.3b	7.6	..
19.1m	Ldn & Holyrood	88	..	3.9	4.5	37.8
14.1m	Ldn & Montrose	147	+2½	5.5	3.7	39.2
27.3m	Ldn & Prov Tst	88	-½	3.7	4.2	..
9,198,000	Ldn Elec & Gen	73	..	2.9	4.0	30.0
450,000	Ldn Intercont	45	..	..	..	..
8,571,000	Ldn Merch Sec	20	-1	..	..	..
2,942,000	Do Cap	18½	..	..	..	..
2,930,000	Ldn Pru Invest	47	..	2.9	6.2	22.2
18.4m	Ldn Scot Amer	119	-2	5.0	4.5	27.6
28.1m	Ldn Trust	205	..	11.2	5.4	39.2
6,128,000	Melbourne Gen	140	+5	3.6	2.6	54.3
2,352,000	Menteith	8½	-½	0.7	8.2	13.1
44.2m	Mercantile Inv	33	..	3.4b	7.3	22.0
24.6m	Merchants Trust	53½	-½	2.7	5.0	28.8
32.2m	Monks Inv	41½	-½	1.7	4.0	35.2
10.2m	Nelson Fin	410	+10	5.2	1.3	19.9
11.7m	New Court Euro	58½	-6½	2.8	4.8	16.1
4,696,000	New Throg 'Inc'	12	..	3.3b	19.2	8.5
2,800,000	Do Cap	56	-4	..	..	..
15.8m	North Atlantic	88	..	2.8	3.1	41.8
24.3m	Northern Amer	79	-3	3.4	4.3	35.4
2,869,000	Northern Sec	80½	..	3.7	4.5	37.8
3,331,000	Oil & Associated	42½	-½	2.3	5.2	28.1
15.0m	Pentland	86	-1	4.1	4.7	30.4
275,000	Portfolio Inc	5½	..	0.6	10.9	11.5
1,780,000	Progressive Sec	185	..	6.0	3.6	33.3
1,880,000	Prop Inv & Fin	39	..	..	..	..
28.2m	Raeburn	107	+2	4.8	4.2	36.0
15.9m	River & Merc	133	+2	9.0	6.7	18.1
8,126,000	River Plate	104	..	6.3	6.0	..
20.7m	Romney Trust	75	-1	3.1	4.2	33.6
38.5m	Rothschild	410	-1	14.0	3.4	33.6
5,260,000	Safeguard	48	+1	4.2	8.6	16.6
35.7m	Scot Amer	64	-1	2.6	4.1	..
9,600,000	Scot&Cont'l Inv	64	-3	1.5	2.3	44.8
1,120,000	Scot & Merc 'A'	35	..	3.4	9.8	12.4
56.4m	Scot Eastern	107	-2	4.3	4.0	32.9
7,360,000	Scot European	50	-2	1.7	3.4	48.8
25.6m	Scot Invest	85½	-2	3.2	3.7	38.3
70.3m	Scot Mortgage	97½	-1	3.8	3.8	38.5
37.3m	Scot National	118	-1	4.1	3.5	40.0
27.2m	Scot Northern	77½	-1½	3.5	4.5	40.2
58.1m	Scot United	82	-1½	2.1	2.5	51.9
32.8m	Scot Western	76	-1	2.5	3.3	40.4
6,853,000	Do B	72½	-1½	..	..	..
30.8m	Sec Alliance	159	-1	6.3	3.9	38.3
13.1m	Sec Brit Ass	143	-3½	2.2b	1.6	39.4
10.8m	Sec Gt Northern	69	-2	2.3	3.3	35.2
1,963,000	Do B	65	-1	..	..	..
46.0m	Sec Scot Inv	80	-1	2.9	3.6	40.0
29.5m	Secs Trst Scot	149	-3	7.2	4.9	28.4
26.6m	Standard Trust	116	-1	5.9	5.1	23.3
20.8m	Sterling Trust	136	+1	5.8	4.2	29.8
38.6m	Stockholders	308	-2	8.5	2.7	47.8
5,000,000	Throg Sec 'Cap'	56	-8	..	..	..
15.4m	Throgmtn Trust	42	-1	5.3	12.7	10.6
13.4m	Triplevest 'Inc'	56	-1	5.6	9.9	16.2
4,720,000	Do Cap	112	-9	..	..	..
51.1m	Trustees Corp	105	-1	4.3	4.1	32.3
6,372,000	Tyneside Inv	103	..	3.7	3.6	41.5
45.1m	Utd Brit Secs	204	+1	8.5	4.2	35.0
31.0m	Utd States Deb	77½	-1½	3.6	4.7	29.9
11.1m	Utd States Gen	138	..	5.9	4.3	27.7
6,986,000	Viking Res	69	..	0.9	1.2	88.3
1,080,000	Whitsparken	27	..	..	..	..
7,440,000	W'bottom Trust	135	..	5.0b	3.2	39.4
46.5m	Witan Inv	73	-2	2.2	3.0	..
16.3m	Do B	72	..	0.1	0.1	61.9
7,026,000	Yeoman Tst	123	-2	6.8	5.5	23.4
1,040,000	Yorks & Lancs	26	+5	1.6	6.0	23.6
2,800,000	Young Co Inv	40	+1	4.0b	10.0	13.3

OIL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
13.3m	Ampol Pet	46	+2½	3.1	6.7	..
1,499,000	Attock	55	..	6.3e	11.4	..
8,602,000	Berry Wiggins	71	-3	2.9	4.0	..
7,280,000	Brit Borneo	144	-8	7.5	4.7	..
1,891.7m	BP	490	+17	25.2	5.1	..
38.8m	Burmah Oil	27	-3	..	..	..
381.9m	C F Petroles	£27½	+1¼	74.6	2.7	..
8,190,000	Oil Exploration	75	-1	2.4	3.1	..
4,893,000	Premier Cons	19½	-2½	..	..	..
—	Ranger Oil	£14	-¾	..	..	..
3,362.1m	Royal Dutch	£27¾	+¾	140	5.0	..
1,702.2m	Shell	312	-15	17.9	5.6	..
10.3m	Tricentrol	98	-2	..	..	..
59.6m	Ultramar	187	-13	..	..	..

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,970,000	Allied Ldn	42	-3	3.5	8.3	..
24.0m	Allnatt Ldn	120	-6	4.4	3.7	..
32.7m	Amal Inv	46	-4½	0.7	1.6	..
3,339,000	Apex Props	93	-3	2.5	2.6	..
4,019,000	Aquis Secs	16	..	0.8	5.1	..
9,315,000	Argyle Secs	41	-2	..	..	..
44.0m	Artagen Props	79	-5½	2.2	2.8	..
6,888,000	Beaumont Prop	62	-4	4.0	6.5	..
12.6m	Bellway Hldgs	43	..	3.4	5.5	..
28.7m	Berkeley Hmbro	174	-6	4.4	2.5	..
23.2m	Bilton Percy	122	-6	5.8	4.8	..
18.9m	Do Acrum	1.2	-6	0.3	0.2	..
8,772,000	Bradford Prop	108	-2	7.3	6.8	..
4,708,000	Brit Anzani	15	-2½	..	..	..
9,992,000	British Land	23½	-1	..	..	..
28.4m	Brixton Estate	95	-4	3.0	3.1	..
19.1m	Cap & Counties	25½	-3½	3.4	13.1	..
9,231,000	Centrovincial	34	-1	..	..	..
1,979,000	Do Cap	32	-1	..	..	..
13.2m	Chesterfield	135	-3	4.2	3.1	..
944,000	Chown Secs	33	-2½	2.1	6.1	..
1,820,000	Churchbury Est	85	-3	4.9b	5.0	..
10.0m	City Offices	44	..	2.0	4.5	..
4,292,000	Country & New T	21	-1½	0.9	4.3	..
3,000,000	County & Dist	30	-1	..	..	..
6,364,000	Daejan Hldgs	39	-4	4.5	11.5	..
50.2m	Eng Prop	36	-3½	3.5	4.1	..
7,808,000	Estates Prop	54	..	3.6	6.7	..
3,200,000	Evans of Leeds	90	..	5.3	6.7	..
1,410,000	Forum	23½	-1½	0.4	1.7	..
1,100,000	Fraternal Est	11	-1	..	..	..
3,717,000	Glanfield Secs	100	..	13.1b	7..	..
59.3m	Gt Portland	218	-22	4.5	2.1	..
2,744,000	Green R.	23½	-½	2.0	8.6	..
2,989,000	Guildhall	49	-1	2.8	5.6	..
14.4m	Hammerson	400	-30	7.0	1.7	..
50.2m	Do A	400	-50	7.0	1.7	..
38.2m	Haslemere Ests	214	-7	3.4	1.6	..
4,175,000	Intereuropean	30	-3	3.0	10.0	..
2,561,000	IPH	43	-2	..	..	..
900,000	Joxiel	15	-1	..	..	..
157,000	Land & Gen	29	..	..	..	..
485,000	Do A NV	17	..	..	..	..
8,090,000	Land & House	80	..	5.3	6.6	..
279.6m	Land Secs	189	-17	5.5b	2.9	..
20.0m	Law Land	87	-6	3.1	3.6	..
5,184,000	Ldn & Prov Sh	72	-4	1.4b	2.0	..
13.9m	Ldn City & Westcl	16	..	0.1	0.4	..
3,791,000	Ldn Shop	49	-1	1.4b	2.9	..
8,776,000	Lenton Hldgs	100	-3	2.7b	2.7	..
161.2m	MEPC	151	-10	6.0	4.0	..
677,000	Marler Estates	25	..	..	..	..
1,768,000	Maybrook	43	-1	3.3	7.7	..
1,163,000	Midhurst Whites	16	-2½	1.3	7..	..
380,000	Municipal	220	..	3.8	1..	..
7,290,000	New London	180	..	7.4	4.1	..

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,294,000	Anglo-Indonesia	35	-1	3.9	11.0	..
1,988,000	Bradwall FMS	58	+1	2.5	4.7	..
2,520,000	Castlefield	84	-1	2.9	3.4	..
3,480,000	Chersonese	31	+2½	1.6	5.1	..
65.6m	Cons Plant	62	-1	4.4	7.1	..
68,000	Doranakanda	9	..	1.4	15.0	..
4,090,000	E. Asiatic	31	..	2.5	4.9	..
1,615,000	Gadek	71	-1	2.8	3.9	..
29.7m	Golden Hope	56½	-1½	2.9	5.1	..
1,105,000	Grand Central	7½	..	0.8	10..	..
61.2m	Guthrie Corp	256	-21	19.6h	7..	..
72.4m	Highlds & Low	48½	+2	1.8	3..	..
225,000	Hongkong	50	..	6.0	12.0	..
732,000	Killinghall	93	-2	8.1h	8..	..
11.9m	Kulim Grp	28	-1	1.6	5..	..
19.6m	Ldn Asiatic	60½	-1	2.2	3..	..
5,096,000	Ldn Sumatra	32	..	1.3	4..	..
3,779,000	Majedie	54	-½	1.6	2..	..
1,902,000	Malayalam	7	..	..	..	..
3,537,000	Muar River	31	-1	2.0	3..	..
16.7m	Paraling	51½	-1½	3.1	6..	..
15.3m	Plant Hldgs	41	-1	2.5	6..	..
2,484,000	Sungei Krian	£11½	-¾	49.5	4..	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
780,000	Assam Frontier	93	..	10.8	12..	..
1,872,000	Assam Inv	41	..	4.7	11..	..
1,150,000	Camellia Inv	49	+7	..	..	..
522,000	Clairmace	42	-3	..	..	..
659,000	Crosby Rse	90	..	12.0	13..	..
103,000	Deundi	20	-1	..	..	..
118,000	Doolahat	130	..	..	..	..
2,458,000	Jokai	117	..	..	..	..
1,819,000	McLeod Russel	83	+3	..	..	..
342,000	Moran	96	..	..	..	..
289,000	Ourah Highlds	33	..	..	..	..
400,000	Peacock Sanml	32	..	3.6b	..	..
64,000	Sthn India	25	..	..	..	..
120,000	Surmah Valley	15	..	..	..	..
2,282,000	Warren Tea	78	..	8.4	10..	..
450,000	Western Dooars	41	-1	6.0	14..	..
1,577,000	Williamson Hldgs	72	..	6.3	8..	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
34.2m	Algoma Cen Rly	£10⁹⁄₁₆	-¼	26.0	2..	..
801,000	Antofagasta	£12½	..	..	..	..
980,000	Calcutta Elec	23	..	..	..	..
—	E Surrey W 7%	£37½	+½	700	18..	..
1,092,000	Essex Wtr 5%	£30½	+½	500	16..	..
2,584,000	Felixstowe Dock	74	+2	9.7	13..	..
131.2m	Imp Cont Gas	355	-15	10.2	2..	..
1,312,000	LET Hldgs	138	+2	3.1	2..	..
—	Mid Kent Wtr	£30½	+½	500	16..	..
546,000	Milford Docks	70	..	..	..	..
936,000	Nigerian Elec	90	..	11.9	13..	..
11.0m	Perak Rvr Hydro	353	+8	21.6	..	..
—	Sunderland Wtr	£30½	+½	500	16..	..

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
41.5m	Brit & Comm	190	-6	10.5	5.5	9.3
2,738,000	Fisher J	72	..	3.6	5.0	3.5
57.3m	Furness Withy	214	-3	9.4	4.4	5.3
936,000	Hill C. Bristol	80	..	..	..	..
2,284,000	Hunting Gibson	132	..	13.6	10.5	1.7
3,299,000	Jacobs J. I.	23	-1½	2.2	9.9	6.7
22.3m	Manch Liners	195	..	7.5	3.8	5.3
95.7m	Ocean Trans	109	-3	9.5	8.7	10.6
156.8m	P & O 'Dfd'	111	-4	7.5	6.7	3.6
5,476,000	Runciman W	110	-2	8.7	7.9	4.3

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
27.9m	Amal Colls	450	+10	23.1	5.1	..
677.0m	Anglo Am Corp	315	+25	17.8	3.5	..
996.8m	Ang Am Gold	£45¾	-½	152	3.3	..
392.5m	Anglo Am Inv	£30¼	-¾	179	5.9	..
37.1m	Anglo Transvl	£15¼	+1¼	50.9	3.3	..
32.1m	Do A	£15¼	+1½	50.9	3.3	..
9,377,000	Ayer Hitam	157	+2	14.6	9.3	..
2,409,000	Beralt Tin	31	..	..	..	..
23.0m	Bishopsgate Pl	92	-1	..	..	..
245.0m	Blyvoors	£10¼	+¼	65.5	6.3	..
14.3m	Botswana RST	80	+6	..	..	..
47.6m	Bracken Mines	340	-20	36.3	10.7	..
70.3m	BH South	228	+6	7.3	3.2	..
231.0m	Buffelsfontein	£21	..	112	5.3	..
179.2m	Charter Cons	178	-16	8.9	5.0	..
333.1m	Cons Gold Fields	278	-8	10.0	3.6	..
1,400,000	Daggafontein	30	+8	..	..	..
962.4m	De Beers 'Dfd'	297	-15	15.7	5.2	..
135.1m	Doornfontein	£13¾	..	71.7	5.2	..
231.0m	Durban Rood	£12	-½	63.6	5.3	..
3,635,000	East Daggs	98	..	15.7	16.0	..
600.0m	F Driefontein	£12	-¼	34.2	..	..
3,487,000	F Rand Cons	28	-2	1.4	5.1	..
49.3m	E Rand Prop	£12¾	-¼	87.0	7.0	..
132.8m	Elsburg Gold	440	-10	28.3	..	..
788,000	Ex-Lands	17	..	3.0	12.0	..
313.0m	F S Geduld	£37½	-1	191	6.1	..
16.2m	Geduld Inv	380	..	21.1	5.6	..
905,000	Geevor Tin	220	..	30.6	13.9	..
232.8m	Gen Mining	£36¼	+1¼	134b	3.5	..
1,647,000	Gold & Base	37	..	2.3	7.4	..
11.3m	Gopeng Cons	285	+15	21.9	7.7	..
21.1m	Gt Boulder Gold	26	+8	1.2	..	..
38.8m	Grootvlei	340	-10	20.0	5.9	..

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
15.3m	Ang-Cont Inv	45	..	..	..	7.9
2,305,000	Argentine S Land	36	..	4.5t	8.1	6.5
340,000	Assam Trdng 'B'	90	+20	2.6	2.9	..
300,000	Brit Debt Serv	18	..	..	..	..
36.2m	BET Dfd	68	-2	6.3	9.3	5.9
3,639,000	Cen & Sheer	18½	-1	2.5	13.3	1.4
48.3m	Challenge Corp	177	..	7.0	3.9	10.6
3,396,000	Chancery Cons	26	+½	0.7	2.8	10.7
29.3m	Charterhse Grp	43	-1	4.6	10.6	7.5
1,703,000	Charterland	55	+11	3.6	3.5	15.9

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 30.05.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Earnings Yield	Change on week
Latest		%	%	
The Times Industrial Share Index	142.54	6.58	15.32	-3.
Largest Coys.	140.68	6.34	12.95	-4
Smaller Coys.	148.35	7.39	14.44	..
Capital Goods	140.94	7.12	14.35	-1
Consumer Goods	160.04	6.38	12.30	-4
Store Shares	135.73	6.34	7.21	-1
Largest financial shares	185.56	5.22	—	-7.
Largest financial and industrial shares	149.22	6.12	—	-5
Commodity shares	245.83	3.91	12.90	-2.
Gold Mining shares	698.73	4.70	7.12	-3.
Industrial debenture stocks	74.31	9.33*	—	..
Industrial preference stocks	45.86	14.19*	—	..
3½% War Loan	22⅞	14.67*	—	..

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below —

* Flat interest yield.

ly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest Price	Prev Week
...son 7½ Deb	56	56
...lloss 8½ Ln	32	32
...6½ Deb '87-	46½	46½
...Ln '93-98	49½	49½
...Deb '90-95	51½*	51½*
...5½ Ln '87-	17p	16½p
...6 Deb '78-	61	60½
...Deb '86-91	60½	60½
...7 Deb '88-		
...eb '93-97	50½	50½
...Deb '81-	61½	61½
...nage 9 '88	62½	62½
...reland 7 Ln	65*	65*
...8½ '86-93	52	62
...Int 7½ Ln	58	66½
...3½ Ln '87-	52	52
...Ln '92-97	28½	28½
...Deb '87-92	50½	49½
...Ln '78-85	58½	58½
...Ln '84-91	57*	57*
...Deb '94-99	56	55
...7½ Ln '87-	69½	69½
...'78-85	49	48½
...'88-93	58½*	58½*
...Deb '88-93	51½	50½
...7 Ln '82-	58*	58*
...Deb '90-95	65	65
...6 '98-2003	55½	55½
...Ln '87-92	27½	28½
...Ln '98-2003	57	58
...Deb '74-	58	59
...'76-80	78*	71½*
...7 '80-82	69½*	69
...nd 8½ Ln	71	71½
...4½ Deb	30½	31
...Ln '91-96	58	58
...Ln '81-86	37½	38
...6½ Deb	37½*	36½
...Ln '98-2003	87	87
...chweppes 8½ 2004	54½	54½
...8-93	50½	49½
...4½ Ln	56½*	56½*
...'90-95	27½	27½
...ion 7½ Ln	48	47
...Ln 2004-09	54	54½
	40½	40

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	56½	56½
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	41½	40½
Do 7 '82-87	58	57
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	56	54½
Debenhams 6½ 2nd Deb	44	44
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	42	41
Do 7½ Ln 2002-7	48	47½
Distillers 7½ Ln '88-93	48½	49
Dunlop 6½ 2nd Deb '85-90	49	48
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	46	46
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	61½*	51½*
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	69½	69½
Fisons 6½ 2nd Deb '84-89	48½	48½
Gallaher 6 Ln '83-85	51	51
Gen Acc 7½ '92-97	50½*	50½*
GEC 7¼ Ln '88-93	53½	53½
Glaxo 7½ Ln '85-90	24½p	23p
Glynwed 10½ Ln '94-99	62	63
GUS 6¼ Ln	50½	50½
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	50	50
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	55	55
Hawker Sid 7½ Deb '87-92	54½	54½
ICI 5½ Ln '94-2004	36½	36½
Do 7½ Ln '86-91	62	62
Do 8 '88-93	52½	52½
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '75-80	63*	64*
Do 7½ 2004-09	45	45
Do 10½ Ln '90-95	63½	66½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	54	56½
Int Stores 7½ Ln 2003-08	47½	47½
Land Secs 8½ '92-97	52½	53
Laporte 10½ Db '94-99	65	63
Lewis's Trust 6½ 2nd '85-90	51½	51½
Lucas, J. 7½ Ln '83-88	53	53
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	48	48½
Metal Box 10½ Ln '92-97	67	65½
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-98	73	73
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	64	66½
Ranks Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	65½	65½
Do 6½ Ln '85-88	48½	48½
Do 8½ Ln '91-95	56½	56
Reckitt & Col 6½ Deb '85-90	54	54
Bord Int 7½ Deb '90-95	52½	52½
Renold 7½ Ln '92-97	48	48
Reyrolle Parsons 7½ Ln '88-93	48½	48½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	37½*	36*

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	43*	45*
Sainsbury (J.) 7½ Deb '87-92	55	55
Scott Newcastle 4½ Deb '71-76	91½	91½
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	51	51½
Slater Walker 9½ Ln '91-96	53½	54½
Slough Est 7½ Deb '88-93	56½*	56½
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln	27*	27*
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	66½	66½
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	50½	50½
Tate & Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	49½	49½
Thomson Org 5 Deb '84-94	47½*	47½*
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	60½*	60½
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	53	53½
Topial 4½ Perp Deb	35½*	35½*
Do 6½ '85-90		
Truman Ltd 7½ Deb '88-93	51½	51½
Do 10½ Deb '91-96	67½	67½
Tube Invest 9 Ln '89-94	59*	59*
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	51*	51½*
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	53½	53½
Do 10½ Deb '89-94	61½	61½
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	31½	31½
Do 7½ Deb '86-91	58½	54½
Unilever 6½ Deb '85-88	57	57
Watneys 7½ Ln '93-98	39½	39½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	51½	51½
Whitbread 7½ Ln '95-99	46	46
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	46½*	50½*
Do 9 Ln '97-2001	63½	63½
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-94	94	94
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	195½	190
BPB 7½ '89-94	75	75½
Bowring, C. T. 1981	72	71½
BICC 6½ '88-93	68	70
Britain's 10½ '91-96	80	80
Brooke Bond 9 2003-8	42	42½
GEC 7½ '87-92	118	118
Grand Met 10 '91-96	82½	86½
Guest Keen 6½ '88-93	75	74
Hepworth Ceramic 11 1976	97	97
Ind and Gen 4½ '94-99	86	87½
Lucas, J. 6½ 1980	74	74
MEPC 5 '89-94	112	134
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	77*	78*
Ready Mixed 8½ 1978	80*	81½
Romney Tst 4½ '73-98	83*	83½
Slough Conv 5½ 1984	181	181
Temple Bar 5½ '85-90	78	78
Trust Hse Forte 5½ '85	95*	100*

*Ex dividend f Suspended

Freight report

Exxon busy in a quiet tanker market

The main feature of the short week was the continued activity by Exxon in the tanker market. It took a VLCC, the Gurysan Maru, for twelve months time charter at 35 cents per dwt.

Exxon alleged that this completed its requirements for the time being, but tanker brokers believed that it would be back soon for more tonnage.

Business has been so quiet on the tanker market recently that owners of smaller tankers—in the 50-80,000dwt category—are preferring to leave their vessels laid up.

The total of tanker tonnage laid up or idle on May 26, according to H. Clarkson and Co was 457 vessels with a total of 30,845,628 dwt. This compares with last week's total of 444 vessels with 29,246,192 dwt, while a year ago the figures were 39 vessels of 880,017 dwt.

The extent of lay-up operations has caused some brokers to predict that there could be some improvement in the current low rates.

Bigger trade hopes with E Germany

By Patricia Tisdall

More cooperation between Britain and East Germany is urged by a London Chamber of Commerce and Industry mission which has just returned from East Germany. The 14-strong mission was led by Mr Brian Townsend, director of Kleinwort Benson, and chairman of the chamber's German Democratic Republic Section.

Mr Townsend said that cooperation in third markets, where British firms can supply equipment for GDR projects in third countries, or the GDR can supply equipment to British principals, is an area in which there are interesting prospects for future business.

In 1974 United Kingdom exports to East Germany increased from £13.7m to £39.1m, a growth of more than 185 per cent. But according to Mr Robert Anthony, head of the East European division of the chamber, some British firms still appear reluctant to establish contacts with the GDR. They seem to regard it as a special case. Others prefer to direct their trade through an overseas subsidiary.

Commodities

By Wallace Jackson

Malaysians bring off Peking coup

Malaysia is busy scouring the world to find people willing to invest in her economy and customers for her manufactures and raw materials. And a mission to China by the Malaysian Rubber Exchange and Licensing Board (MRELB) appears to have achieved some success.

It is reported from Kuala Lumpur that not only is China prepared to buy up to 40,000 tonnes of natural rubber in various grades from Malaysia in the immediate future, but will depart from the practice of its National Chemicals and Export Corporation by buying direct as well as through traditional channels.

The direct buying would be through either the commercial section of the Chinese Embassy in KL or through a buying unit to be set up there. And, of course, MRELB offered its services to help China to make direct purchases and invited the corporation to become an associate member of the Malaysian Rubber Exchange and to attend an international natural rubber marketing conference which MRELB is holding in October.

Nor were the Chinese deterred by the scheme of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries—which includes Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand—to set up an international rubber buffer stock. Malaysia originally suggested a 350,000-ton target for this but, for the moment, an Indonesian proposal of 100,000 tons has carried the day.

The Malaysian mission was told that the Chinese appreciated the need for such a buffer stock. China was always sympathetic to any move by Third World countries to stabilize commodity prices.

While Malaysian rubber producers will no doubt be cheered by the mission to China's success, the country's tin producers are not happy. Apparently the export controls imposed by the International Tin Council in April are hitting them harder than they expected.

The Mines Department in KL put the controls into effect straight away and the producers were caught with stocks in hand, although no size of these has been disclosed.

However, the stocks must be fairly sizable because the Malayan Mining Employers' Association is hinting that if things do not improve, producers may have to reduce working hours of the miners or even shut down for a period.

The controls run from April 18 to June 30 and of the export tonnage allowed in this period Malaysia's "share" is 11,581 tonnes out of 26,560 tonnes. In 1974 Malaysia produced about 68,000 tonnes.

Asia's eye on the Vietnam economy

It is reported that rubber and coffee plantations in South Vietnam have resumed operations and that the Viet Cong authorities have given South Vietnamese peasants farm tools and rice seeds so that production can be resumed.

Just how long it will be before the economy of Vietnam starts to function normally again—and the impact such a recovery will have on the exports of neighbouring countries—is a topic of prime concern to businessmen in South-East Asia.

In a Viewpoint comment, Commodities Bulletin says it is widely believed that what was South Vietnam should very soon be able to reestablish pre-1973 production levels in most commodities.

This is not only because the climate allows year-round cultivation of tropical crops and the production of sub-tropical and temperate crops in the highland areas, but because the Vietnamese are arguably the most hard-working people in the region, perhaps more so than the Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans.

South Vietnamese exports steadily declined in the second half of the sixties and the early seventies, apart from a spurt in 1973 when the government led a promotion drive.

Since that time the flow has been negligible and so far as rubber—which was the major export—is concerned, the plantations will need major work to bring them back to pre-1965 levels.

But in rice the prospects are much better and last week's news that Burma had lost thousands of tonnes of her crop through a two-day cyclone brings into sharp focus the prospect that Vietnam might soon be on the market as an exporter, even though the North has to be supplied and the population of the whole area is growing rapidly.

It is pointed out by Combul that in a wide range of other commodities, including shrimps, tapioca, maize, soyabeans, tea, coffee, pineapples and mangoes, Vietnam is either competing now, or soon will be.

Whether a Vietnamese export resurgence will help to push down still further sagging commodity prices, or whether it will coincide with increased demand from an industrial West in the throes of a boom, is the 64 dollar question.

How the markets took the strain

Gill & Duffus chairman Mr R. G. McFall says in his group's annual report that the organized London markets "took the strain remarkably well" in 1974, a year which saw violent swings in some commodity prices.

He cites cocoa, for which the price more than doubled and then fell sharply away; in copper the price was cut by more than half and those of rubber and zinc by two-thirds. And, of course, sugar, "the most newsy of all", recorded a gain of four times.

Pointing out that in other financial fields movements in rates of interest and currency of less awesome proportions than those in commodities brought trouble and bankruptcies in their wake, Mr McFall says:

"The disciplines of commodity markets, whether by systems of deposits and margins, or by other similar methods, do help to prevent over-exposure.

"We should be grateful to those who went before us in building our markets on the sound principles which still largely exist today."

He adds the warning that government intervention, such as is being attempted in the United States, would tend to weaken the spirit of self-regulation which has proved so sound.

Speaking of the opening during 1974 of a new rubber futures market in London, Mr McFall says that it gives all the appearance of being a healthy child and of becoming a permanent and important feature in world rubber trade.

elkraal will not be the last to be floated by Gold Fields

Mining

mile of welcome on Mr Donald McCall's not fade when I asked ut Consolidated Gold ctivities in the United e other day. The smile hen the conversation nearer home. He told conditions will probworse before it dawns that the United Kingving on borrowed time ey.

per cent owned Azcon y, already 13 per cent up in terms of income, announced nine months up from $11.7m to Until now it has d almost purely as a kholder but there is a obability of a move into uring, financed by the ack potential accruing £21m rights issue.

nited States has seen of exploration in recent th Canadian developbibited by extremely taxation policies. The most promising find so far has been that of a low grade open cut gold deposit in New Mexico but little is being disclosed at present about either grade or reserves.

Despite the present problems in Australia, Mr McCall was much more optimistic of a rapid turn round than in the United Kingdom, given the continent's natural resources, space and siting near major markets. But he was less sanguine about the immediate prospects for Mt Lyell and the copper price. He did not foresee a real break upwards in the price. Indeed, he was not even certain that it would breach £600 unless the American economy really does revive, or there is a further significant depreciation in sterling.

Talking about the rumours of the battle for control of Potgietersrust Platinum, the chairman pointed out that the group's platinum investment was already pretty hefty. It has 45per cent of Watervall and "however good a basket is, one can have too much", he said. "We already have a lot in that basket—worth about £28m."

These remarks if allied to those of Sir Albert Robinson, chairman of both Johannesburg Consolidated Investments and of Rustenburg, would suggest to other interests outside the conventional mining finance houses are active behind the scenes. But like so much of the "mystery buying" in South Africa, identities are usually concealed much more effectively than in London.

As to Deelkraal, he expressed some surprise at the initial premium which was some 60p lower than the 100p plus he expected. But it will not be the last mine to be floated by the Gold Fields group although some considerable time may elapse before the next with much depending on the gold price and on the cost structure.

Any substantial improvement in the United Kingdom Amey Roadstone interests cannot be relied upon in the short term. This bringing together of the two parts was in part spurred by tax considerations. That the profits are no longer sufficient to cover the group's ACT requirements would not, in Mr McCall's view, justify in itself further acquisitions. But when the economy does turn the position will be reversed. While indicating that Amey Roadstone will have an even more difficult passage in the months ahead the aggregate reserves will undoubtedly prove extremely valuable.

Asked what shareholders could look forward to in the years ahead, the reply was that in Australia, the Area C iron ore reserves at Mount Goldsworthy could be developed if market conditions were right. The existing operations there could also be extended quite a lot, inferring growth at Mt Lyell and at Renison the tin producer. Again, exploration in the United States could reveal something significant.

So one is left with Consolidated Gold Fields looking to roughly maintained earnings for the year to the end of this month of around 29p (post rights) with the probability of a similar outcome in 1975-76.

In recent weeks, the United Kingdom registered mining houses have seen their share prices reflect the quest for overseas earnings and assets. But of the four majors, Charter, Consolidated Gold Fields, RTZ and Selection Trust, only the last named is underpinned by genuine investment buying. A rights issue is a virtual certainty to finance both the Brouillan base metal/gold deposit in Canada and the Agnew nickel development in Australia.

Andrew Wilson

romarkets

nbling over ty of fferings

volume of Eurobond as risen substantially, ted, though there has me grumbling about ty of the offerings.

w York, the Banque du Commerce (BFCE) with a three ting, floated a $100m 43m) five-year issue at ring 9.125 per cent ually.

annual coupon basis ble with Eurobonds, E yield worked out to cent. Some European are contending that if ality borrower has to per cent some of the ality offerings in the d marker should yield

xample, the Council of an inter-governmental that looks after refutends to float a $22m r issue bearing 9.25 t through a syndicate Banque Lambert in . Though the suggested price is 99 to yield r cent, critics say the ould be higher to comourably with the BFCE which matures four rlier.

medium-quality n issues are also on ternationally. One is a seven-year issue of t Corporation, a food and motel operator, is being managed by an Banking Corporation, dicates led by Kidder, International are g a $20m, five-year of Gulf and Western nd a $20m, eight-year of Gould International three issues are d with 9.75 per cent rates.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

$ STRAIGHTS		Price Offer	Redptn Yld
AIDC 10¼ 1981	..	104½	9.19
Airlease 8½ 1988	..	87	10.58
Ashland 8 1987	..	93½	8.93
BICC 7½ 1987	..	73	12.13
Bristol 8½ 1979	..	94	10.17
British Steel Corp 8½ '89		89	10.11
Burlington 7½ 1987	..	92	8.85
Carrier 8 1987	..	91	9.26
Chevron 7 1980	..	98	7.48
Conoco 7 1980	..	98	7.48
Conoco 8 1986	..	98	8.26
Cons Food 7½ 1991	..	86	9.20
Coventry 8½ 1981	..	95	10.01
Coventry 8½ 1980	..	93	10.11
Curacao Tokyo 8½ 1988		93½	9.64
Curacao Tokyo 10½ 1981		105	9.14
Cutler Hammer 8 1987		93½	8.93
Dana 8 1987	..	93	8.97
Denmark Kingdom 7½ 1990	..	85	9.40
Denmark Mtge Bank 7½ 1991	..	82	9.77
Dundee 9½ 1983	..	95½	10.02
Escom 9½ 1989	..	93	10.19
Escom Floating Rate '82		98½	99.38
First Chicago 7 1980		96½	7.89
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984		85	10.12
GATX 8½ 1987	..	91	9.54
Guardian Royal 8 1987		79	11.35
Hambros 7½ 1987	..	80	10.71
ICI 7½ 1992	..	80	9.98
International Util 8½ '82		98½	8.59
Legal & Gen Ass 7½ '88		76½	11.14
Manchester 8½ 1981	..	91	10.34
Mexico 8½ 1991	..	87	10.68
Michelin 7½ 1988	..	84	9.72
Mitsubishi 9 1989	..	95	4.65
Motorola 8 1987	..	94½	8.79

	Price	Redptn Yld
Nat & Grindlays 7½ 1987	81	10.53
National Coal Board 8½ 1988	88	10.38
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	104½	8.95
N. A. Rockwell 8½ 1987	91½	9.46
Occidental 7½ 1984	84½	10.04
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	92½	8.99
Pacific Lighting 9½ 1981	103½	8.47
Pennwalt 8 1987	92½	9.05
Ralston Purina 7½ 1987	91½	8.62
Scanraff 7½ 1990	86½	9.14
Scanraff 8½ 1988	95½	9.20
Shell 7½ 1987	95½	8.41
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	105	9.14
Slough 8 1988	68	13.31
South Africa 8 1987	80	10.92
Standard Oil 8½ 1980	103½	7.35
Standard Oil 8½ 1988	99½	8.14
Standard Oil 8½ 1988	100	8.48
Sybron 8 1987	95	8.97
Tenneco 7½ 1987	86	9.71
Textron 7½ 1987	85	9.88
Transocean Gulf 7½ 1987	92½	8.83
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	98	7.49
Union Oil 7½ 1987	93½	8.35
Venezuela 8½ 1987	95½	9.04
Volvo 8 1987	90½	9.31
Wm Glyns 8½ 1987	84	10.67

DM BONDS	Price	Redptn Yld
APEL (DM) 10 1981	106	8.70
Charter (DM) 6½ 1968/83	83	9.71
Courtaulds (DM) 6½ 1969/84	82	10.08
Denmark (DM) 9½ 1989	102	8.97
Escom (DM) 7 1975/88	75	10.64
Goodyear (DM) 6½ 1972/87	86	8.60
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86	92	9.15
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9½ 1980	106	8.07
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	89½	9.39
New Zealand (DM) 9½ 1983	106½	8.38
Suedafrica (DM) 8½ 1970/85	95	9.46
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7½ 1988	90	8.80

$ CONVERTIBLES	Price	Conv Prem
AMF 5 1987	62	71.65
American Express 4½ '87	81	35.82
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	89	8.56
Beatrice Foods 6½ 1991	107	8.32
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1993	101	0.10
Borden 5 1992	91	16.31
Borden 6½ 1991	106	23.76
Broadway Hale 4½ 1987	76	53.86
Carnation 4 1987	93	21.66
Chevron 5 1988	99	5.16
Cummins 6½ 1986	85	99.07
Dart 4½ 1987	90	57.08
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	119	9.71
Economic Labs 4½ 1987	82	18.34
Eaton 5 1987	70	52.48
Ford 5 1988	77	46.73
Ford 6 1986	83	40.50
Gillette 4½ 1987	84	71.83
Gould 5 1987	79	20.13
General Electric 4¼ 1987	84	51.15
Halliburton 4½ 1987	126	0.18
Harris 5 1987	69	81.88
Honeywell 6 1986	79	132.80
ITT 4½ 1987	70	67.18
J Ray McDermott 4½ 1987	126	0.54
JP Morgan 4½ 1987	125	0.54
Nabisco 5½ 1988	90	21.20
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	86	26.09
JC Penney 4½ 1987	83	53.42
Revlon 4½ 1987	103	2.00
Rank Org 4½ 1995	45	96.19
Sperry Rand 4½ 1988	98	17.05
Squibb 4½ 1987	88	36.49
Texaco 4½ 1988	76½	44.82
Union Carbide 4½ 1982	106	1.93
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	87	37.96
Xerox Corp 5 1988	79	57.73

DM=Deutschmark issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	9½%
C. Hoare & Co. ..	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
Shenley Trust ..	11½%
20th Century Bank	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6¼%, up to £25,000 6½%, over £25,000 7¼%.

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450	Armitage & Rhodes	46	+1	3.0	6.5	5.2
722	Henry Sykes	125	+1	4.9	4.0	8.3
447	Twinlock Ord	35	—	0.8	2.4	8.1
337	Twinlock 12% ULS	60	−1	12.0	20.0	—

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Authorised Unit Trusts

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Offshore and International Funds

• Ex dividend. ‡ Not available to the general public. † Offered gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. a Ex all. e Dealings suspended. ¶ Subdivided. § Cash value for £100 premium.

Details of valuation days:—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (6) June 2. (7) June 3. (8) June 30. (9) June 2. (10) June 10. (11) June 19. (20) 20th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 20th of month. (23) 1st Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Tuesday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 15th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 3rd day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month.

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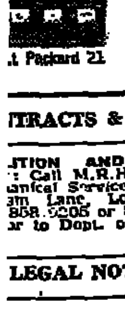
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LEGAL NOTICES

...Matter of The Companies ...1948 to 1967 and in the ...of R. ROGERS & CO (In Voluntary Liquidation). ...e is hereby given pursuant ...ion 299 of The Companies ...48, that a GENERAL MEET... the MEMBERS of the above... Company will be held at the ...of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., ...ed Accountants of 19, East... London, EC3M 1DA, on Fri... 27th day of June, 1975, at ...a.m. to be followed at 12 ...y a GENERAL MEETING of ...EDITORS for the purpose of ...g an account of the Liquida... ...cts and Dealings and of the ...of the winding-up to date. ...d this 23rd day of May.
M. A. JORDAN, Liquidator.

...Matter of the Companies ...1948 to 1967 and in the ...of ARTHUR SANDERS ...(In Liquidation). ...e is hereby given pursuant ...tion 299 of the Companies ...48, that a GENERAL MEET... the MEMBERS of the above... Company will be held at the ...of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., ...red Accountants of 19, East... London, EC3M 1DA on ...lay the 26th day of June ...at 11.45 a.m. to be followed ...noon by a GENERAL MEET... ...of the CREDITORS for the ...e of receiving an account of ...quidator's Acts and Dealings ...the conduct of the Winding-... date.
...ed this 23rd day of May 1975.
M. A. JORDAN, Liquidator.

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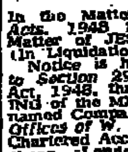
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LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of JESSE KNIGHT Limited (In Liquidation). Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of 19 Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA on Tuesday the 24th day of June, 1975, at 2.15 p.m. to be followed at 2.30 p.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date. Dated this 27th day of May, 1975.
M. A. JORDAN, Liquidator.

No. 001831 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division. Companies Court. In the Matter of R. W. TURNER & CO (LEEDS) Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948. By order of the High Court of Justice dated the 19th day of November, 1974 I, ROBERT WHEATON HELLYER, of Tower House, Merrion Way, Leeds, LS2 8PU have been appointed Liquidator of the above named company WITH a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION. Dated this 23rd day of May 1975.
R. W. HELLYER, Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001768 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of RANNERGROVE Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.
Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 21st day of May, 1975, presented to the said Court by Redland Tiles Limited whose registered office is situate at Redland House, Reigate, Surrey, Tile Manufacturers, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL, on the 16th day of June, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
BEABY & WALLER, 2/3 Hind Court, Fleet Street, London, EC4A 3DS, Solicitors for the Petitioners.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of June, 1975.

NOTICE
Pursuant to Order of the United States District Court for the District of Colorado in THE HERCULES POWDER COMPANY VS. MARY MURPHY GOLD MINING COMPANY, ET AL., Civil Action No. 8373, the Court-appointed Trustee, Charlton H. Carpenter, is hereby publishing notice concerning the distribution of certain proceeds from the sale of the Mary Murphy Gold Mining Company properties in Chaffee County, Colorado.
The Trustee will distribute the sale proceeds on a pro rata basis to all parties who submit on or before July 1, 1975, their Mary Murphy Gold Mining Company first mortgage 6 per cent gold bearer bonds due March 1, 1939. Original bonds must be submitted. Parties who fail to submit their bonds to the Trustee, or parties who submit their bonds after July 1, 1975, shall not be included in the pro rata distribution of the sale proceeds.
The Mary Murphy Gold Mining Company £1,000 first mortgage 6 per cent gold bearer bonds due March 1, 1939, should be submitted to
CHARLTON H. CARPENTER, Trustee for the Mary Murphy Gold Mining Company, 1636 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado 80202.

To PATRICK de PETERSON, of 11 Laxford House, Cundy Street, London, S.W.1 Take Notice that an action has been commenced against you in the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Queens Bench Division 1975 K. No. 8060 by KINGSBRIDGE ADVANCES Limited of 36 Peter Street, Manchester, M3 5GR in which the Plaintiffs claim is for repayment of loans made by the Plaintiffs to the Defendant at the Defendants request amounting to £1,004.20. And that it has been ordered that service of the Writ in the said Action on you be effected by this advertisement. If you desire to Defend the said action you must within 14 days from the publication of this advertisement, inclusive of the day of such publication enter an appearance at the Central Office, Royal Court of Justice, Strand, London. In default of such appearance Judgement may be entered against you.
PRITCHARD ENGLEFIELD & TOBIN, 23 Great Castle Street, London, W1. London Agents for the Plaintiffs Solicitors. GOLDBERG BLACKBURN & CO. of 135 Deansgate, Manchester, M3 2BU.

IN the MATTER of BURNHAM LLOYD & PARTNERS Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 30th day of June, 1975, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned P. Granville White of Booth, White & Co of 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London EC4V 5AS the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Dated this 28th day of May 1975.
P. GRANVILLE WHITE, Liquidator.

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and In the Matter of HANBROOKE CO. Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA on Wednesday the 25th day of June, 1975 at 3 p.m. to be followed at 3.15 p.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date. Dated this 28th day of May, 1975.
M. A. JORDAN, Liquidator.

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of SANDERS CONSTRUCTION Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA on Thursday, the 26th day of June, 1975, at 11 a.m. to be followed at 11.15 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date. Dated this 23rd day of May, 1975.
M. A. JORDAN, Liquidator.

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and In the Matter of BEDFORD STREET WINES Limited (In Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1975, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidators' Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding Up to date. dated this 23rd day of May, 1975.
N. B. CORK, Joint Liquidator.

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of REGENT FUND MANAGERS Limited (In Creditors' Voluntary Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA on Wednesday the 25th day of June, 1975, at 2.15 p.m. to be followed at 2.30 p.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date. Dated this 28th day of May 1975.
M. A. JORDAN, Liquidator.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB
The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Club premises at 36, Pall Mall on 9th July, 1975 at 1.45 p.m.
J. GORDON, Secretary.

TRANSFER BOOKS

JOHNSON GROUP CLEANERS LIMITED
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of 9% Preference Shareholders of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of June, 1975 to the 30th day of June 1975, both days inclusive.
A. M. THOMSON, Secretary.
Mildmay Road, Bootle, Merseyside L20 5EW.

PUBLIC NOTICES

As from the 1st June, 1975, RONEY & CO. and VINCENT & VINCENT are merging to form RONEY, VINCENT & CO. and will practice from Roney & Co.'s present address. Also, as from that date, Mr. T. J. C. Manning and Mr. L. S. Lane become Partners.

Appointments Vacant
also on page 22

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PROPERTY
also on pages 10 and 11

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GENERAL

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Are you looking for a position with involvement responsibility and opportunity? Are you confident, outgoing and mature, with lots of initiative, stability and a sales oriented/administrative background? If so, we are a leading international Personnel consultancy and need you to assist in the running of one of our expanding branches. Excellent scope and satisfaction for the successful candidate. Call Eileen Anderson Now! 734 0911.

TRAVEL BROADENS THE MIND
so enjoy helping young people to join this group youth movement and travel abroad for nine months. You will interview all people applying for this scheme and help them with any problems. Lots of responsibility when you take over control of the office in your bosses' absence. If you can type waste no time in calling Anne Morris, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

RECEPTIONIST
OPPOSITE HARRODS
Super girl needed for small Advertising Agency. Easy switchboard, easy typing, superb offices and good salary.
Phone 01-584 1752

WEDGWOOD-GERED
Due to further expansion, a number of intelligent girls are required to sell china to overseas visitors in their Regent Street and Piccadilly shops. Salary according to age and experience plus generous commission and LVs.
Please ring Miss Tristram, 734 2828, or Miss Wonacott, 629 2614.

ASPREY BOND ST.
requires a young lady to help in their antique furniture department. Some knowledge and typing preferred.
Staff also required for other departments.
Please telephone Mr. Philpot/Mrs. Wilkie
01-493 6767

DRESS ALLOWANCE £3 P.W.
and a negotiable salary offered to an ATTRACTIVE RECEPTIONIST TELEPHONIST / TYPIST aged 20-25. Small friendly Mayfair office. Please ring
MARIAN ON 01-629 9516 NOW

RECEPTION AT £2,000?
Then this super advertising agency in W.1 is for you. When you join them as receptionist, typist. You will be typing correspondence and dealing with a host of super people and they will train on the switchboard. Take this opportunity. Call Sandra Gibbons, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA requires a mature Receptionist/Telephonist. PMBX switchboard. Typing desirable. Offices near Holborn. Salary £2,000 plus LVs. Please telephone Mr Campbell 01-637 2632.
INTERNATIONAL Management consultants seek an ambitious young lady aged 25+: Bookkeeping experience to trial balance level. Extensive commercial experience a must. Salary very negotiable around £2,500. Call Peter Holmes 409 2008, Acorn.
PART-TIME Bookkeeper/Secretary required for private dental partnership near Sloane Square. Phone 730 2508.
GIRL NEGOTIATOR between 19-27, no experience required for hard but rewarding work with Bond St. Estate Agents, dealing mainly with international clients. Basic Salary plus good commission. Phone 499 6158.
JOURNALIST for T.E.S. Scotland. See General Vacs.

Assistant in Advertising Services

c. £2,500 p.a.

Interpublic is the holding company of some of the most successful advertising agencies in the U.K.—and the world. McCann-Erickson is one of them.

The Head of Interpublic Management Services needs a mature Assistant, with a pleasant personality, who is as capable in administration as she is in shorthand and typing. You should be numerate too. The work is interesting and demanding.

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McCann-Erickson

GENERAL

PUBLISHING PROMOTION COMPANY

Requires bright young executive to take responsibility for company mailing list. Based in North London, IBIS Information Services provides unique mail marketing operation for publishers. The job will involve management of both permanent and temporary updating staff. Knowledge of French and German useful. The successful applicant might be someone graduating 1975. Good career prospects in expanding company. Salary £1,600-£2,100, 4 weeks' holiday, luncheon vouchers and pension scheme.

Write to: MICHAEL CARDELL, IBIS INFORMATION SERVICES, New Building, North Circular Road, NW10 0JG.
or telephone: 01-459 7221.

GENERAL

CLERICAL ASSISTANT/TYPIST
For West German Company in Knightsbridge
We are the London office of Europe's biggest heavy engineering company and we require someone to assist the Manager of our Diesel Spare parts office. This is a mainly clerical post, but the successful candidate should have good typing with some knowledge of shorthand and of the German language. This is an opportunity to join a small and friendly company which offers a generous salary, LVs and an annual bonus scheme.
RING US FOR A CHAT ON 01-584 3211 AND ASK FOR MAGGIE BAILEY

FORTNUMS
REQUIRE A
2ND HOUSE MODEL
To work on a flexible but permanent part-time basis. Applicants should be experienced (house modelling) and over the age of 28. Excellent hourly rate. They should not be smaller than a stock size 12. All enquiries to the Press Office.
734 8040

RESEARCH INTO PUBLISHING
Join this small Co. in W.1 and cope with reports, admin., general duties and two lovely editors. Flexi hours and workload, happy atmosphere, 3 weeks' holiday and £1,800 for the asking. Call Judi Lewis, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

LIBRARIAN. Well known firm stock-brokers, E.C.2. Stock Exchange exp. or "A" level standard 35+. £2,750+. Ring Mrs Burr, 248 2342, Paterson Agy.

SECRETARIAL

AN EAR FOR MUSIC!
Then you will enjoy being secretary on this Hi-Fi publication. Market research will be an important part of your day when you join this small group of get-ahead people. If you enjoy pressure and working in a stimulating environment then waste no time in calling Anne Morris, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

ANY GOOD AT ORGANISING OTHERS?
Pleasant post at around £2,500 for experienced, mature Secretary, over 30, accustomed to working at senior management level and capable of supervising other clerical/secretarial staff. Superb conditions and benefits. Miss Pratley, CHALLONER SERVICE, 29/35 Goswell Rd., E.C.1. 251 0126.

EDITOR'S AIDE TO £2,500
Editor-in-Chief of the Educational division at a well known, national literary organisation needs educated Secretary with above average common sense to assist him with a wide variety of interesting tasks including liaison with publishers and authors. Mrs Salem, CHALLONER SERVICE, 91 Regent St., W.1. 734 9476.

FASHIONS GALORE
Take over the boss and his fashion show room! As Secretary forget your shorthand, be responsible for all his accounts and generally run the place! Three weeks holidays, fantastic discounts, free coffee and a salary of £2,100 plus for the right girl. Call Raye McMullan, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

SECRETARIAL OPPORTUNITY to assist young Solicitor near Fleet St. Legal audio experience essential. Holidays honoured. £2,200 plus LVs. Ring Alex on ext 207. 353 4023.
PEOPLE PERSON for Personnel Manager. Sec. who loves meeting and talking to people. Own corresp. Share off 1 girl. £2,400 + sub canteen. RAND 723 7625.
TWO YOUNG DIRECTORS of friendly research co. in Leicester Sq. need Sec/P.A. to look after them and their clients. Work in Main recept. £2,500. RAND 493 9555.
YOUNG ARCHITECTS in Mayfair need a Sec/P.A. to look after them and their international clients. Own office. Salary neg. but good. A1 STAFF 639 1904.
ADVERTISING EXECS. of famous agency in W.1. need Sec P.A. prepared to get involved with all aspects—meeting clients, etc. £2,500. RAND 499 8401.
BILINGUAL and multilingual secretaries with shorthand. Contact The Linguist Agency. 439 1818
ADVERTISING ACCOUNTS/Director of prestige W.1 advertising co. requires superb P.A. Sec. c. £3,150. Gee's Recruitment. 360 6101-4.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, part-time, age 25-35, to work for consultant chartered surveyor in W.1 Two days per week. 10-4, suit married woman. Telephone Cherril Pickard, 01-629 8171.

SECRETARIAL

WORK WITH CHIEF EXECUTIVE FOR AT LEAST £2,700!
Highly responsible role in first-class company for calm, well educated Secretary used to working under pressure at senior management level. Conditions are outstanding and the generous and varied benefits include excellent free lunches, interest free loans.
CHALLONERS Top Appointments Division 19/23 Oxford St., London, W.1. 437 9030.

USE YOUR FRENCH IN PARIS AS A P.A. AT £4,500!
English speaking Vice-President, of well known international company, needs experienced, fluent French/English speaking Secretary with shorthand in both languages to provide him with a full P.A. service at his luxurious Paris office. A varied and responsible role with considerable personal scope. Ring Miss Duncan, Executive Director 01-437 9030.
CHALLONERS TOP APPOINTMENTS DIVISION 19/23 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

TOP MAGAZINE P.A./SECRETARY £2,500
Executive Editor of "top magazine" wants a PA/Sec to inspire his creative talents and charm. If you are anxious and capable of generating real enthusiasm here's the chance to step into a really worthwhile career. An abundance of activities in a whirlwind atmosphere, guaranteeing a sense of achievement and job satisfaction. Age 20 plus. Call Christopher Wallsgrove
637 3787
Prime Appointments

WELL EDUCATED SECRETARY/P.A.
needed for Partner in Lincoln's Inn Solicitors with busy, varied practice and friendly office, to become key member in small team. Ability to type neatly and quickly, good manner on telephone and with clients and good written English are essential, but previous legal experience is not. Shorthand and ability to drive advantages but not vital; 4 weeks' holiday, salary up to £2,400, plus L.V.s. Might suit Graduate wishing to consider career in law.
PHONE PERSONNEL Dept., 01-405 3613

TEMPS!!
SECRETARIES, TYPISTS & RECEPTIONISTS urgently needed for exciting assignments in
FILM, T.V., RECORDS AND ADVERTISING!
Top rates at
PATHFINDERS BUREAU 32 Maddox Street, W.1.
START IMMEDIATELY—CALL 629 3132
(Lots of exciting permanent positions too!)

INTERNATIONAL GIRL
You will have your holidays honoured! You will have good opportunity for promotion. Enjoy interesting and varied duties as you help organize this small friendly office of world-wide Co. and utilize your secretarial skills. A great position for someone who wants more than routine! Interested? Then call Marlene Oates, 734 7186. OFFICE OVERLOAD, 305, Regent St., W1.

P.R.
Is that what you are really looking for? Then join this large International Co. as Sec. to the Director of Public Relations. You will be dealing with all the P.R. duties and running the photographic library. Super opportunity plus staff restaurant plus £2,000. Call Sandra Gibbons, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

P.A. TO FASHION EXECUTIVE
Do you want a challenge and lots of responsibility? Then join this large W.1 fashion Co as secretary to the sales executive. Enjoy meeting clients as you help deal with queries and arrange fashion shows. £2,300 plus LVs, discount on clothes. Call Anne Morris, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

SHORTHAND SEC. £2,750
Working for friendly Solicitor, Company law, legal experience not essential, only competence. Flexible hours. W.C.2 area.
242 2671
Miss Young,
CLAYMAN AGENCY
31 33 High Holborn W.C.2.

SEC. for CO. running shops on Cruise ships, shorthand preferred. Meet lots people, deal with contacts abroad. Lots variety £2,000 + discounts. RAND 727 0105.
TEMPORARY SECRETARY required by National Tourist Organization to work in their advertising dept for one month. [illegible] p.w. Contact [illegible] Bureau 405 3854.
WHIZ KID Director of property co. in Knightsbridge needs sec. who will have own office and assistant. £2,600 + LV's. RAND [illegible] 4915.
DIRECTOR of International advertising agency needs Sec to deal with overseas work—flexihours. £2,400 + subsidised canteen. RAND SERVICES 629 6475.
YAMASHTA management requires Shorthand Typist. Salary £35.00 per week.—Tel. 969 8507.
ART GALLERY requires Secretary. IBM Exec. typewriter. Mon.-Fri. Ring 229 1580.
CHELSEA LEGAL TEAM urgently required Secretarial Assistant. Phone 584 6551.
SECRETARY/PA for senior Partner of City Co. Professional body, able to liaise with clients; age 24-50. Salary £2,800. Eileen Connaughton, Fitzroy, 437 5531.
SECRETARY to Director of [illegible] Kensington Advertising Agency. Friendly atmosphere. Salary negotiable. Ring 01-937 8100.
LOOKING FOR A CAREER in personnel? Staff manager of a major City co. needs a young Sec. (possibly college leaver). £2,000ish + L.Vs. Belle Agy., 405 4844.
KENSINGTON Surveyors and Estate Agents require competent Audio Secretary. Typing of survey reports and correspondence. 5-day week, 9.30-5.30. Salary in region of £2,000 p.a. Benson & Bull, 937 1022.
£2,650. Not just a Sec. Dynamic P.A. (hardly any shorthand) to administrate for Director of well-known oil co. 836 5924—Just the Job.
BARNES, S.W.13.—Solicitors' Office requires Audio/Shorthand Secretary with good skills for Principal. Salary according to experience but not less than £2,000 p.a.—Telephone: 876 8811.
MEDICAL SECRETARIES, temporary, shorthand and audio (preferably experience of both). Various London hospitals—Wren Bureau, 4 Bear St., Leicester Square, W.C.2. 01-734 5444.
TEMP SECS URGENT! Shorthand £45.60, Audio £43.55, Copy Typists £1.05 [illegible] Long term [illegible] Short-term. LLS Agy. 734 6317.
SECRETARIES for Architects [illegible] contact ANSA Agency, 734 0523.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.

01-837 3311

Manchester office

061-834 1234

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Appointments Vacant 21 and 22
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Entertainments .. 7
Financial 21
Flat Sharing 23
For Sale and Wanted .. 23
Holidays and Villas .. 23
Home Services 23
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Property .. 10,11 and 21
Public Notices 21
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Secretarial and General Appointments .. 21 and 22
Services 23
Situations Wanted 23

Box No replies should be addressed to:

The Times,
PO Box 7,
New Printing House Square,
Gray's Inn Road,
London WC1X 8EZ

Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 13.00 hrs prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

" . . . Thine, O LORD, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty."—I Chronicles 29 : 11

BIRTHS

ABRAM.—On May 30th, at Bishop's Stortford, to Diana (née Chapman) and Charles—a daughter (Clare Olivia).

di MAMBRO.—On 31st May, at South Mead Hospital, Bristol, to Patricia (née Boggs), wife of Nicholas di Mambro—a daughter.

GOTTELIER.—On May 31st, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Nichola (née Jenkyns) and David Gottelier—a second son.

HARE.—On May 31st, to Caroline and Robin Hare—a son (Reuben Edward).

KAUFMANN.—On May 24th, to Susanne (née Lemieux) and Michael—a daughter (Jessica).

LADENBURG.—On May 29th, at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, to Susan (née Laing) and Michael—a daughter (Harriet).

LISTER.—On May 28th, to Jane and Simon Lister—a daughter.

ROOKSBY.—On May 31st, at St. Joseph's, Beaconsfield, to Jane and Paul—a daughter (Alexandra), sister for Lara, Fergus and Max.

BIRTHDAY

PHYL.—Many happy returns and all my love on your 60th.—F.

MARRIAGE

DOUBLEDAY : PALMER.—On May 31st, at St. Nicholas Church, Pollnicrshain, Edmund Doubleday to Jane Palmer.

RUBY WEDDING

CAMPBELL : ROUSHAM.—On 1st June 1935 at Holy Trinity Church, Upper Tooting, Alan Edward Campbell to Esther Campbell Rousham. Deo Gratias.

DEATHS

ALDRIDGE.—On May 29th, 1975, at her home, Dorothy Gertrude Aldridge, aged 72 years, loving wife of Harrold and dearest mother of Ann. Funeral service Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, Wednesday, June 4th, at 3.15 p.m. Flowers to James Peddle Ltd., 65 High Street, Ruislip.

BARTRAM, THOMAS ASHLEY (Tony), 64 Dawlish Drive, Ruislip Manor. Peacefully on 28th May. Service 2.30 p.m. St. Paul's, Thurlston Road, Ruislip Manor, followed by interment, Northwood Cemetery, Thursday, 5th June. Any flowers, H. Paul Limited, 50 Victoria Road, Ruislip Manor. Ruislip 35642.

BAXTER.—On May 31st, 1975, peacefully, in her 90th year, Selina, of 1 Western Esplanade, Hove, widow of Michael Paget Baxter, beloved mother of Rosie, dearest grandmother of June, Elizabeth, Marian and Paget, and great grandmother of Linda, Alona, Piers, Candy, Tom, Eloise, Lucy, Grace, James and Caspar. Sadly missed and remembered always. Funeral service at the Downs Crematorium, Bear Road, Brighton, on Thursday, June 5th, at 12 noon. Flowers may be sent to Attree and Kent Ltd., 108 Church Road, Hove.

BOLTON.—On May 30th, 1975, at Edgecumbe Nursing Home, Newbury, peacefully in her 90th year, Mary Gladys Bolton. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, on Friday, June 6th, at 11.15 a.m. Flowers may be sent to the crematorium.

DEATHS

CAMPBELL.—On May 29th, very suddenly, C. Douglas Campbell, C.B., late Board of Trade, husband of Margaret (Miller), elder son of the late Charles and Ethel Campbell (Hatley, Cheshire), brother of Gordon (Harrogate). Cremation at South London Crematorium, Rowan Rd., S.W.16 on Thursday, 5th June at 3 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to League of Friends, Kings College Hospital.

CROFT.—On May 31, 1975, peacefully at Plaxtol Nursing Home, near Sevenoaks, Ida Mary, in her 92nd year, widow of William Frederick Croft and mother of Geoffrey and Stella. Funeral at St Peter and St Paul's Church, Seal, on Friday, June 6, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers, and enquiries to W. Hodges & Co. Tel. Sevenoaks 53257.

FENNO.—On May 30th, 1975, suddenly, in Maine, U.S.A., Pauline Fenno, M.B.E., of Owaunus, Sheepscott, Maine, U.S.A.

LITTLEWOOD.—On May 30th, 1975, Kathleen Daisy Bowick Littlewood, formerly Headmistress at Bromley and Wimbledon G.P.D.S.T. High Schools. Service at St. Mark's Church, Bromley South, Kent, on Friday, June 6th, at 2.30 p.m. Cremation private. Flowers to Copelands Funeral Service, 9 Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent. (650 2295).

LLOYD-BAKER.—On May 31st, suddenly, Olive Katherine Lloyd Lloyd-Baker, C.B.E., aged 73, of Hardwicke Court, Gloucester. Funeral service, Thursday, June 5, 2.30 p.m., at Hardwicke Church. Flowers may be sent to the church. A memorial service will be held on Friday, June 27th, 2.45 p.m., at Gloucester Cathedral.

LOWITH.—On May 30, 1975, peacefully, in a London Hospital, Walter Lowith. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium on Wednesday, June 4th, at 1.45. Enquiries to Wm. Tookey and Son, 01-935 3714.

METCALFE.—On May 30th, in hospital at Hartlepool, Tom Metcalfe, M.C., aged 59 years, of 5 The Grove, Hartlepool, dearly loved husband of Joan and dear father of Angela, Carolyn and John. Service at St. Paul's Church, Hartlepool, Tuesday, 11.30 a.m., prior to cremation. Donations in lieu of flowers to the Cancer Research Fund, c/o Mr. H. Lamb, York Road, Hartlepool.

ST JOHN BROOKS. VRENY.—Of 4a Hampstead Way, adored wife of Nicholas and mother of Terence and Peter. Peacefully on 31st May. Funeral private.

STEWART.—Robert Dunlop (Peter) Stewart, on April 24th, 1975, peacefully, after a short illness, at his home, Barrier House, Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire, beloved husband of Anna, and devoted father and grandfather.

TAYLOR.—On May 31, 1975, peacefully in hospital, Gertrude Florence, aged 94 years, of Battle, Sussex. Beloved sister of Christopher and Lionel. Funeral service Hollington Church-in-the-Wood, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Wednesday, June 4 at 12 noon. Enquiries and flowers to Towner, Norman Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea (0424 436 386).

WATTS.—On 29th May, Valentine Florence (née Savage) of 35 Belsize Avenue, London, N.W.3, widowed mother of Michael Savage Watts. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium, 11.45 a.m., Wednesday, June 4th. Family flowers only. Mourning optional. Donations may be sent to Artists General Benevolent Institution, Burlington House.

WEBB, GEOFFREY ALEXANDER. — On May 31st, husband of Annie and father of Rupert and Robin, peacefully, after a long illness. Cremation private. Memorial service at Swinbrook Church, 3 p.m. Thursday, June 5th. Cut flowers only. Donations to Invalids at Home, 6 Temple Fortune Hill, N.W.11.

WEIGHTMAN.—On 30th May, 1975, in her 90th year, Grace, widow of W. H. Weightman, C.M.G., dearly loved mother of Jean, Elizabeth, Pamela and Helen.

WIGGLESWORTH.—On May 31st, 1975, peacefully, in a Brighton nursing home, Air Marshal Sir *Horace Ernest Philip Wigglesworth*, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C., of 65 Hove Park Road, Hove. Funeral service at the Downs Crematorium, Bear Road, Brighton, on Friday, June 6 at 12 noon. Flowers may be sent to S. E. Skinner and Sons, Funeral Directors, 145 Lewes Road, Brighton.

IN MEMORIAM

FERGUSON, HUGH ALEXANDER *GEOFFREY, poet, died aged 23* in Scotland on June 1st, 1974. Affectionately remembered and much missed by his family and friends.

ROMANIS.—Major D. G. Romanis, M.C., R.A. (Rtd.), June 2nd, 1949. In memory of a dearly loved husband and father. All my love always, Wanda.

VAN DEN BOK.—June 1st, 1973, dear Ralph, we all miss you sadly.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

J. H. KENYON LTD
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Day and Night Service
Private Chapels
49 Edgware Road, W.2
01-723 3277
49 Marloes Road, W.8
01-937 0757

PUGH & CARR, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, floristry for all occasions, 118 Knightsbridge, 584 8256, 26 Gloucester Rd., S.W.7, 584 7181.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ROY MILES GALLERY, 6 Duke St., St. James, London, S.W.1. 01-930 8665. Exhibition of Flemish Paintings. June 10th-July 10th.

UNDER FIVE AND HANDICAPPED. *Conference.* 10 am–4 pm, 3rd June, Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. Speakers include doctors, paediatricians, a health visitor, a social worker and a parent. Tel. 01-584 1357 or 01-730 9891. Fee of £2.50 excluding refreshments payable at the door on the day.

COIN AND STAMP FAIR. Old Town Hall, Kings Road, Chelsea, 7th June, 10-5 (15p). Buy and sell with dealers. Collections and oddments valued and purchased.—N.N.N.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WELL SPOKEN
YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS
WANTED

An advertising agency is looking for confident young girls and boys with good speaking voices, between 4½ and 6 years of age, to appear in a series of T.V. commercials, to be shot in June or July.

If you live in easy reach of London and think your child would enjoy being screen tested and if successful, spending 3 days in a film studio:

Please ring Gill Turner at

01-387 7957

LEAVE IT ALL BEHIND YOU

Cruise Thomson to Italy, Crete, Israel, Turkey, Rhodes and Greece.

Take the Turkish Delight, departing 6th June for 14 nights.

Fly from Luton or Gatwick to the SS Ithaca, one of the finest Cruise ships in the Mediterranean. Final guaranteed prices range from £186-£481 depending on cabin type chosen.

So don't let her leave without you. See your travel agent or ring us on

01-388 0681

THOMSON CRUISES
ATOL 152BC

CANCER RESEARCH

DESERVES YOUR SUPPORT

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund will use your money to achieve the best results. Please send a donation now to:

THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

Dept. 160A, P.O. Box 123, *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London,* WC2A 3PX.

IT'S GREAT TO BE ALIVE

Please Support Heart Survival through Research.

BRITISH HEART FOUNDATION
Room 10
57 Gloucester Place,
London, W1H 4DH.

DO YOU LIVE IN LONDON. Are you relocating to London? Are you finding a new job in London? If yes, the chances are you'll want to commute. Make sure you find the property of your choice by looking at The Times Commuter Homes Feature *on Friday, June 13th. Or if you* have a house to sell within commuting distance, phone 01-278 9351 now.

MOVING ? BUYING A HOME for the first time ? Whichever you're doing—have you considered buying a new home ? If you have, don't miss The Times New Homes Property Feature on Friday, July 18th—covering all properties throughout the U.K. for all price ranges (you'll be sure to find *something*).

KEIJO SALOHOVI of ESAB, Finland, invites you to see Gustavus Adamentous and Salmo Sala, in the windows of Finnair in the Haymarket, S.W.1 ; presented by ESAB, the welding people, by courtesy of Finnair.

DINING OUT this weekend ? Don't book anywhere until you read the dining out column in The Times Saturday Bazaar.

CONTACT NEEDS volunteer drivers to take out old people one Sunday afternoon a month.—01-240 0630.

SCHOOL EXAMS. See Oxbridge '75 under Services (Talbot Rice).

JUTLAND, May 31st 1916. Reminiscences, momentos, visual material of life in the Grand Fleet sought for major international book and documentary film. Write in first instance: Box 2586 M, The Times.

SEARCY'S ANNOUNCE mistake "Bride's" May issue. Catering *prices HALF those quoted.* 584 3344.

SAVE £££'s on office equipment. Slough & Son. Sales & Wants.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL. Booking now. See Concerts.

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. See Home Services.

M.A. (27) seeks post abroad.—See Situations Wanted.

BANBURY Hostel/Hotel, £350,000.—See Businesses for Sale.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES SHOP Devon market town.—See Businesses for Sale.

GLYNDEBOURNE. 10 tickets available for Cosi on August 5th, would like to exchange for similar tickets on any date before July 25th. Please ring Marlow 71141.

FRENCH "O" and "A" summer course, girls only. See Services.

WEEKEND LUNG for care worn Londoners.—See Land for Sale.

DEAR VANESSA. Henri Michel's friend Dani welcome. Benjamin 7.

DEAR VANESSA, Benjamin 7 by Michael Kerr is published today.

NEW YORK OFFICES.—See Comm. & Ind. Prop.

TORQUAY.—*30 holiday flats and* all facilities for sale.—See Commercial Prop.

DIAMOND TEACH-IN A basic instruction course in grading and evaluating polished diamonds. See Services.

MOUNTING AND FRAMING ? See Home Services Column.

SEVENOAKS, KENT. Prominent period building. See Shop Premises.

STOP THIEF.—See Berkeley Square Garages—Motor Columns.

SPORT AND RECREATION

MARK COX TENNIS CLUB

Founder memberships invited for new tennis club opening this summer at luxurious Silvermere Leisure Centre, Cobham, Surrey. Facilities include squash, saunas, swimming pool, bars, restaurants, beauty *salon, pro-shops, etc. Phone* 01-878 1119 or 01-940 4385.

NEW LAKESIDE SQUASH CLUB

Squash Club—founder memberships invited for new lakeside club opening this summer at luxurious Silvermere Leisure Centre, Cobham, Surrey. Facilities include tennis, swimming, saunas, bars, restaurants, beauty salon, pro-shops, etc. Phone 01-878 1119 or 01-940 4385.

FISHING ENTHUSIAST invited to share Tuesday fishing trips in Hampshire. All expenses paid including lunch. 01-584 1364.

PHEASANT SHOOTING.—Excellent Sussex pheasant shoot, reared birds, well keepered. One whole or two half-guns available.—Box 2632 M, The Times.

YACHTS AND BOATS

62FT NARROWBOAT

¼in. steel hull. New 1973/74. Luxuriously fitted. FULLY RESIDENTIAL Mercedes engine. Offers around £11,000. Private sale. NO V.A.T.

Details on request Box 2567 M, The Times.

CHARTER AND HIRE

COWES OR ADMIRAL'S Cup base, or into Continental waterways. Toft, 6-berth luxury cruiser with crew avail. charter. Damwood Ltd., 142 Holland Pk. Ave., W11 4UE. 01-727 0047.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

CHAPLINS

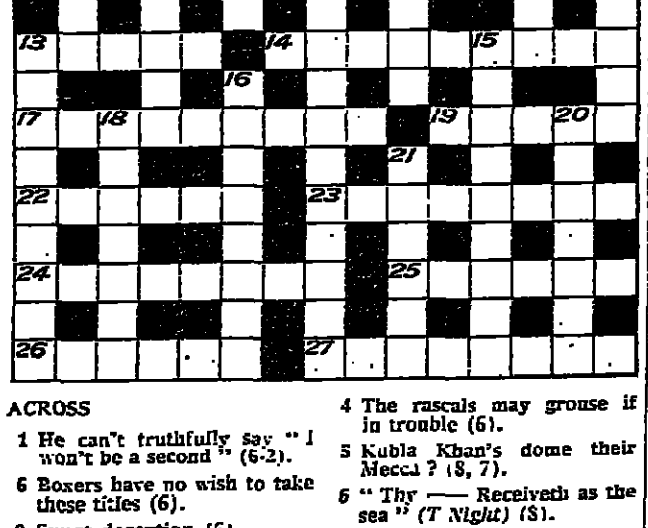
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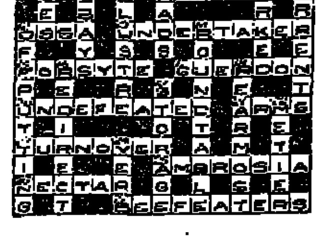
ACROSS

1 He can't truthfully say "I won't be a second" (6-2).
6 Boxers have no wish to take these titles (6).
9 Sweet deception (6).
10 Air universal hope for reform, a great feeling (8).
11 But they're no more loquacious than other MPs (8).
12 Stick with the governor in the centre (6).
13 An effective curb on rate increases (5).
14 The No 1 model (9).
17 Organdie's made up to look so imposing (9).
19 Caught in Rotten Row ? (5).
22 By no means a way-out dish (6).
23 One may have cause for such a marriage (8).
24 Queenstown, Australia (8).
25 Club for the transport worker (6).
26 Punishment in front of the pupils, perhaps (6).
27 Anxious state of a dog with a bad name ? (8).

DOWN

2 He wrongly takes the odd purse in Old Town (7).
3 American statesman could be a Lincoln man (9).
4 The rascals may grouse if in trouble (6).
5 Kubla Khan's dome their Mecca ? (8, 7).
6 "Thy —— Receiveth as the sea" (T Night) (8).
7 Where beds are prepared for new arrivals (7).
8 Out of form (9).
13 A full-blown message (5, 4).
15 Looking blue and maybe quite sour (9).
16 Refinements in natty neckwear (8).
18 Headgear for a stag party ? (7).
20 Game fellows with winning ways ? (7).
21 A suit for the beach (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,008



PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

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...o on page 21

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or Couple, 2 sisters, or 2 friends to undertake all duties and cooking evening meal for business couple out 9.30-7.30 p.m. each weekday. Twin daughters aged 18 at boarding school. Beautiful newly decorated large Chelsea House. Every modern convenience and consideration given to conscientious experienced workers. Own bedsitting rooms, bathroom, T.V. and radio. Regret no accommodation for children or couple, but would consider 1 lady and child or couple with husband following own occupation.

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For right couple, pleasant country house 50 miles London, easy access road/rail. Duties cook/housekeeper and handyman interested in gardens. One driver. Furnished/unfurnished separate accommodation. Also suit younger applicants/active retired couples. Good refs. necessary.

BOX 2406 M, THE TIMES.

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OUR NANNY has left after 6 happy years.—Affectionate girl wanted for children 9, 6, 3; lovely modern Hampstead home; must drive, full-time use of car; holiday villa St Tropez: top salary plus yearly bonus.—For more details ring Mrs. Wilson 01-458 6816.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St., W.1, 930 4757.

NANNY/Mother's Help urgently required for 3 little girls now in London but moving to lovely country house shortly. Best salary paid to intelligent lover of young children. Phone 229 8465.

PROFESSIONAL DESIGNERS with 3 school-age children require reliable friendly person (driver), Nanny/Mother's Help in lovely house near river in Twickenham; lots of time off for study and sightseeing.—Phone day 637 4551, eve. 892 6465.

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EXPERIENCED NANNY

Required for two girls, aged 3 and 1½, to live in (based in London), aged from 27—55 years: preferably French speaking, excellent salary. Must be free to travel often.

Other permanent staff kept.

References required

Please send resume

Box 2469 M,

The Times

TUNBRIDGE WELLS — Nanny-Housekeeper wanted, Sept. onwards to take full charge 5 school children, 3 small dogs and house while professional parents at work. Daily cleaner kept. Weekends free. Box 2438 M, The Times.

REQUIRED

ALL DOMESTIC STAFF. Resident daily, perm., Temp. Eaton Bureau, 136 Sloane St., SW1. 730 6364.

AU PAIRS for summer holidays. Tel. Craig Agency. 940 6927. (10-11).

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FROM PHILIPPINES—Domestics speedily arranged. Experienced, recommended couples, maids, housemen. 2 year contract. 041 887 7000. New World Agency.

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FIAT 130 AUTOMATIC. August 73. Superb condition. Air-conditioning. Tinted windows, Silver grey. 15,000 miles, only. One owner. Chauffeur driven from new. £3,500 o.n.o. 01-705 [illegible] (office hours) or Reigate 40113 (evenings).

VINTAGE AND CLASSIC CAR auction. Alexandra Palace, June 4. About 100 entries including much exotica. Prices £500 to £15,000. Details 01-834 9225, V.T.E.C.

EUROCARS (LONDON) LTD. Offers: 1975 Citroen DS23 Pallas. Hydr. E.F.I. 7,000 miles, £5,100. Eurocars (London) Ltd., 01-262 2728 9.

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Only 2,000 miles. Automatic, P.A.S. Air conditioning, stereo, sun-roof. Metallic beige/black leather, as new. Cost over £5,200, now £4,500 o.n.o. Ring Eve Hyett on 242 6700 during office hours.

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M.O.T. FAILURES—Old cars wanted for cash: 1100s and Minis speciality. Telephone King Motors Ltd., 01-888 6561.

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1958 BENTLEY S1 black/maroon S3 conversion, £2,250.—Hairs Motors. Tel. 01-251 0067.

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ROLLS AND BENTLEY auction.—Alexandra Palace, June 4. About 40 entries from 1925 Silver Ghost to 1966 Cloud III d.h.c. (also 4 W.O. Bentleys, continental d.h.c., etc.). Details 01-834 9225, V.T.E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

M.A. (female, 27) seeks interesting post abroad; has extensive experience in teaching, writing and research, speaks rudimentary French. Epping 72921 eves.

IMPOVERISHED student barrister, with car, seeks employment; anything legal considered.—540 9201.

ATTRACTIVE FEMALE Executive P.A. with B.A., knowledge advertising P.R., business world and Middle East, seeks demanding job. Free to travel. Box 2684 M, The Times.

2 SECRETARIES, highly experienced at Director level in banking, work well together, require interesting well-paid job in City. Box 2716 M, The Times.

GRADUATE B.A. (Lon.), L-ès-L (Sorbonne), M.I.L., 6yrs. teaching, 3 in France, seeks remunerative post overseas or home-foreign export co., tourism, language work or education. Good refs. Box 2715 M, The Times.

ECONOMICS GRADUATE (22) and female friend seek interesting and/or lucrative employment, either separately or together, for the summer months. Anything legal considered, but preferably overseas.—Box 2755 M, The Times.

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GIRL, 20's, share room, W.8, £9. 584 5009, eves.

FULHAM. 3rd person share luxurious c.h. house with modern kitchen, garden, own room. £17.50 p.w. inc. Phone: 385 5300 (day); 736 4318 (evgs. w/ends).

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BEAUTIFUL designers house. Own room, use of facilities and garden. £14 p.w. inclusive, for the right man.—387 3886.

S.W.6.—Own room: £11 or £15 inc. Male/female.—385 6114.

BLOOMSBURY.—Large dble. room or single rambling luxury flat. June 9th, 4 mths.—405 5652.

W.1. 2 girls share double, £12 p.w. each. Bright flat. 486 6139.

FLAT MATES Specialists.—313 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 589 5491.

SHARE-A-FLAT Queens Hse, Leicester Sq. No advance fee. 734 5535.

HIGHGATE. 2 ladies, share room. £11 p.w. each.—348 2990 eves.

ISLINGTON. Own large room, C.H. Garden. £14 all in. Square prof. grad. 226 4552 eves.

W.8.—4th girl share room. Super flat, £14.34 p.c.m.—Phone 229 7481 (after 6.00).

S.W.7, 4th person. Own room. £55 p.c.m. 3 months let. Immediately.—370 4898.

4TH GIRL SHARE large room, luxury Kensington flat. £36 p.c.m.—373 0891 eves.

LUXLURY FLAT to share. S.W.1.—Ring 828 8717.

S.W.10.—Girl share room. £11 p.w.—352 6176 eves.

S. KEN.—4th girl. £8.75 p.w. Large flat.—Tel. Shirley. 493 5671 day; 373 1689 eves.

BLACKHEATH.—Prof. male. £15 p.w.—[illegible]

BARNES, 3rd professional person, 24+, own small room. £36 p.m.—748 8032 after 6.

3RD PERSON. S.W.11. Own room. £50 p.c.m.—228 9006 evenings.

S.W.1.—Man for maisonette. £10 p.w. Own room.—730 2804 eves.

N.W.3.—4th girl, share attractive flat. £44.50 inclusive.—435 7064 evenings.

W.5.—1/2 girls. Own room (nr. tube). £40 p.c.m.—998 4694 eves.

W.14.—Girl. 20+, share room, S C maisonette. £52 p.m.—603 4213.

4TH PERSON WANTED for own room in luxury Kensington mews house. Phone 749 3857 (day) or 937 3250 (eve.).

FLAT SHARING

W.1. Lady over 27 (non-smoker) share sunny house. £10 p.w. Garden. C.H. Own room. [illegible]

S.W.5. Own large room share flat. £14 p.w. 373 7318 eves.

N.3. Girl, own room, £10.50 p.w. Tc. and Pc. mins. 346 2404.

EALING GREEN. Couple to share room in pleasant cottage. [illegible]

YOUNG BUSINESSWOMAN requires own room in flat, sharing with 1 or 2 others. Between Ealing and Marble Arch. Access to Central Line. Tel. 672 0163, during day.

HAMMERSMITH. Attractive modernised studio, £17 incl, for professional man. Home, 602 2361; work, 629 2350.

CHELSEA.—4th person. 8 June 20 July, approx.: own room. £11 p.w.—352 4720, etc.

STH. KEN.—Room with bath. Near tube. £12 50 [illegible]

FROM 13 JUNE-31 AUG. Own room in Brixton flat. £8 p.w. [illegible]

RICHMOND.—2 girls, share large room in superbly luxurious flat. [illegible]

2ND MALE, early 20's, Prof. Grad. Own room modern flat, N.15. [illegible] 3-4 months.—801 [illegible]

SW7. 3rd girl share new Mews flat. £11.67 p.w. 242 [illegible]

QUEENSGATE, S.W.7. 4th Male share room. Very large sunny flat. £11.55 p.w. 584 7146.

IF YOU HAVE any accommodation to let ring us now—bedsits/short lets [illegible] Executive Flatsharers, 235 0188/9.

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AROUND TOWN FLATS, 120 Holland Park Ave., W.11. Central London's short let specialists. [illegible] wks. min. £35 (bachelor studio). —£200 (4 bed, 3 recep. house). 229 0033.

AT MOUNT ST., MAYFAIR, lux. furn. flat, 3 rooms, k. & b., £95 p.w. fully incl. Relf Diner, 491 3134.

KENSINGTON.—Top of Campden Hill, newly converted and furnished 1st floor flat, 1 double, 1 single, living room, c.h. £55 p.w. —01-722 6321.

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HASLEMERE. Luxury 4 bedroomed house, panoramic views. £36 p.w. Mogador 3030.

W.1. Luxury flat. 2 double beds., 2 bath., large reception, C.H., C.H.W. £100 p.w.—Ring 8-10 a.m. or 6.30-10 p.m. 01-486 2984.

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ST. QUINTIN AVE., W.11. Fabulous 3 bedroom flat with drawing & dining rooms. Fully equipped kit. & bath. Avail. now. Long let. £45 p.w. M. & P. 937 6091.

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KILMAINE ROAD, S.W.6.—Super cottage, 2 double beds. C.H. Sunny gardens, Easy parking. £38.50 p.w.: also basement studio. Own entrance. K. & P. 'phone: £15 p.w. Long lets.—733 8444.

WANTED, SUPERIOR FLATS and houses to meet increasing demand from increasing demand from Executives and Diplomats.—Please 'phone Willett, 01-730 3435.

KENSINGTON.—Well furnished and decorated flat. Suitable 2. Very large reception, bedrooms with balcony, k. & b. £35 p.w.—495 1651, 874 1117 eves.

PARSONS GREEN, S.W.6. Small new dec. family house: 2 bedrooms, 2 recept., k. & b., ch. and garden. Fulham Apts. 352 2652.

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RENTALS

AROUND TOWN FLATS

120 HOLLAND PARK AV., W.11.

[illegible]

01-229 0033

FERRIER & DAVIES

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£25 in Hampstead for 1. S. c. one room. k. & b. 13th June for 1 month.

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£85 Chelsea. 4 bed, 2 recept. house. Really attractive. 27th June to 30th Aug.

And Many more.

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LUXURY MAISONETTE, unfurnished, Regent's Pk. 2 receps., 4 beds., 2 baths., 1 w.c. Lease 5 yrs. £90 p.w.—Tel. 935 5062. 5-8 p.m.

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NR. SLOANE SQ. Enchanting period house, antique furniture, C.H. Large modern kitchen, 3 beds. £80 p.w. Ring 584 5315.

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LITTLE BOLTONS, S.W.10. 3 rooms, k. b., sleeps 3. £55 p.w.; also 2 rooms, k. b., sleep 2. £22 p.w.—Phone 346 5599.

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CORFU. Villas available mid June and July. Ring Bouticea Travel. 01-937 0085.

INDIA-KASHMIR overland. Connections Indonesia and Australia. Brochure, Intercontinental, 184 Goldhawk Rd. W12. 01-749 5794.

TUSCANY.—Interesting Roman 25-35 share 17th-cent. farmhouse nr. Florence, 2 wks. from June 28th. £35 p.w.—352 3649 (eve.).

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(continued on page 24)

...oadcasting

...what the doctor ordered. Horizon, the science programme, examines the ...medical education prescribed by a Canadian university (BBC2 9.35) while ..., Stranger (BBC2 7.45) gives fresh TV attention to the GP in Wales who is ...ing a dying village on its feet. Rodney (Likely Lad) Bewes finds himself in the ... India Company for this week's instalment of Churchill's People (BBC1 10.10). ...you can also see the Likely Lads themselves (BBC1 7.40). Community self-help ...Ulster claims Open Door for its home-made programme (BBC2 11.5). The ...ependent channel bills the return of Sam with more chapters of his Yorkshire ...graphy (ITV 8.0).—L.B.

...1

11.00 am, You and Me. ...pm, Anno Domini. 1.30, Mungo and Midge. 1.45-News. 4.00, Play School. The Clangers. 4.35, Jack-... 4.50, Blue Peter. 5.15, ...Kong Phooey. 5.40, Roo-...

News. 6.00, Nationwide.* Star Trek. Whatever Happened to the Likely Lads? James Bolam and Rodney Bewes in The Go-between. Panorama: Wedgwood Benn v Roy Jenkins. Referendum Broadcast on behalf of Britain in Europe. News. Kojak. Churchill's People. Choices for Tomorrow. Weather. ...ck and white.

...nal variations (BBC 1): WALES: 1.30-1.45 pm, Pili... 6.00-6.50, Wales Today. ...nwide. 6.50-7.20, Heddiw. ...8.10, Star Trek. 11.13-11.38, ...Sland. 11.38, News of ... SCOTLAND: 6.00-6.50 pm, ...ting Scotland. 10.20-11.00, ...Account. 11.00-11.25, ...es for Tomorrow. Scottish ...Summary. NORTHERN IRE...: 6.00-6.50 pm, Scene Around. 11.38, Northern Ireland News ...lines.

BBC 2

7.05, Open University:* Role Playing. 7.30-7.55, Two Ways to Work. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 5.00, Open University:* Secular Music of the Renaissance; 5.25, The Digital Computer; 5.50, Diffusion; 6.15, Milk Bottles; 6.40, Foundation Maths. 7.05, Parents and Children.

7.30 Newsday, with Margaret Thatcher, MP.

7.45 Look, Stranger: A Village Reborn—Llanaelhaearn in North Wales.

8.10 The Waltons.

9.00 As BBC 1.

9.10 Rutland Weekend Television.

9.35 Horizon: The McMaster Experiment.

10.35 News.

11.05 Open Door: The Whiterock Co-operative of West Belfast.

11.35-11.40, Jim Balcon reads Acquainted with the Night, by Robert Frost.

Thames

12.00, Rainbow. 12.15 pm, Noddy. 12.30, The Great Western Musical Thunderbox. 1.00, News: Europe Special. 1.50, Lunchtime Today. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Film: Great Catherine, with Peter O'Toole, Zero Mostel, Jeanne Moreau, Jack Hawkins. 4.15, Cartoon. 4.20, Clapperboard.

4.50, The Tomorrow People.

5.20, The Ghost and Mrs Muir.

5.50 News. 6.00, Today.

6.40 David Nixon.

7.30 Coronation Street.

8.00 Sam.

9.00 Referendum, broadcast by Britain in Europe.

9.10 The State of the Nation: The Last Debate.

10.10 News.

10.40 The Last Debate, part 2.

11.40 World Snooker.

12.05 am, Abbott of Westminster, with the Very Rev Dr Eric Abbott.

ATV

12.00 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, Documentary: Count Luchino Visconti of Madrone. 1.00, Thames. 1.50, Lunchtime Newsdesk. 2.00, Thames. 2.30, Film: The Truth About Spring, with Hayley Mills, John Mills. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.45, Thames. 11.40-12.10 am, A Place in History, St David's.

Southern

12.00 am, Thames. 1.50 pm, Southern News. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Film: Dangerous Moonlight, with Anton Walbrook, Sally Gray, Cecil Parker.* 4.10, Cartoon. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, Shang a Lang. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.45, Thames. 11.40, Southern News. 11.50, Guideline. 11.55, Farm Progress. 12.25 am, Weather.

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 1.50 pm, Calendar News. 2.00, Thames. 2.30, Film: Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie, with Jean Peters, David Wayne, Hugh Marlow. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Calendar. 6.45-11.40, Thames.

Granada

12.00 am, Thames. 1.50 pm, This is Your Right. 2.00, Thames. 2.30, Film: Port Afrique, with Pier Angeli. 4.10, Passing Parade.* 4.20, Thames. 5.20, Shang a Lang. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.40, Thames. 11.40-12.40 am, Film: Never Mention Murder, with Maxine Audley, Dudley Foster.*

Tyne Tees

12.00 am, Thames. 1.50, North East News Headlines. 2.00, House Call. 2.30, Film: Count Your Blessings, with Deborah Kerr, Rossano Brazzi. 4.20, Zigzag. 4.50, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Today. 6.40, Police Call. 6.45, Thames. 11.40, News. 11.55, Epilogue.

Scottish

12.00 am, Thames. 1.50 pm, Road Report. 1.55, Housecall. 2.30, Film: The Jazz Singer, with Danny Thomas. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, Women Only. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Crimedesk. 6.45, Thames. 11.40, Late Call.

Ulster

12.00 am, Thames. 1.50 pm, Ulster News Headlines. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Film: She's Working Her Way through College, with Virginia Mayo, Ronald Reagan. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Summer Reports. 6.45, Thames. 11.40, Monday Night.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, ATV. 1.00, Thames. 1.50, Grampian News Headlines. 2.00, Thames 2.30, Film: 3.00, Film: Information Received, with Sabina Sesselman, William Sylvester.* 4.25, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.10, Love, American Style. 6.45, Thames. 11.40, Prayers.

...TV

...0, Thames. 1.50 pm, West ...lines. 1.55, Wales Headlines. ...Housecall. 2.30, Film: Just for ...with Bing Crosby, Jane ...Ethel Barrymore. 4.25, ...es. 5.20, Rock on with 45. ...News. 6.01, Report West. ...0, Thames. HTV CYMRU ...ES.—As HTV except: 1.50-55 ...Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. ...2.30, Hamdden. 6.01-6.22, Y ... HTV WEST.—As HTV except: ...2.00 pm, West Headlines. ...6.45, This is the West This ...k.

...estward

...0, Thames. 1.50 pm, Westward ...Headlines. 2.00, Play with a ...ose. 2.30, Film: Father of the ...e, with Spencer Tracy, Elizabeth ...or. 4.15, Thames. 5.20, ATV. ...Westward Diary. 6.20, Sports ... 6.45, Thames. 11.40, Westward News. 11.43, Faith for Life.

...nglia

...0, Thames. 1.50 pm, Anglia ...s. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, ...: Guns at Batasi, with Richard ...mborough, Jack Hawkins, Flora ...son.* 4.20, Thames. 5.20, ... 6.00, About Anglia. 6.45, ...mes. 11.40, Anthology.

...order

...00, Thames. 1.55 pm, Border ...s. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, ...: The Nutty Professor, with ...ry Lewis, Stella Stevens. 4.20, ...s. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Border ...ws. 6.15, Out of Town. 6.45, ...mes. 11.42, Border News ...mmary.

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. Simon Bates. 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Paul Burnett. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton. 5.00, Newsbeat. 5.15, John Peel. 7.02, The Impressionists. 7.32, Alan Dell. 9.02, Humphrey Lyttelton. 10.02, Sports Desk. 10.05, John Dunn. 12.00, News. 12.05 am, John Dunn. 12.31, News. † stereo.

2

6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan. (8.27, Racing Bulletin). 9.02, Pete Murray. (10.30, Waggoners' Walk). 11.30, Jean Challis. 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 5.02, Waggoners' Walk. 5.17, Sam Costa. † 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02-12.33 am, Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Arne, Mozart, Dvorak. † 8.00, News. 8.05, Vivaldi, Beethoven, Boccherini. † 9.00, News. 9.05, Balakirev and Borodin. † 9.50, Talking About Music. † 10.20, Strauss, Schubert, Gounod. † 11.00, Beethoven: String Quartet in F major (Rasumovsky). † 11.45, Orchestral Concert: Weber, Delius, Mozart, Debussy. † 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, BBC Lunchtime Concert: Murray Perahia (piano). † 2.00, Croydon Youth Philharmonic Orchestra: Part 1, Walton, Schumann, Paul Patterson, Tchaikovsky. 2.50, Talk. 3.00, Concert: Part 2, Mozart, Weber, Liszt. † 3.40, Ravel and Poulenc Songs. † 4.00, Bach Organ Music. † 4.55, Bandstand. † 5.25, Great Pianists: Solomon. 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, East—West. Home's Best. 7.00, Mosaico Español.

7.30, King Priam: Opera, by Michael Tippett, Act 1. † 8.15, Talk. 8.35, King Priam: Act 2. † 9.05, Music on the Air. 9.25, King Priam: Act 3. † 10.35, Early Mozart. † 10.55, Jazz in Britain. † 11.25-11.30, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 6.55, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.50, Referendum Broadcast on behalf of the National Referendum Campaign. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Any Questions? 11.50, Announcements. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Desert Island discs. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Blood Sport. 4.35, Story Time. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, The Men from the Ministry. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Lord Peter Wimsey: Unnatural Death, part 5. 8.00, Play: The Doctor's Wife. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: The Old Ladies. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Pop Goes Pygmalion (new series). 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore forecast. BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, music. 94.9 VHF, 206 M. London Broadcasting, news and information station. 97.3 VHF, 261 M. Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news and features station. 95.8 VHF, 194 M.

HOME NEWS

Proposals for action to protect health against radioactive dangers after reactor accident

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

Proposals on how to cope with the public health risks created by the escape of radioactive materials after an accident in a nuclear reactor are contained in a report published today by the Medical Research Council.

It examines existing and new nuclear reactors that could allow dust containing plutonium and other heavy elements as well as fission products to escape, even though specific precautions in design are taken to minimize release of materials.

In normal circumstances the exposure of people at work and the public is safeguarded by the application of internationally agreed standards.

Measures are taken to ensure that permissible doses to the body cannot be exceeded. In an accident those levels may be exceeded hundreds or thousands of times. The question examined by the report is at what level certain emergency procedures should be invoked, such as destruction of contaminated foodstuffs like milk or evacuation to limit dangers.

No international guidelines exist about when and how to introduce emergency countermeasures of various kinds. The report to the council suggests a set of "emergency reference levels" at which action should be taken.

The basic level is 10 rem (rontgen equivalent man) to the whole body. Equivalent doses for each of a number of organs have been worked out.

Special attention is given to iodine, strontium and caesium, which are likely to be of greatest concern in a reactor accident.

Criteria for Controlling Radiation Doses to the Public after Accidental Escape of radioactive material (Stationery Office, £1.30).

Health records: A national register is to keep track of radiation workers throughout their lives to see, when they die, whether their jobs made them specially liable to any disease (the Press Association reports).

The decision to set up the register was announced yesterday by Dr Andrew McLean, Director of the National Radiological Protection Board. He said that consultations with such bodies as the Atomic Energy Authority, British Nuclear Fuels Ltd, and industry were continuing.

Ultimately, their cause of death of radiation workers will be recorded to check if there is any increased rate of cancer or other disease that might be caused by working with radiation.

Initially the register is likely to cover the nuclear industry, involving those at risk from external radiation and from ingestion of radioactive materials such as plutonium.

Telephone users economizing on calls

The state of the economy is forcing people to cut the length and number of telephone calls, Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, said yesterday. He was at the union's annual conference in Blackpool.

The demand for telecommunications services had also fallen, he said. The recent increase in charges was likely to add to the falls in demand and there were rumours of a Government economy package which might affect installations, he said.

The union had made it clear that the time had come for the Post Office to adopt a far more vigorous and aggressive sales policy; it was time to sell the telephone and other communication facilities instead of waiting for people to come and ask for them, Mr Stanley said.

Mr John Scott-Garner, union president, speaking on inflation, said experts, politicians and economists could not catch the imagination and convince people they were right. Trade unions must give a lead.

"I would have thought it was possible for us to limit our own free collective bargaining and concentrate for a short period, anyway, on other things", he said.

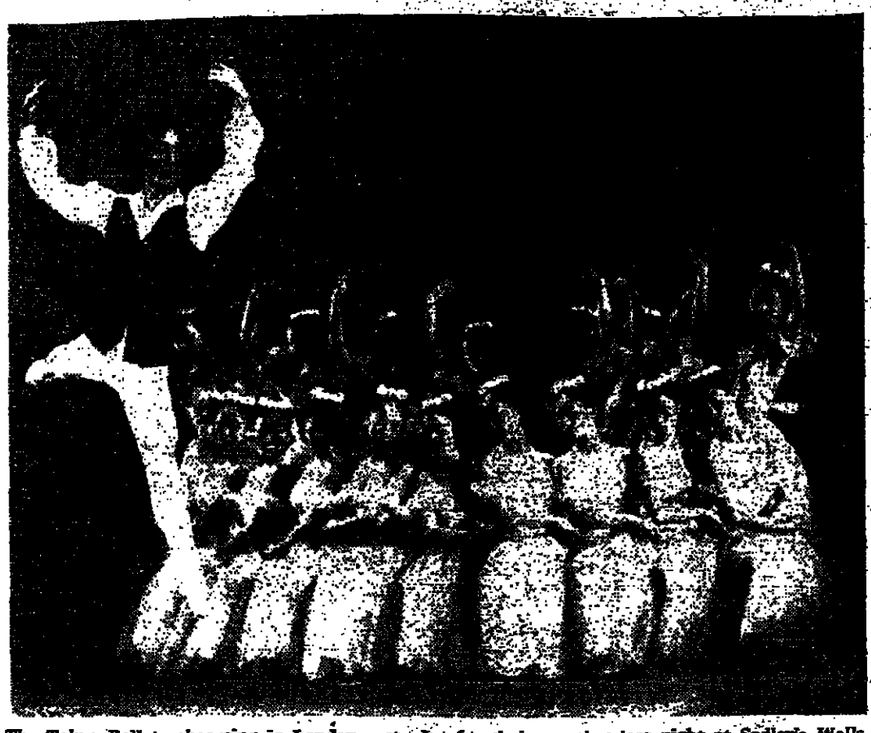
About 700 delegates representing the union's 127,000 members are attending the conference. They supported a call for tighter security arrangements to be incorporated into the planning of new buildings, but rejected a move to speed internal security by members.

Mr Stanley Lloyd said that criteria for new buildings should include siting away from high density areas, facilities to check all entries, one-point access and internally controlled delivery points. All glass should be armour-plated.

Mr William Somerset, of Belfast, said: "When you are talking about the design of a building, you have to be sure that security does not take you by the throat". Comfort of people working had to be considered, including difficulties of ventilation and over-heating.

Mr William King, also of Belfast, said that in Northern Ireland they had all grades of workers doing security work. The same security was needed in Britain.

Mr William Wilcox, of the executive council, said they agreed with the general principle that the use of private security agencies within the Post Office should be done away with.



The Tokyo Ballet rehearsing in London yesterday for their opening last night at Sadler's Wells. Manabu Akagi (left) dances the role of the poet in "Les Sylphides".

Publicity on witness for Crown halts trial

Lawyers in two separa trials at the Central Crimin Court yesterday protest about what they said w extremely prejudicial public in the press and on rac about a man called Mauri O'Mahoney.

One trial was stopped on t fifth day and Mr Justice La son ordered a fresh tri Judge Gillis, QC, decided t to grant an application for t second trial, involving defendants, to be adjourn for three months to allow t publicity to fade from t minds of the public.

In the first case three n are on trial, two accused conspiracy to murder. Wh the proceedings were resun yesterday, Mr Michael Hill, the Crown, and three defe counsel drew the attention Mr Justice Lawson to an a cle on the front page of Sunday Mirror under the he line, "Hit man squeals on villians".

Mr Hill said the article followed up yesterday in Daily Telegraph and the D Mirror. The report described Mr O'Mahony, present serving a five-year tence for 100 crimes, as "biggest squealer in Brita history".

A police officer was quo in the article as saying th was a good chance that O'Mahoney could be killed jail, although he was in special wing at Brixton pri He added that Mr O'Maho was to give evidence for Crown in forthcoming tr which the police hoped wo put many of Britain's n notorious criminals in jail.

Mr Hill told the judge: is the Crown's clear view this jury should be charged; and not conside for the moment whether th areticles are a contempt court. That is a matter wh will have to be considered the Director of Public Pros tions and the Attorney eral.

Yard to make inquiries: S land Yard said that it been asked by the Directo Public Prosecutions to m inquiries about the publica of an ticle in the Sunday n paper.

Genetic effects of X-rays to be surveyed

Concern over the genetic effect of X-rays has led to the National Radiological Protection Board embarking on a two-year survey into medical radiation.

"We want to find out just what sort of genetic burden we are imposing on future generations", Dr Stewart Rae, assistant director, said yesterday. "The dose to any individual may be be very tiny, but when given to millions of people it must have some effect in a greater number of congenital abnormalities born to subsequent generations.

"We want to get some feel for the number of these we are likely to be producing compared to 20 years ago. There must be a stage where society says this is too much and will restrict the use of X-ray and similar techniques."

Dr Rae said X-ray diagnosis has increased by more than half in the 17 years since the last survey. Radiation-emitting isotopes have been introduced to diagnose cancer and deep-vein bloodclots, and high-dose X-ray techniques have been brought in to study heart conditions in the same period, he said.

The growth in the use of X-rays has been matched by a reduction in dosage as more modern equipment has come into use. The survey will investigate the effects of the combination of increased use but decreased dose, Dr Rae said.

He was speaking at the protection board's new laboratories at Harwell.

UDI talk 'disloyal', Mr Rees says

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday made his first speech since allegations were made of a secret promise to the Provisional IRA about troop withdrawals.

Although he criticized the angry response of many "loyalists", he did not give details of the talks with the IRA which have kept the ceasefire working since February 10.

The Rev William Arlow, a Protestant clergyman, said more than a week ago that the Government had told the Provisionals that all troops could be withdrawn if the latest constitutional Convention failed.

Addressing businessmen from Belfast Rotary Club, Mr Rees said:

The ceasefire is now well over 100 days old. It has brought a change in Northern Ireland which the great majority of people have welcomed. There has been and will be no sell-out. This applies equally to those who talk wildly of UDI, private armies, or preparing for a provisional government.

Mr Rees accused the politicians and paramilitary leaders who had raised those points of disloyalty and preying on people's fears. He emphasized the wide distinction between organizing a strike and taking over an economy and an administration, adding:

There is no question of reducing or withdrawing troops in a fit of pique, which is almost what some people are suggesting. The Government has a concern, and intends to continue to show it, for the security, welfare and future of all the people.

Later in his speech, he disclosed figures which, he maintained, showed the progress made by the RUC in coping with internecine and sectarian violence. During the year 49 people had been charged with murder and 52 with attempted murder, compared with totals of 75 and 80 respectively throughout 1974.

Tory student challenge to leadership

Mrs Thatcher's leadership will be criticized at the conference of the Conservative Party in Wales next week on a motion from the Federation of Conservative Students. It regrets "that there has been little sign of the new, positive and aggressive conservatism on which Mrs Thatcher was elected to the leadership of the party".

The motion will come after Mrs Thatcher's address to the conference at Aberystwyth on Saturday.

Mr William Whitelaw, Mrs Thatcher's deputy, will reply to the motion, asking the conference to recognize that the job of the Opposition is not merely to oppose, but also to have alternative strategies.

The leadership will be asked to embody its principles in coherent statements on education, anti-inflation policy, immigration and race relations, defence, industrial relations and trade union reform.

Lending fees for authors in autumn

By a Staff Reporter.

The Government hopes to introduce legislation for a public lending right for authors in the autumn, Mr Hugh Jenkins, minister responsible for the arts, announced yesterday. He was attending a demonstration at Tottenham Library, north London, of the purchase-based scheme, by which authors would benefit according to the number of their books bought by libraries for public lending. An alternative scheme would be based on the number of times an author's books are borrowed.

Mr Jenkins, who has been criticized for delaying public lending right legislation, said that the autumn target date depended on tests of the two schemes. He had to consider practicability, cost and the extent to which a scheme would affect normal working at libraries.

"We hope to know the answer to these questions by the end of the summer and to have a Bill ready in the autumn," he said. He will have the benefit of advice from a technical information group and other experts before deciding on which method to adopt.

On Friday he will go to Welwyn, Hertfordshire, to see the loan-based system demonstrated. Both libraries were asked by the Department of Education and Science to co-operate in organizing the pilot schemes.

The purchase-based method involves feeding information about books in stock and those subsequently purchased into a computer which then calculates payments due to individual authors.

With the loan-based scheme, a device scans book labels showing a code number, which is then transferred in another form to a magnetic tape. The information is fed into a computer, which then calculates authors' payments.

Geriatric services at Scots hospital to be built up

A hospital unit for old people which was the centre of a controversy when a sister was tried for the murder of a patient has been reprieved. The geriatric unit at Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow, which faced possible closure, was found by a board of inquiry to have inadequate medical cover at consultant, junior doctor and nursing level.

The inquiry was held after the trial of Sister Jessie McTavish, who was convicted of murder by insulin injection in October, 1974. She was released later after a successful appeal. Sister McTavish was found guilty of assaulting three elderly patients at Ruchill by injecting them with an unknown substance. She was struck off the nursing register early this year.

In two weeks' time the Greater Glasgow Health Board will be recommended to build up the geriatric services there. That was the inquiry's alternative to closure.

Five wards in the hospital, which was opened in 1900, will be the nucleus of the new geriatric complex. Mr J. Simpson Stevenson, the board chairman, said yesterday that they would not increase the 60 geriatric patients already resident at Ruchill.

The new complex would provide a physiotherapy department, a "frail and ambulant" unit and a day hospital. The complex will probably be operating in 18 months' time.

Mr Jack Jones urges wage sacrifices to save jobs

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Mr Jack Jones, secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, yesterday launched a fresh appeal to workers to abide by the wage restraint provisions of the social contract to avert growing unemployment.

In a leading article in the union's monthly *Record*, Mr Jones, a senior member of the TUC General Council, said:

The interests of working people will be best served at the present time—and let me be frank about this—by sacrificing a few per cent extra in wage increases so that we can halt unemployment.

A further object of pay moderation was defence of the "social wage", Government spending on education, the social services, pensions and the like, which was as vital to the workers' real standard of living as the cash in their pockets.

Critics of his plan for a flat-rate increase for everyone who maintained that it was an admission of failure of the social contract had deliberately tried to mislead the public, he said, adding:

The flat rate rise idea is only a modification of the detail of the philosophy of the social contract, a modification aimed to defend its principles and give more protection than we have been able to secure so far.

It is a test of the attitudes of those with multi-thousand pound salaries of whether their attacks on the social contract and the trade union movement are really in the interests of the country or whether they are politically motivated.

It should be clear to anyone with common sense that the attack on the social contract principle by Tory-minded men of power is in fact directly politically motivated. They want to panic the public into a situation where a real wage freeze is possible and where serious unemployment is accepted as a fact of British life. Both of these possibilities are real and we have to do everything in our organized power to see that they do not come about.

Make no mistake about it, those with real wealth in this country have their ways and means of overcoming inflation. Their wealth rises with inflation, whereas people who live from wages and ordinary salaries and pensions cannot keep up with inflation as long as the real levers of power over the economy, the power over investment, remains freely in the hands of the controllers of industry and finance.

So let us not allow the nation to be panicked into a mood of acceptance of a wage freeze and unemployment, opening the door to serious reverses for all working people, that will take years to recover from.

Lead sought: Top salary earners should set a lead by accepting voluntary restriction of their incomes instead of preaching about the evils of wage inflation and writing off the social contract, Mr Christopher Child, president of the Bakers' Union, said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

The contract opened the way to a sensible dialogue, he told the union's annual conference at Skegness. "It embodies a social responsibility and there is plenty of evidence that this kind of appeal can command a favourable response."

Mr Child told those seeking cheap food: "You can no longer have it at the expense of our members." The subsidy on bread was seen by the union as a short-term expedient, and the shorter the term the better it would like it.

Breaches criticized: The leader of Britain's clothing workers yesterday attacked the trade unions who had used "muscle" to grab pay settlements above the social contract guidelin

Mr Albert Howarth, chair of the National Union of Ta and Garment Workers, speaking in Southport at opening of the union's ge conference.

His union was formulati wage claim within the tern the social contract, Mr Hov said, and added:

In this respect it should be that those industries and se that have used muscle to ac settlements outside the socia tract are doing a disservice to workers that are loyally wo within the contract, freely en into by democratic processes It is foolish to dismiss high ments as not being contribut inflation and, of course, th paid and the recipients of welfare benefits are affected by soaring prices.

Mr Howarth noted that unions were taking part in matters outside indu relations. He expressed c about the wisdom of that.

Then he spoke of tr within the clothing industr said the union was not p tionist, but trading relatio should be fair and equitab steps should be taken to low-cost imports which h hallmarks of dumping.

Warrant issued for arrest of jockey

A warrant has been obtained by Scotland Yard for the arrest of Michael Morris, son of Lord Killanin, in connexion with the alleged Gay Future betting coup at Cartmel, Cumbria, last August Bank holiday.

Mr Morris, a well known jockey, is thought to be in the Republic of Ireland. The warrant, which alleges conspiracy to defraud, was obtained by Det Chief Supt Terrance O'Connell at Ulverston Magistrates' Court, Cumbria.

Inquest on coach victims adjourned

Mr James Turnbull, the Craven District coroner, opened the inquest at Skipton, North Yorkshire, yesterday, on the 32 victims of last Tuesday's coach disaster in Wharfedale.

He took evidence of identification from police officers and relatives and formally adjourned the inquest for 14 days. He said it would probably be four or five weeks before technical investigations had reached the point at which he could take further evidence.

Bay City Rollers refuse to change act despite criticism

The Bay City Rollers said yesterday that they would not change their stage show for the rest of their British tour, despite accusations from an MP and ambulancemen that the group whips up hysteria. The group's last two concerts were scheduled for Oxford last night and Newcastle upon Tyne today.

After a concert by the group at Hammersmith Odeon on Sunday night, when 250 supporters were treated, mostly for hysteria and shock, Mr Marcus Lipton, MP, called for tough police action to control hysteria at pop shows. He spoke of "the mass hysteria deliberately created by the promoters of pop concerts", and continued:

For calculated commercial reasons the emotions of young girls are exploited by the performers and promoters, who should be required to pay the expenses incurred by the police and ambulance authorities.

They will have to attend in large numbers to cope with such unruly disturbances. I am writing to the Home Secretary to take positive action to bring this kind of outbreak under effective control.

The group rejoined that all stage performances stirred emotions, but its own were not meant to provoke a riot.

Deputy Commissioner Derek Fenton, a senior officer of the St John Ambulance Brigade, yesterday accused the group of "going too far" and over-exciting supporters.

10p a week for women's unit

Women all over Britain are being invited by the National Council for Civil Liberties to finance a new women's rights unit through regular subscriptions to a fund (our Social Services Correspondent writes). The unit is necessary, the council believes, to ensure enforcement of new laws giving women improved legal rights.

The unit will begin work when the council has raised £6,000. Women are asked to contribute at least 10p a week.

Medal award for rescue

The Royal Society of Arts has awarded its 1974 Silver Medal for outstanding professional merit performed at sea by a member of the British mercantile marine to Captain J. B. H. J. Aldiss, aged 45, of Albany, New Zealand. He rescued 38 people from a shipwreck off the Fiji Islands in December, 1973.

Scouts' lifeboat

The Scout movement's Operation Lifeboat on October 5-6 last year raised £95,223 for the Royal National Life-boat Institution, which was celebrating its 150th anniversary. The money will be used to buy a 44ft Waveney class lifeboat.

Liberal choice

The Liberal association at Holborn and St Pancras, South has adopted Mr Bernard Silver as prospective parliamentary candidate.

Pavilion sale

Lowdham Cricket Club, near Nottingham, has had to sell its pavilion because of a £36 rates demand. The building, which cost £225 seven years ago and had no services, fetched £25.

News reader sued

Peter Snow, aged 37, the television news reader, is being sued for divorce by his wife, Alison, aged 35.

Reservation on equality by Labour women

By Our Political Staff

Although the Labour Party's women's advisory committee has been arguing against any "exceptions" being made in the Sex Discrimination Bill, it agrees with the change that has been made during the committee proceedings in the Commons which will allow separate elections for the women's section of the Labour Party's national executive to continue.

The subject is likely to be debated at the national conference of Labour women to be held in Harrogate from June 24 to June 26. Miss Betty Lockwood, chief women's officer of the party, said yesterday: "In a report to the conference the advisory committee will state that to have equality of the sexes in politics you really have to start from a basis of equality which does not now exist.

"Therefore for the time being we feel it is very important to retain the reserved status for women on the national executive of the party, and to continue to have a separate women's organization."

Miss Lockwood went on: "If you look at the trade unions you find that in the higher levels of policy-making women are probably even more unrepresented than they are in the political parties. There are only two women members of the General Council of the TUC, and on many of the trade union national executives there are no women at all."

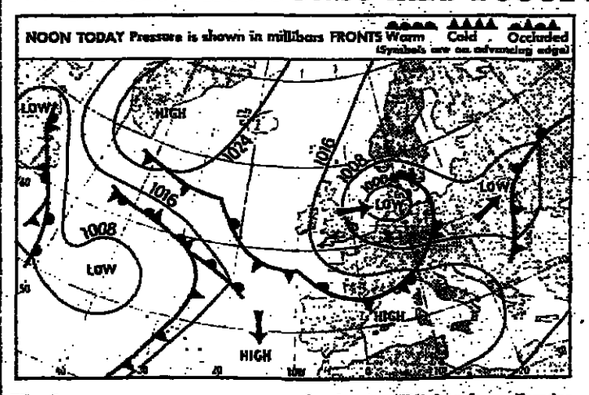
The situation could be changed only through the application of the new rules for training and employment laid down in the Bill.

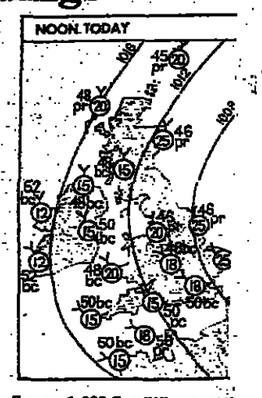
Miss Lockwood said that women members of the Labour Party had been encouraged by the circular sent to all parties and affiliated organizations in March asking them to give greater consideration to women when selecting parliamentary and local government candidates.

Among the motions on the conference agenda is one from the Glasgow women's council which welcomes the Sex Discrimination Bill, but expresses the fear that in many situations it will "fall on stony ground". The council says the process of social conditioning which women undergo from childhood is being perpetuated by "sexist commercial advertising" on television and by manufacturers and others who use the female body as a means of selling goods.

The Glasgow women argue that "there can never be true equality for women while sexist advertising remains", and call for "an all-out campaign against this and against the iniquitous 'beauty queen' industry".

Weather forecast and recordings





7 pm, 1,000.5 millibars, stn 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Today

Sun rises: 4.48 am. Sun sets: 9.10 am.
Moon rises: 1.36 am. Moon sets: 2.27 pm.
New moon: June 9.
Lighting up: 9.40 pm to 4.17 am.
High water: London Bridge, 9.11 am, 6.1m (20.0ft); 9.28 pm, 5.9m (19.4ft). Avonmouth, 1.55 am, 10.1m (33.0ft); 2.39 pm, 9.9m (32.4ft). Dover, 6.37 am, 5.12m (17.1ft); 7.0 pm, 5.3m (17.5ft). Hull, 1.12 am, 5.6m (18.3ft); 1.12 pm, 5.8m (19.0ft). Liverpool, 6.34 am, 7.4m (24.4ft); 7.17 pm, 7.2m (23.6ft).

A depression over the North Sea will maintain a cool N airstream over the British Isles.

Area forecasts:

London, SE, SW, central S England, Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Sunny periods, occasional showers, wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

East Anglia, E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, then bright intervals and showers; wind N to NE, strong; max temp 10°C (50°F).

NW, central N England, Lake District, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland: Sunny intervals, showers, snow over hills; wind N to NE, fresh or strong; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Sunny periods, scattered showers, frost at first in sheltered places; wind N, moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, occasional showers; wind NE, fresh; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain, bright intervals, becoming less cold.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 14°C (57°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 7°C (45°F). Humid, 7 pm, 84 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, 0.35in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 4.0hrs. Bar, mean sea level,

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Alsiers	f	19	66	Cologne	f	15	59	Lisbon	s	17	63
Amsterdm	r	10	50	Copenhgn	c	10	50	Locarno	s	18	64
Athens	f	28	82	Dublin	r	11	52	London	f	10	50
Barcelona	s	17	63	Edinburgh	r	5	41	Luxemburg	c	10	50
Belfast	s	16	61	Florence	r	16	61	Madrid	f	15	59
Belfast	r	9	48	Funchal	s	19	66	Majorca	c	18	64
Berlin	r	14	57	Geneva	r	12	54	Malaga	f	21	70
Biarritz	s	19	66	Guernsey	r	11	52	Malta	s	24	75
Birmingham	c	12	54	Helsinki	s	13	55	Manchstr	ha	9	48
Bristol	r	12	54	Heraklion	s	24	75	Menorca	c	19	66
Brussels	r	9	48	Istanbul	s	30	86	Munich	r	7	45
Budapest	c	13	55	Jersey	c	13	55	Naples	f	26	79
Cardiff	s	11	52	L Palmas	f	20	68	New York	s	23	74
Nice	s	18	64	Rhodes	f	28	82
Oslo	f	13	55	Paris	r	11	52
Perpignan	f	19	66	Reykjavik	c	10	50
Rome	f	28	82
Rotterdm	r	8	46
Stockholm	f	10	50
Tel Aviv	s	29	84
Venice	s	19	66
Vienna	r	13	55
Warsaw	c	13	55
Zurich	s	11	52

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, June 2

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F
E COAST				
Scarborough	4.0	.37	8	46
Bridlington	4.0	.15	10	50
Gorleston	5.3	.20	9	48
Margate	5.9	.12	15	59
S COAST				
Hastings	5.2	.07	13	55
Eastbourne	7.6	.01	15	59
Brighton	4.1	.10	14	57
Worthing	6.0	.09	14	57
Bognor R	7.1	.16	15	59
Southsea	6.0	.12	14	57
Sandown	7.6	.15	14	57
Bournemth	6.3	.06	13	55
Exmouth	8.5	.05	11	52
Torquay	9.6	.05	13	55
Falmouth	12.0	.15	15	59
W COAST				
Morecamb	6.3	.17	11	52
Blackpool	6.3	.28	11	52
Ilfracomb	7.0	.09	13	55
Newquay	10.4	.08	12	54

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 13; Belgium, Denmark, Dkr 3.50; Finland 1 France, Frs 2.80; Germany, Dm 2.50; Holland, Fl 2.50; Italy, Lire 400; Luxembourg, Madeira, Esc 12; Malta, 9c; Nr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 17.00; Pak 35; Sweden, Skr 3.50; Sw Afr 2.40; USA/Canada, $1; Slavia, Din 20.

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Boy killed a labourer

A London schoolboy aged 14 who killed a man with a knife for calling him "a kid" was ordered at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to be detained for three years. The boy was found not guilty of murder but guilty of the manslaughter of Compton Gittens, aged 21, a labourer, on November 12 last. He denied murder.

French Derby jockey married

Chantilly, June 2.—Freddy Head, the French jockey, who is riding the Derby favourite Green Dancer on Wednesday, has married Mme France Dreyfus, the former wife of Jacques Charrier, the actor, his father said today.

The marriage took place two weeks ago at a private ceremony in Paris.—Reuter.

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